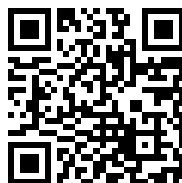


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61ST CONGRESS : : 3D SESSION

DECEMBER 5, 1910-MARCH 4, 1911

# SENATE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 7

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REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF THE  
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

WITH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

(IN TWO VOLUMES: VOL. I)



PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

DECEMBER 5, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration  
and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1911



## THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

---

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,  
*Chairman.*

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER.<sup>a</sup>

Senator ANSELM J. McLAURIN.<sup>b</sup>

Senator LE ROY PERCY.<sup>c</sup>

Representative BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.

Representative WILLIAM S. BENNET.

Representative JOHN L. BURNETT.

Mr. CHARLES P. NEILL.

Mr. JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

Mr. WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

### *Secretaries:*

MORTON E. CRANE.      W. W. HUSBAND.

C. S. ATKINSON.

### *Chief Statistician:*

FRED C. CROXTON.

---

*Extract from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of the Immigration Commission.*

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; \* \* \* .

---

<sup>a</sup> Died February 20, 1908.

<sup>b</sup> Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.

<sup>c</sup> Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.

## LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

- Nov. 1913.*
- Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States—Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing—Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing—Pt. 7, Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing—Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing—Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting—Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining—Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining—Pt. 20, Oil Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II—Pt. 22, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 338, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States—Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (S. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
- Volume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation, 1819-1908—State Immigration and Alien Laws. (S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 40. The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argentina—Brazil. (S. Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 41. Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)
- Volume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION,  
*Washington, D. C., December 5, 1910.*

*To the Sixty-first Congress:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Immigration Commission, a report in two volumes entitled "Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority." In addition to abstracts of the more extended reports of the Commission, these volumes include the complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,  
*Chairman.*

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## INTRODUCTORY.

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The complete report of the Immigration Commission consists of 42 volumes. In volume 1 there is presented a brief history of the organization and work of the Commission, together with its conclusions and recommendations, but this volume, as well as volume 2, consists for the most part of abstracts of the more extended reports of the Commission upon various phases of the subject under consideration. In preparing these abstracts it was the purpose of the Commission to present in a condensed form some of the more essential results of its investigations, and while the various abstracts lack the great mass of important statistical and other data contained in the reports upon which they are based, it is believed that they are sufficiently exhaustive to meet the requirements of the average student of the immigration problem.

Included in the two volumes are the complete reports of the Commission on various subjects, and also the present United States immigration laws and regulations, the treaty, laws, and regulations governing the admission of Chinese, and the United States naturalization laws and regulations.

The reports and abstracts of reports included in the two volumes are as follows:

*Statistical review of immigration to the United States, 1820-1910.*—This abstract is based on a statistical work of the same title which contains a compilation of all available statistics relative to immigration to the United States from 1819, when such data were first recorded, to June 30, 1910.

*Distribution of immigrants, 1850-1900.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician of the Division of Revision and Results, Bureau of the Census, assisted by W. F. Hickernell, special agent. The report is based on United States Census reports.

*Emigration conditions in Europe.*—Based on the report which resulted from the Commission's investigations in the principal immigrant-furnishing countries of Europe.

*Immigrant races or peoples.*—An abstract of the dictionary of races or peoples which was prepared for the Commission by Dr. Daniel Folkmar, assisted by Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar.

*Immigrants in manufacturing and mining.*—An abstract of the reports on immigrants in industries, as follows: Bituminous-coal mining, iron and steel manufacturing, cotton-goods manufacturing in the North Atlantic States, woollen and worsted goods manufacturing, silk-goods manufacturing and dyeing, clothing manufacturing, collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing, leather manufacturing, boot and shoe manufacturing, glove manufacturing, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar refining, glass manufacturing, agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturing, cigar and tobacco manufacturing, furniture manufacturing, copper mining and smelt-

ing, iron-ore mining, anthracite-coal mining, oil refining, diversified industries, and the floating immigrant labor supply. This abstract and the reports upon which it is based were prepared under the direction of the Commission by W. Jett Lauck, superintendent of agents, who also had charge of the main field work in this branch of the Commission's inquiry.

*Recent immigrants in agriculture.*—An abstract based on the Commission's general report of the same title, which report concerns the status and progress of recent immigrants of various races who have entered agricultural pursuits in States east of the Rocky Mountains. This branch of the inquiry was conducted under the direction of the Commission by Alexander E. Cance, Ph. D., of Massachusetts Agricultural College, who also prepared the general report and abstract upon the subject.

*Japanese and other immigrant races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.*—An abstract based on the Commission's report of the same title. The abstract and the report upon which it is based were prepared by Prof. H. A. Millis, of Leland Stanford Junior University, who as superintendent of agents had charge of the Commission's general investigations in the Western division of States.

*The immigration situation in Hawaii.*—This is the complete report upon the subject and was prepared for the Commission by Dr. Victor S. Clark.

*Immigrants in cities.*—An abstract based on the Commission's report of the same title which treats of the social and economic status of recent immigrants in congested districts of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee. The field work in this investigation was conducted under the direction of the Commission by Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, special agent, and the report was prepared by Doctor Goldenweiser and Mary Louise Mark, special agent, assisted by Nellie F. Sheets.

*Occupations of the first and second generations of immigrants in the United States.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician of the Division of Revision and Results, Bureau of the Census. The report is based on unpublished data from United States Census schedules.

*The children of immigrants in schools.*—An abstract of the Commission's general report on the status of the children of immigrants in the public schools of 37 cities and the parochial schools of 24 cities. The data upon which this report is based were collected and tabulated under the direction of Dr. Roland P. Falkner. Before the completion of the work, however, Doctor Falkner resigned from the service of the Commission to become financial representative of the Republic of Liberia, and the abstract was prepared by Fred C. Croxton, chief statistician of the Commission, assisted by Frances W. Simonds.

*Immigrants as charity seekers.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title. This report concerns the activities of federated charity organizations in 43 cities during the winter of 1908-9. The inquiry was conducted with the assistance of Mr. Francis H. McLean, field secretary of the field department for the extension of organized charity in the United States, and the field work was superintended and the report prepared under the direction of the Commission by Jessie C. Lloyd, special agent.

*Immigration and crime.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title, both of which were prepared under the direction of the Commission by Leslie Hayford, special agent.

*Immigration and insanity.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject, and was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Earle Clark, special agent.

*Immigrants in charity hospitals.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject, and is based on data collected by the Commission in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, during the seven months ending February 28, 1909. The report was prepared by Fred C. Croxton, chief statistician of the Commission, assisted by Inez M. Clark.

*Steerage conditions.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title (S. Doc. No. 206, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) which was prepared by Anna Herkner, special agent, and presented to Congress December 13, 1909. The report is based on reports of Miss Herkner and other special agents of the Commission who traveled in the steerage of transatlantic ships and on vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

*Immigrant homes and aid societies.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Martha E. Dodson, special agent; who also had charge of collecting the data upon which the report is based.

*Importation and harboring of women for immoral purposes.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title (S. Doc. No. 196, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) which was presented to Congress December 10, 1909.

*Alien seamen and stowaways.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject, and is based in part on investigations made for the Commission by Inspector Samuel A. Eppler, of the United States Immigration Service.

*Contract labor and induced and assisted immigration.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject. It is based in part upon the investigations of Commission agents and in part upon data furnished to the Commission by Inspector John Gruenberg, of the United States Immigration Service.

*The Greek padrone system in the United States.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject, and was prepared for the Commission by Inspector A. A. Seraphic, of the United States Immigration Service.

*Immigrant banks.*—An abstract of the Commission's report of the same title (S. Doc. 381, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) which was presented to Congress February 24, 1910. This report was prepared by W. K. Ramsey, jr., special agent, under the direction of W. Jett Lauck, superintendent of agents.

*Peonage.*—This is the complete report of the Commission upon the subject, and is based on investigations conducted under the direction of a special committee of the Commission.

*Fecundity of immigrant women.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician of the Division of Revision and Results, Bureau of the Census, assisted by Julius H. Parmelee. The report is based on unpublished data from United States Census schedules.

*Changes in bodily form of descendants of immigrants.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared for the Commission by Franz Boas, professor of anthropology, Columbia University, New York. A partial report upon the subject (S. Doc. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) was presented to Congress December 16, 1909.

*Federal immigration legislation.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Frank L. Shaw, special agent.

*Steerage legislation, 1819-1908.*—An abstract of a report of the same title which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by Glen Edwards, special agent.

*The immigration situation in other countries.*—An abstract of the Commission's report on the immigration situation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Brazil. The complete report on Canada (S. Doc. 469, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) was presented to Congress April 1, 1910. The reports on Australia and New Zealand were prepared under the direction of the Commission by Mary Helen Egan, and the reports on Argentina and Brazil by Mary Mills West.

The complete reports of the Commission include the following, of which no abstract was made:

Digest of Immigration Decisions.

State Immigration and Alien Laws.

Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration.

The first named consists of a digest of the principal judicial decisions and opinions in cases arising under the statutes and treaties relating to the exclusion and deportation of aliens, which was compiled for the Commission by John W. Clifton, special agent. The digest is confined chiefly to decisions rendered by courts of final jurisdiction. The cardinal principles of law involved in the cases adjudicated are presented, for the most part, through brief extracts taken from the opinions delivered.

The report on State immigration and alien laws, which also was compiled by Mr. Clifton, contains the principal legislative enactments of the various States respecting immigration and aliens, including the earlier laws of some of the seaboard States for the regulation of the movement from foreign countries.

The Commission's plan of work did not include formal hearings, and consequently but little testimony, in the ordinary meaning of that term, was taken. However, various societies and organizations were invited by the Commission to submit statements and recommendations relative to the subject under consideration and the invitation was quite generally responded to. These statements and recommendations are published in a separate volume in the Commission's general report.

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**BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE  
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, WITH CONCLUSIONS  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND VIEWS  
OF THE MINORITY.**

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## BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, WITH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

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### BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Immigration Commission was created by section 39 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, which provides as follows:

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not members of Congress; \* \* \*.

### THE IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION OF 1907.

When the bill <sup>a</sup> which was finally enacted as the immigration law of February 20, 1907,<sup>b</sup> was reported from the Senate Committee on Immigration March 29, 1906, it proposed several important amendments to the existing law. However, no change in the immigration policy of the Government was suggested. The "head tax" on immigrants was increased from \$2 to \$5; imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, unaccompanied children under 17 years of age, and persons "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such aliens to earn a living," were added to the excluded classes; the provision of existing law excluding prostitutes was amended to also exclude "women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for other immoral purpose;" steamship companies were required to furnish lists of outgoing alien passengers; and the creation of a bureau of distribution in the Bureau of Immigration was authorized.

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<sup>a</sup> Senate bill 4403, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.

<sup>b</sup> See Volume II, pp. 731-744.

In the Senate the bill was amended by the insertion of a literacy test, which provided for the exclusion from the United States of— all persons over sixteen years of age and physically capable of reading who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not.

The bill as amended passed the Senate May 23, 1906.

The House of Representatives Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred Senate bill 4403, on May 29, 1906, reported by substituting another bill, which, however, did not differ materially from that of the Senate. The "head-tax" provision was the same and the additions to the excluded classes practically so, a literacy test similar to that of the Senate being advised. The bill as originally reported by the House committee also provided for the exclusion of every adult male who had not \$25 in his possession, and every female alien and every male alien under 16 years not possessed of \$15, provided that \$50 in the possession of the head of a family should be considered a sufficient amount for all members of such family, except grown sons. In a subsequent report, presented June 11, 1906, the money-qualification feature was omitted. Each of the House reports was accompanied by a minority report, signed by two members of the committee, in which the increased "head tax" and the educational-test provisions were disagreed to. In the House of Representatives the bill was amended by striking out the increased "head-tax" provision and the provision for a literacy test and by inserting a section creating the Immigration Commission. The House also adopted the so-called "Littauer" amendment, which provided as follows:

That an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for an offense of a political character, or prosecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

In conference between the two Houses the Senate receded from its provision relative to a literacy test; the House receded from the Littauer amendment; the "head-tax" provision was compromised by fixing the amount at \$4, instead of \$5 as provided by the Senate and \$2 as provided by the House; the House amendment creating the Immigration Commission was agreed to, with an amendment which provided that the Commission should consist of three Senators, three Members of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, instead of two Senators, three Members of the House, and two citizen members, as was provided in the House amendment. The section creating the Commission was further amended in conference by the addition of the following provision:

- \* The President of the United States is also authorized, in the name and on behalf of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the

United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

The conferees also added a new section (sec. 42) to the bill amending section 1 of the passenger act of 1882 relative to air space allotted to steerage passengers, and amended section 1 of the immigration bill under consideration by inserting the following provision:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States, to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country, or from such insular possessions, or from the Canal Zone.

It will be noted from the above that the attitude of the Senate and that of the House of Representatives toward the immigration question differed radically. In adopting the literacy test provision the Senate clearly favored restriction, as did the House committee, but the House of Representatives not only rejected this provision and refused to increase the "head tax," but, in adopting the Littauer amendment, seemingly indicated a willingness to make even the existing law less formidable.

In view of the fact that the legislation finally agreed upon was a compromise and made no radical change in existing law, the creation of a commission charged with making "full inquiry, examination, and investigation" of the subject under consideration was clearly an admission that the evidence at hand was insufficient to warrant a congressional verdict either for or against a change in the immigration policy of the Government. The Commission as created viewed the situation in this light, and its only purpose has been to execute the will of Congress accordingly.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION.

On February 22, 1907, the Vice-President appointed as members of the Immigration Commission on the part of the Senate, the following Senators: Hon. William P. Dillingham, of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Anselm J. McLaurin, of Mississippi, both of whom were members of the same committee. Mr. McLaurin, at his own request, was excused from service on the Commission, and on March 2, 1907, Hon. Asbury C. Latimer, of South Carolina, also a member of the Committee on Immigration, was appointed to fill the vacancy. On March 2, 1907, the Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed as members of the Commission on the part of that body, Hon. Benjamin F. Howell, of New Jersey, Hon. William S. Bennet, of New York, and Hon. John L. Burnett, of Alabama. Mr. Howell was chairman, and Messrs. Bennet and Burnett were members,

of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. The President of the United States appointed as representatives of the executive department on the Commission, Hon. Charles P. Neill, of the District of Columbia, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of New York, and Mr. William R. Wheeler, of California. Mr. Latimer died February 20, 1908, and on February 25, 1908, Hon. Anselm J. McLaurin was again appointed to the Commission. The latter died December 22, 1909, and on March 16, 1910, Hon. Le Roy Percy, of Mississippi, was appointed as his successor. With the exceptions noted the membership of the Commission remained unchanged.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission organized April 22, 1907, by electing Hon. William P. Dillingham, chairman; Morton E. Crane, of Massachusetts, secretary and disbursing officer; and W. W. Husband, of Vermont, clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Immigration, and C. S. Atkinson, of New Jersey, clerk of the House of Representatives Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, secretaries. Fred C. Croxton, of the United States Bureau of Labor, was later chosen as chief statistician of the Commission. In the early part of the work Mr. Croxton was assisted by Erville B. Woods, and later by Mary Louise Mark. In the final preparation of the reports of the Commission, H. Parker Willis was the editorial adviser. Mr. Atkinson was, at his own request, furloughed without pay on June 1, 1908, and from that date was not actively engaged in the work of the Commission.

#### PURPOSE OF THE INQUIRY.

As previously stated, the act creating the Commission directed that it should "make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration," and the Commission has followed this instruction.

In the beginning two plans of work were considered. One plan contemplated bringing together in a new form already existing data; conducting an inquiry into the effectiveness of the existing immigration law and its administration, and by means of hearings securing information and expressions of opinion from persons interested in various phases of the subject under consideration. By the second plan it was proposed to utilize such existing data as might be considered of value, but also to make an original inquiry into fundamental phases of the subject which had previously been considered only in a superficial manner, or not at all.

After due consideration the Commission reached the conclusion that the first-mentioned plan, no matter how carefully it might be carried out, would yield very little new information that would be of value to Congress in a serious consideration of the Government's immigration policy. Consequently it was discarded in favor of an original investigation which, it was perfectly apparent, would necessarily be more far reaching and involve more work than any inquiry of a similar nature, except the census alone, that had ever been undertaken by the Government.

## PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

Briefly stated, the plan of work adopted by the Commission included a study of the sources of recent immigration in Europe, the general character of incoming immigrants, the methods employed here and abroad to prevent the immigration of persons classed as undesirable in the United States immigration law, and finally a thorough investigation into the general status of the more recent immigrants as residents of the United States, and the effect of such immigration upon the institutions, industries, and people of this country. As above suggested, the chief basis of the Commission's work was the changed character of the immigration movement to the United States during the past twenty-five years.

During the fiscal year 1907, in which the Commission was created, a total of 1,285,349 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of this number 1,207,619 were from Europe, including Turkey in Asia, and of these 979,661, or 81 per cent, came from the southern and eastern countries, comprising Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

Twenty-five years earlier, in the fiscal year 1882, 648,186 European immigrants came to the United States, and of these only 84,973, or 13.1 per cent, came from the countries above enumerated, while 563,213, or 86.9 per cent, were from Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Switzerland, which countries furnished about 95 per cent of the immigration movement from Europe to the United States between 1819 and 1883.

During the entire period for which statistics are available—July 1, 1819, to June 30, 1910—a total of 25,528,410 European immigrants, including 106,481 from Turkey in Asia, were admitted to the United States.<sup>a</sup> Of these, 16,052,900, or 62.9 per cent, came from the northern and western countries enumerated, and 9,475,510, or 37.1 per cent, from southern and eastern Europe and Turkey in Asia. For convenience the former movement will be referred to in the Commission's reports as the "old immigration" and the latter as the "new immigration." The old and the new immigration differ in many essentials. The former was, from the beginning, largely a movement of settlers who came from the most progressive sections of Europe for the purpose of making for themselves homes in the New World. They entered practically every line of activity in nearly every part of the country. Coming during a period of agricultural development, many of them entered agricultural pursuits, sometimes as independent farmers, but more often as farm laborers, who, nevertheless, as a rule soon became landowners. They formed an important part of the great movement toward the West during the last century, and as pioneers were most potent factors in the development of the territory between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific coast. They mingled freely with the native Americans and were quickly assimilated, although a large proportion of them, particularly in later years, belonged to non-English-speaking races. This natural bar to assimilation, however, was soon overcome by them, while the racial identity of their children was almost entirely lost and forgotten.

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 61 to 64.



On the other hand, the new immigration has been largely a movement of unskilled laboring men who have come, in large part temporarily, from the less progressive and advanced countries of Europe in response to the call for industrial workers in the eastern and middle western States. They have almost entirely avoided agricultural pursuits, and in cities and industrial communities have congregated together in sections apart from native Americans and the older immigrants to such an extent that assimilation has been slow as compared to that of the earlier non-English-speaking races.

The new immigration as a class is far less intelligent than the old, approximately one-third of all those over 14 years of age when admitted being illiterate. Racially they are for the most part essentially unlike the British, German, and other peoples who came during the period prior to 1880, and generally speaking they are actuated in coming by different ideals, for the old immigration came to be a part of the country, while the new, in a large measure, comes with the intention of profiting, in a pecuniary way, by the superior advantages of the new world and then returning to the old country.

The old immigration movement, which in earlier days was the subject of much discussion and the cause of no little apprehension among the people of the country, long ago became thoroughly merged into the population, and the old sources have contributed a comparatively small part of the recent immigrant tide. Consequently the Commission paid but little attention to the foreign-born element of the old immigrant class and directed its efforts almost entirely to an inquiry relative to the general status of the newer immigrants as residents of the United States.

In pursuance of this policy the Commission began its study of the subject in the countries of Europe which are the chief sources of the new immigration, and followed the emigration movement to ports of embarkation, across the ocean in the steerage, and finally to every part of the United States and into practically every line of activity in which the new immigrants were to be found.

The general plan and scope of the Commission's work are briefly stated in the pages following.

#### INVESTIGATIONS IN EUROPE.

The main subjects considered in the European inquiry were as follows:

1. Causes of emigration, natural and artificial.
2. Economic conditions in Europe and the effect on emigration to the United States.
3. Steamship companies and their agents as factors in promoting emigration.
4. Classes and character of European emigrants.
5. Emigration of criminals.
6. Attitude of European governments toward emigration.
7. Laws of the various countries respecting emigration and emigrants.
8. Effect of the United States immigration law in preventing the embarkation of undesirable emigrants.

9. Medical examination of intending emigrants at ports of embarkation and elsewhere, and practicability of having such examinations made by United States medical officers.

10. United States consular officers as a factor in regulating immigration.

11. International regulation of emigration and immigration.

#### INVESTIGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Before undertaking investigations in the United States several months were spent in examining existing data upon the subject under consideration with special reference to material which could be utilized in a study of the effect of the new immigration upon the United States, in both an economic and a sociological sense. It was found that in the United States census schedules for 1900 there were considerable data relating to the general subject that had not been utilized, and by courtesy of the Department of Commerce and Labor this material was made available for the use of the Commission, with the result that a valuable and interesting report on the occupational status of immigrants and their children and another on the relative fecundity of foreign-born and native-born women were prepared. In the meantime the Commission's investigations into the white-slave traffic and some other subjects were undertaken.

The main object of the Commission, however, was to secure data which would show as clearly as possible the general effect, in a broad sense, of the new immigration movement upon the people, the industries, and the institutions of the United States, and in order to accomplish this it was found imperative that a large amount of original statistical data be collected. Consequently a broad and comprehensive plan of work was adopted, and in the winter of 1908 the Commission's field investigations, which eventually were extended to every part of the country, were inaugurated.

The plan of work under which the field investigations of the Commission were carried on contemplated an extensive inquiry into the status of the new immigrants and including the following subjects:

1. Congestion of immigrants in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other large cities.

2. Immigrants as industrial workers in the leading industries, including effect on wages, employment of native-born workers, conditions of work, etc.

3. Effect of recent immigration on wages and other conditions in various trades, from the standpoint of native-born and older immigrant workers in such trades.

4. Progress of immigrant industrial workers.

5. Recent immigrants as residents of industrial communities.

6. Recent immigrants in agriculture.

7. Immigrant children and the children of immigrants in schools.

8. Extent to which recent immigrants and their children are becoming assimilated or Americanized, and agencies promoting or retarding Americanization.

9. The physical assimilation of immigrants.

10. Alien criminality.

11. Immigrants in penal and reformatory institutions.
12. Immigrants in institutions for the insane.
13. Immigrants as charity seekers in various cities.
14. Immigrants in charity hospitals.

Other features included in the Commission's plan of work and which required the collection of original data through field agents were:

1. An inquiry concerning the importation of women for immoral purposes—the "white slave" traffic.
2. An investigation of immigrant homes, aid societies, and employment agencies.
3. An investigation of the immigrant bank system, which included also an inquiry relative to the amount of money sent abroad by immigrants.
4. An investigation of conditions under which immigrants are carried at sea.
5. The original plans of the Commission contemplated, in connection with the general field work, an inquiry into the alleged holding of immigrants in peonage in various parts of the country. This was made the subject of a special inquiry, however, because of the following resolution by the House of Representatives, adopted March 2, 1908:

*Resolved*, That the Immigration Commission be requested to make an investigation into the treatment and conditions of work of immigrants on the cotton plantations of the Mississippi Delta, in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, and upon the turpentine farms, lumber camps, and railway camps in the States of Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other States; and to report them at as early a date as possible.

In addition to the various branches of the investigation requiring field work, the plan of the Commission contemplated digest work as follows:

1. Review of national and state legislation respecting immigration.
2. Review of United States and European legislation for the regulation of the steerage-passenger traffic.
3. Digest of judicial decisions on aliens, immigration, and the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws.
4. The immigration situation in other immigrant-receiving countries and the laws of such countries regulating the movement.
5. Statistical review of immigration to the United States from 1819 to date, including revision of data for the earlier years from original reports.

6. Geographical distribution and general status of the foreign-born and their children in census years 1850 to 1900, from census reports.

As previously stated, hearings in the ordinary meaning of that term were not included in the Commission's plan of work. In lieu of this several important societies and organizations interested in various phases of the immigration question were invited to submit in writing such statements as they desired to bring to the attention of the Commission. In response to this invitation several interesting statements were received and these are made a part of the Commission's report.

## RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Since 1899 the Bureau of Immigration has classified arriving immigrants by races or peoples, as well as by country of last permanent residence, and this plan was followed by the Commission in collecting and compiling original data respecting the foreign-born element in the population of the United States. The bureau's classification of races or peoples, which was also adopted by the Commission, is as follows:

African (black).	Korean.
Armenian.	Lithuanian.
Bohemian and Moravian.	Magyar.
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Mexican.
Chinese.	Pacific Islander.
Croatian and Slovenian.	Polish.
Cuban.	Portuguese.
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Romanian.
Dutch and Flemish.	Russian.
East Indian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).
English.	Scandinavian.
Finnish.	Scotch.
French.	Slovak.
German.	Spanish.
Greek.	Spanish-American.
Hebrew.	Syrian.
Irish.	Turkish.
Italian, North.	Welsh.
Italian, South.	West Indian (except Cuban).
Japanese.	All other peoples.

In the Commission's work it was sometimes found expedient to amplify the above list somewhat, but in no case were changes made which would render noncomparable the reports of the bureau and of the Commission. In this connection it may be explained that the Commission, like the bureau, uses the term "race" in a broad sense, the distinction being largely a matter of language and geography, rather than one of color or physical characteristics such as determines the various more restricted racial classifications in use, the most common of which divides mankind into only five races.<sup>a</sup> For practical or statistical purposes such classification is obviously without value, and it is rarely employed.

In the United States, until the Bureau of Immigration departed from the custom, practically all statistics dealing with the population had been recorded by country of birth. For immigration purposes prior to 1880 this system was in the main satisfactory, for in the case of immigrants from northern and western Europe the country of birth as a usual thing also fairly established the racial status. With the development of the immigration movement from eastern and southern Europe, however, data based on a knowledge of the country of birth alone indicated practically nothing of the racial status of persons coming from such country to the United States. This may be illustrated by the fact that, according to Bureau of Immigration statistics, as many as 12 different races, all indigenous to the coun-

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 209-211.

try, are represented among immigrants from Austria-Hungary, while people of 7 distinct races come from Russia. In the case of both countries the distinctions are even greater than those indicated merely by language, for among the immigrants the Teutonic, Slavic, Semitic, and even the Mongolian races are all largely represented. The immigration movement from Turkey also furnishes a most striking illustration of the mingling of emigrating races in a single political division, for in the fiscal year 1907 there came from that country to the United States 9,412 Bulgarians, Servians, and Montenegrins, 7,060 Greeks, 952 Syrians, 588 Hebrews, 194 Roumanians, 1,124 Turks, and 1,437 persons of other races. It is not probable that all of these immigrants were born in Turkey, but nevertheless the figures show the uncertain value of a classification by nativity, for while in the absence of other data it might be necessary to assume that all persons of the above group born in Turkey were Turks, as a matter of fact only 1 in about 18 was really of that race.

In most European countries population statistics, including censuses, are recorded by the racial or language classification, and this method has also been followed in Canada for many years. The practice of recording the population of the United States by country or place of birth has been in force since the census of 1850. When the bill providing for the census of 1910 was under consideration in Congress, the Senate, at the instance of the Immigration Commission, inserted an amendment requiring that the foreign-born should be recorded by race as well as by place of birth, but the provision was eliminated from the bill in conference. Later, however, the census act was amended to provide for the enumeration of the foreign-born in the United States according to their "nationality or mother tongue." By this amendment the result desired by the Commission will be essentially attained, except in the case of certain races or peoples whose original language is not in general use and who speak the language of the country where they reside, and both the scientific and practical value of the census undoubtedly will be greatly enhanced.

In recommending the enactment of the above-mentioned amendment Dr. E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census, stated in part as follows:

It is a well-known fact that in several of the leading foreign countries, notably in Russia, Austria, and Turkey, the population is far from being homogeneous, but is made up of a number of decidedly distinct nationalities, sometimes referred to as races. The differences in racial characteristics, language, and habits of life, as between these different sections of the population, are often very marked, and unless they are recognized in enumerating the population from these countries the census will fail to disclose facts which are of much importance from the practical as well as the scientific standpoint. In considering legislation relating to immigration particularly, information with regard to the nationality of the foreign-born population is of great importance.

No adequate statistics of the number of the different leading nationalities among our foreign-born population can be secured, even by the most elaborate method of returning the place of birth. It is true that the census act does not confine the inquiry to country of birth, but reads "place of birth," so that provinces or well-recognized sections within any country can be reported as places of birth. With this in view, the instructions for the population schedule have provided for reporting persons born in Bohemia, Poland, and Lithuania. The number of Bohemians, Poles, and Lithuanians, however, does not correspond at all precisely with the number born in those sections respectively, and the same is still more true with regard to many other provinces and nationalities.

Aside from the scientific value of a report of nationality, it appears that the members of some of the nationalities which are now largely represented in our population feel strongly opposed to a disregard of nationality in the census reports. The various Slavic nationalities coming from Austria-Hungary appear almost unanimously to object to being reported as born in Austria or Hungary, unless the additional information showing their nationality is presented, so that they will not be supposed to be Austrians or Hungarians. This strong feeling on the part of a large number of the population is likely to render it difficult for the enumerators to do their work, and may endanger the accuracy of the returns of these classes.

As far as ascertained by the Commission, the practice of classifying the foreign-born by race or people, rather than by country of birth, is acceptable to the people of such races in the United States with one exception. Indeed, as stated by Doctor Durand, many of them appear to prefer the racial classification to one of nativity, which is only natural, because as a rule they are, both here and in their native countries, more accustomed to the former.

The objection to the racial classification adopted by the Commission, referred to above, was specifically directed against the use of the word "Hebrew" or "Jewish" to designate a race. This objection was voiced by several prominent Hebrews, who contended that the Jews are not a distinct race in an ethnological sense, and that the terms "Hebrew" and "Jewish" rightly refer to a religious sect and not to a race. The alternative suggested was that Hebrews be classed according to the country in which they were born. At a hearing before the Commission December 4, 1909,<sup>a</sup> Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., representing the executive committee of the board of delegates on civil rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, appeared in opposition to the use by the Commission of the word "Hebrew" in a racial sense. Hon. Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, also made a similar argument. Mr. Wolf's argument may be briefly summarized by quoting the following extract from his remarks:

The point we make is this: A Jew coming from Russia is a Russian; from Roumania, a Roumanian; from France, a Frenchman; from England, an Englishman; and from Germany, a German; that Hebrew or Jewish is simply a religion.

Mr. Wolf explained, however, that the Jews are not a unit in denying a racial status, but that a certain portion of the Jewish people, especially the Zionists, claim that the Jews are a race.

Subsequent to the hearing above referred to the Commission received several communications from Hebrew organizations urging the continued use of the word "Jew" or "Hebrew" to designate a race or people, one of these petitions being in the form of a special resolution adopted by the federated Jewish organizations of one of the largest cities.

While appreciating the motive which actuated the protest against the designation of the Hebrews as a race or people, the Commission is convinced that such usage is entirely justified. Unfortunately, both the terms in question are used interchangeably to designate a religion as well as a race or people, but the Commission has employed

<sup>a</sup> For report of hearing see Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 41. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

them only in the latter sense in collecting and compiling data respecting immigrants of the various races. As a matter of fact, the terms "Jewish race" and "Hebrew race" are in common and constant use, even among Hebrews themselves. Many instances of this usage are to be found in the Jewish Encyclopedia, which, in fact, treats of the Jews as a race rather than a religious sect, as appears in the following quotation taken from the introduction to that work:

An even more delicate problem that presented itself at the very outset was the attitude to be observed by the encyclopedia in regard to those Jews who, while born within the Jewish community, have, for one reason or another, abandoned it. As the present work deals with Jews as a race, it was found impossible to exclude those who were of that race, whatever their religious affiliations may have been.

#### METHODS OF WORK.

By far the greater part of the Commission's work has consisted of the collection and compilation of data respecting recent immigrants in the United States. Something of the extent of the investigation is indicated by the fact that original information was secured for more than 3,200,000 individuals. This number, it will be understood, does not include data secured from existing records, but only such as were directly collected by agents of the Commission, a large number of whom were employed. The nature of the information secured will be clearly understood by reference to the appendix of this report which shows the schedules used in the various inquiries undertaken.<sup>a</sup>

All of the field work of the Commission was carried on under the immediate supervision of committees or members of the Commission or the central office in Washington. This feature of the inquiry was practically concluded on July 1, 1909, and the compilation of data and preparation of reports required the employment of a large office force in Washington.

The result of the inquiry is contained in 42 volumes of varying size, and it is the hope and belief of the Commission that the intent of the Congress as expressed in section 39 of the immigration act of 1907 has been fully carried out.

A complete list of the Commission's reports is presented on the following page.

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<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 651-727.

REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority.

Immigration Conditions in Europe.

Immigrants in Industries:

Bituminous Coal Mining.

Iron and Steel Manufacturing.

Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States.

Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing.

Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing.

Clothing Manufacturing.

Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing.

Leather Manufacturing.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.

Glove Manufacturing.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.

Sugar Refining.

Glass Manufacturing.

Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing.

Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing.

Furniture Manufacturing.

Copper Mining and Smelting.

Iron Ore Mining.

Anthracite Coal Mining.

Oil refining.

Diversified Industries.

The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply.

Summary Report on Manufacturing and Mining.

Recent Immigrants in Agriculture.

Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

Immigrants in Cities.

The Children of Immigrants in Schools.

Immigrants as Charity Seekers.

Immigration and Crime.

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Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes.

Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration.

The Greek Padrone System in the United States.

Immigrant Banks.

Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants.

Statistical Review of Immigration to the United States, 1820-1910.

Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900.

Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States.

Fecundity of Immigrant Women.

Digest of Immigration Decisions.

Steerage Legislation, 1819-1908.

State Immigration and Alien Laws.

Dictionary of Races or Peoples.

The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argentina—Brazil.

Immigration Conditions in Hawaii.

Alien Seamen and Stowaways.

Peonage.

Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration.





## CONCLUSIONS.

While it has been no part of the work of the Commission to enforce the provisions of the immigration laws, it has been thought best to furnish from time to time to the proper authorities such information acquired in the course of the investigation as could further good administration and the enforcement of the law. City, state, and federal officials have officially recognized such assistance in their attempts to control the so-called "white slave traffic," in the proper regulation of the immigrant societies and homes, in securing evidence and penal certificates to accomplish the deportation of criminals, and in the administration of the Chinese-exclusion act. In some instances such information has led to local reorganization of the immigrant service. While mention is made of this matter the real work of the Commission has consisted in the collection and preparation of new material, largely statistical in nature, which might form a basis on which to frame legislation. A very condensed summary of the results on some of the principal questions investigated follows.

### SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION AND CHARACTER OF IMMIGRANTS.

From 1820 to June 30, 1910, 27,918,992 immigrants were admitted to the United States.<sup>a</sup> Of this number 92.3 per cent came from European countries,<sup>b</sup> which countries are the source of about 93.7 per cent of the present immigration movement. From 1820 to 1883 more than 95 per cent of the total immigration from Europe originated in the United Kingdom, Germany, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Switzerland.<sup>c</sup> In what follows the movement from these countries will be referred to as the "old immigration." Following 1883 there was a rapid change in the ethnical character of European immigration, and in recent years more than 70 per cent of the movement has originated in southern and eastern Europe. The change geographically, however, has been somewhat greater than the change in the racial character of the immigration, this being due very largely to the number of Germans who have come from Austria-Hungary and Russia. The movement from southern and eastern Europe will be referred to as the "new immigration." In a single generation Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia have succeeded the United Kingdom and Germany as the chief sources of immigration. In fact, each of the three countries first named furnished more immigrants to the United States in 1907 than came in the same year from the United Kingdom, Germany, Scandinavia, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland combined.

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 65.

<sup>b</sup> Including Turkey in Asia.

<sup>c</sup> See pp. 61-63.

The old immigration movement in recent years has rapidly declined, both numerically and relatively, and under present conditions there are no indications that it will materially increase. The new immigration movement is very large, and there are few, if any, indications of its natural abatement. The new immigration, coming in such large numbers, has provoked a widespread feeling of apprehension as to its effect on the economic and social welfare of the country. Because of this the Commission's investigations have been mainly directed toward a study of its general status as part of the population of the country.

The old immigration movement was essentially one of permanent settlers. The new immigration is very largely one of individuals a considerable proportion of whom apparently have no intention of permanently changing their residence, their only purpose in coming to America being to temporarily take advantage of the greater wages paid for industrial labor in this country. This, of course, is not true of all the new immigrants, but the practice is sufficiently common to warrant referring to it as a characteristic of them as a class. From all data that are available it appears that nearly 40 per cent of the new immigration movement returns to Europe<sup>a</sup> and that about two-thirds of those who go remain there.<sup>b</sup> This does not mean that all of these immigrants have acquired a competence and returned to live on it. Among the immigrants who return permanently are those who have failed, as well as those who have succeeded. Thousands of those returning have, under unusual conditions of climate, work, and food, contracted tuberculosis and other diseases; others are injured in our industries; still others are the widows and children of aliens dying here. These, with the aged and temperamentally unfit, make up a large part of the aliens who return to their former homes to remain.

The old immigration came to the United States during a period of general development and was an important factor in that development, while the new immigration has come during a period of great industrial expansion and has furnished a practically unlimited supply of labor to that expansion.

As a class the new immigrants are largely unskilled laborers coming from countries where their highest wage is small compared with the lowest wage in the United States. Nearly 75 per cent of them are males.<sup>c</sup> About 83 per cent are between the ages of 14 and 45 years,<sup>d</sup> and consequently are producers rather than dependents. They bring little money into the country and send or take a considerable part of their earnings out. More than 35 per cent are illiterate, as compared with less than 3 per cent of the old immigrant class.<sup>e</sup> Immigration prior to 1882 was practically unregulated, and consequently many were not self-supporting, so that the care of alien paupers in several States was a serious problem. The new immigration has for the most part been carefully regulated so far as health and likelihood of pauperism are concerned, and, although drawn from classes low in the economic scale, the new immigrants as a rule are the strongest, the most enterprising, and the best of their class.

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 182.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 184.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 171.

<sup>d</sup> See p. 172.

<sup>e</sup> See p. 176.

## CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT.

While social conditions affect the situation in some countries, the present immigration from Europe to the United States is in the largest measure due to economic causes. It should be stated, however, that emigration from Europe is not now an absolute economic necessity, and as a rule those who emigrate to the United States are impelled by a desire for betterment rather than by the necessity of escaping intolerable conditions. This fact should largely modify the natural incentive to treat the immigration movement from the standpoint of sentiment and permit its consideration primarily as an economic problem. In other words, the economic and social welfare of the United States should now ordinarily be the determining factor in the immigration policy of the Government.

Unlike Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and other immigrant-receiving countries, the United States makes no effort to induce immigration. A law for the encouragement of immigration by guaranteeing in this country labor contracts made abroad was enacted in 1864 but repealed in 1868. Later legislation has tended to prevent the introduction of contract laborers and assisted or induced immigration, the purpose of the Government being that the movement should be a natural one. The law respecting assisted immigration, however, does not deny the right of a person already in this country to send for an otherwise admissible relative or friend, and a large part of the present movement, especially from southern and eastern Europe, is made possible through such assistance. The immediate incentive of the great bulk of present-day immigration is the letters of persons in this country to relatives or friends at home. Comparatively few immigrants come without some reasonably definite assurance that employment awaits them, and it is probable that as a rule they know the nature of that employment and the rate of wages. A large number of immigrants are induced to come by quasi labor agents in this country, who combine the business of supplying laborers to large employers and contractors with the so-called immigrant banking business and the selling of steamship tickets.

Another important agency in promoting emigration from Europe to the United States is the many thousands of steamship-ticket agents and subagents operating in the emigrant-furnishing districts of southern and eastern Europe. Under the terms of the United States immigration law, as well as the laws of most European countries, the promotion of emigration is forbidden, but nevertheless the steamship-agent propaganda flourishes everywhere. It does not appear that the steamship lines as a rule openly direct the operations of these agents, but the existence of the propaganda is a matter of common knowledge in the emigrant-furnishing countries and, it is fair to assume, is acquiesced in, if not stimulated, by the steamship lines as well. With the steamship lines the transportation of steerage passengers is purely a commercial matter; moreover, the steerage business which originates in southern and eastern Europe is peculiarly attractive to the companies, as many of the immigrants travel back and forth, thus insuring east-bound as well as west-bound traffic.

## IMMIGRATION OF DISEASED ALIENS.

Prior to 1882, when the federal Government first assumed control of immigration, the movement was practically unregulated. No process of selection was exercised among the immigrants who came between 1819 and 1882, and as a result the diseased, defective, delinquent, and dependent entered the country practically at will. With the development of federal immigration laws the situation in this respect has entirely changed, and while, unfortunately, the present law, from the difficulty in securing proof, is largely ineffectual in preventing the coming of criminals and other moral delinquents, it does effectively debar paupers and the physically unsound and generally the mentally unsound. The law provides that debarred aliens must be returned at the expense of the steamship companies, and also that companies bringing diseased persons of certain classes whose condition might have been detected at ports of embarkation shall be subjected to a fine of \$100 in each case.<sup>a</sup> Consequently the transportation of diseased aliens has become so unprofitable that steamship companies have inaugurated at foreign ports of embarkation a medical inspection of intending emigrants similar to that made at United States ports. As a result of the foreign inspection, in an ordinary year about four times as many intending emigrants are refused transportation for medical reasons alone as are debarred here for all causes, and about ten times as many as are debarred for medical reasons only. In the fiscal year 1907, 1,285,349 aliens were admitted to the United States, and only 4,040 were debarred because of physical and mental diseases.<sup>b</sup> When it is considered that the great majority of all immigrants now come from countries where trachoma and other contagious diseases are prevalent among the emigrating classes, the relatively small number of rejections at United States ports is good evidence of the effectiveness of the steamship-company inspections abroad.

It is highly desirable both for humanitarian and medical reasons that aliens who are not admissible to the United States should be turned back at foreign ports of embarkation, or better still, that they should not leave their homes for such ports only to be returned. It has been strongly urged by immigration officials and other students of the question that the embarkation at foreign ports of persons not admissible to the United States because of their physical condition would be more effectually prevented by a medical inspection by American officers at such ports. This plan was so strongly urged that this Government a few years ago made official inquiry respecting the probable attitude of European Governments toward it. At that time one or two Governments expressed a willingness to permit such an inspection by American officials; others made indefinite replies to the inquiry, while others were positively opposed. No attempt was thereafter made to further the plan. After an investigation by the Commission of the situation at all the principal ports of Europe it is clear that even were its consummation possible, such an arrangement would not materially improve conditions. As a matter of fact American medical officers, in an advisory capacity, have conducted a medical inspection of emigrants at Italian ports for the past ten years and their recommendations invariably have been respected by

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 734.<sup>b</sup> See pp. 95 and 111.

the steamship companies. A comparison of results at United States ports, however, shows that the proportion of aliens rejected here for medical reasons was somewhat larger among persons embarking at Italian ports than among those from several other European ports where the medical inspection was made solely by physicians employed by steamship companies. This is not a reflection on the work of American surgeons at Italian ports, which is highly efficient, but rather an illustration of the impossibility of making an absolutely effective medical inspection at foreign ports of embarkation. Considering the time that elapses between embarkation at European ports and arrival in the United States and the opportunities for surreptitiously avoiding inspection which frequently exist at European ports, it is clear that no medical inspection abroad, however thorough it might be, would obviate the necessity of a rigid inspection at United States ports.

It has been suggested that some system ought to be devised by which intending emigrants could be physically examined as to their admissibility to the United States before leaving their homes for ports of embarkation. While an effective arrangement of that nature would be of great benefit to the many thousands annually who are turned back at foreign ports of embarkation, it is a matter over which our Government has no jurisdiction.

Steamship companies should be held responsible for the transportation to United States ports of physically and mentally diseased aliens. That policy has been pursued since the first federal immigration law was enacted and it has increased in effectiveness accordingly as the bringing of such aliens became more unprofitable to the companies. The present law operates to secure a reasonably careful medical inspection by steamship companies at foreign ports of embarkation, but as circumstances vary materially in different cases, the law should be amended so as to retain the present fine as a minimum but permit the imposition of a fine not exceeding \$500.

#### IMMIGRATION OF CRIMINALS.

While control of the immigration movement so far as physical and mental defectives are concerned has reached a high degree of efficiency, no adequate means have been adopted for preventing the immigration of criminals, prostitutes, and other morally undesirable aliens. The control of the latter classes is a much more difficult matter. In spite of the stringent law, criminals or moral defectives of any class, provided they pass the medical inspection, can usually embark at European ports and enter the United States without much danger of detection. A considerable number of criminals or aliens with criminal records are debarred annually at United States ports, but this results from the vigilance of immigrant inspectors or from chance information rather than from our system of regulation.

While it does not appear from available statistics that criminality among the foreign-born increases the volume of crime in proportion to the total population, nevertheless the coming of criminals and persons of criminal tendencies constitutes one of the serious social effects of the immigration movement. The present immigration law is not adequate to prevent the immigration of criminals, nor is it sufficiently effective as regards the deportation of alien criminals who are in this country. The effective exclusion of criminals merely by

means of inspection at United States ports of entry obviously is impossible, and the movement can not be satisfactorily controlled in the absence of definite knowledge respecting the alien's criminal record in the country from which he comes.

Several years ago the Italian Government decided to assist in enforcing the provisions of our law by refusing to issue passports to criminals subject to exclusion here. Subsequently this was enacted as a part of the Italian emigration law. As passports are not demanded at our ports, the benefit of this act of comity has not been great, for though Italian criminals can not embark at Italian ports, they can and do come through the ports of other countries. No apparent attempt has been made on the part of our Government to treat this attitude on the part of the Italian Government as a basis for negotiations to secure an agreement which might have produced more practical results.

While in Italy the Commission investigated the operation of this Italian statute and found that in the main it was enforced, though in some instances acts of minor officials resulted in giving passports to criminals.

Members of the Commission found an apparent willingness on the part not only of the Italian, but of other Governments, to cooperate with us, by governmental action, in the enforcement of our immigration laws. The best place to bar alien criminals is in their own countries, and the best way is through the utilization of the police records of such countries. Aliens from countries where adequate records are kept should be admitted only upon the production of proper certificates showing an absence of convictions for excludable crimes. If this is done, the alien criminal can be largely barred. Under the immigration act of 1907 the President is authorized to send commissioners to foreign countries for the purpose of entering into agreements with such countries to prevent the evasion of the laws governing immigration to the United States.<sup>a</sup> Such agreement with the principal countries from which immigration comes is the best method through which to secure the desired result.

#### IMMIGRATION OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

The immigration of mentally defective aliens is reasonably well controlled under the existing immigration law. The law provides for the exclusion of insane persons, persons who have been insane within five years, and persons who have had two attacks of insanity at any time previously.<sup>b</sup> Owing to the nature of mental diseases, they are not easily detected through such necessarily limited inspection as can be made at ports of arrival. When the least evidence of mental disease is exhibited by an arriving alien, such alien invariably is held for observation until his mental condition is determined. It is entirely possible, however, that persons may exhibit no evidence of insanity and yet that they may become insane within a short time after their admission. Such cases have occurred and the matter has given rise to considerable apprehension. Until some means can be devised of informing the immigration authorities as to the previous mental history of arriving aliens, the present safeguards are practically all that can be afforded, unless all arriving

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 743.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 732.

aliens are detained for observation as to their mental condition, a plan which is impracticable.

#### CONTRACT LABOR AND INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Since 1884 aliens brought to the United States in pursuance of contracts to perform labor in this country have, with certain exceptions, been debarred by law. This provision does not apply to skilled laborers where labor of a like kind unemployed can not be found in this country. The law has been made more rigid from time to time until under its terms almost any semblance of a contract or agreement is now sufficient to include immigrants within the contract-labor clause. Owing to the rigidity of the law and the fact that special provision is made for its enforcement there are probably at the present time relatively few actual contract laborers admitted. There are annually admitted, however, a very large number who come in response to indirect assurance that employment awaits them. In the main these assurances are contained in letters from persons already in this country who advise their relatives or friends at home that if they will come to the United States they will find work awaiting them. On the other hand, it is clear that there is a large induced immigration due to labor agents in this country who, independently or in cooperation with agents in Europe, operate practically without restriction. As a rule only unskilled laborers are induced to come to the United States by this means.

It is impossible to estimate what part of the present immigration movement to the United States is assisted to come either by friends in this country or by persons here and abroad who advance transportation contingent on the immigrants repaying the same from wages received after admission to the United States.

In earlier times a good many immigrants were enabled to come to this country through public assistance, and, in fact, it is recorded that many paupers and even criminals who had become a burden upon the public in Great Britain and some of the German States were practically deported to this country. So far as the Commission is able to learn, however, no part of the present immigration movement direct to the United States is thus publicly assisted.

#### THE PADRONE SYSTEM.

In the case of the earlier immigration of several southern and eastern European races to the United States the control of some individuals in this country by padrones has occurred. Under this system persons have taken advantage of their better knowledge of our language and conditions to control the labor of the new immigrants of the same race. The system was somewhat prevalent in the case of the earlier Italian immigrants and in such case the padrones controlled the labor of their fellow-countrymen in construction and other work. Later a good many Syrian peddlers were controlled by padrones who furnished them with stocks in trade and profited unduly by their labor. With the development of immigration of any such race, however, and the establishment of such races as factors in the population of the country, the padrone system has substantially disappeared. At the present time practically the only aliens under the control of padrones in any considerable numbers are the Greek boys employed in shoe-shining establishments or in peddling



flowers, fruit, or vegetables in the larger cities. This evil became so prevalent that when the immigration law of 1907 was enacted the following were included in the debarred classes:

All children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe.

Under this provision the importation of boys by padrones has been curtailed and the Bureau of Immigration makes persistent and continual efforts to stamp out the evil. While this condition in the case of the Greeks may continue for some time, it seems altogether probable that as persons of that race progress in the United States the influence of the padrones will largely disappear, as has been the case with other European races.

#### IMPORTATION OF ALIENS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

The Commission's investigation of the importation of women for immoral purposes, commonly known as the "white slave traffic," disclosed the fact that this business is regularly carried on between some European countries and the United States. There is a considerable movement of prostitutes to this country, but the most serious phase of the situation is the traffic in women and girls through both male and female procurers who make a regular business of importing alien women for houses of prostitution, as well as for the large number of foreign-born pimps who control these women and live upon the proceeds of their prostitution. As a result of the work and upon the recommendation of the Immigration Commission, Congress has already passed a law<sup>a</sup> that if vigorously enforced will do much to minimize the evil.

#### STEERAGE CONDITIONS.

While the conditions under which immigrants are transported by sea are immeasurably better than in the days of sailing vessels or even in the early days of steam navigation, bad conditions are still found in the steerage of many transatlantic ships. Agents of the Commission traveled as immigrants in the steerage of 14 ships, representing practically all the more important transatlantic lines. These agents found that some of the lines had entirely abolished the proverbial steerage and substituted so-called third-class accommodations which were in every way comfortable and satisfactory, while on the ships of some lines the old-time steerage still prevailed. These bad conditions are at the present time entirely avoidable; and as the conditions under which immigrants are brought to the United States and the treatment they receive on shipboard are matters of concern to this country, not only from a humanitarian but from a practical standpoint, measures should be taken to insure the improvement of the immigrants' accommodations, where such improvement is needed.

#### IMMIGRANT HOMES AND AID SOCIETIES.

There have been established at a number of our important ports societies which, with the permission of the immigration authorities, send representatives to meet incoming aliens whose friends and relatives fail to call for them. In case these immigrants need advice or a

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 744-747.

place where they can remain in safety for a few days, these societies furnish such aid and permit them to come to the homes which have been established for that purpose. These societies and homes have usually been founded by and are under the direction of societies connected with some religious body. In a number of instances they receive subventions from foreign governments, inasmuch as they care for the immigrants of the countries concerned.

As the welfare of the immigrants, especially young women, might be materially affected by the care exercised by the representatives of these homes, it seemed wise to investigate their methods of work and the conditions of the homes. The results were surprising. While in a number of cases the societies were doing excellent work and the homes were giving due attention to the welfare of the young women placed in their charge, securing them positions and ascertaining that the positions were those suitable for the girls, in a number of instances it was found that the managers of the homes had apparently deceived the directors and supporters of the societies and were making of the homes mere money-making establishments for themselves. In a few cases, in order to promote their own financial advantage, the managers overcharged the immigrants, permitted the immigrant homes to remain in a filthy condition from lack of care, and even were ready to furnish to keepers of disreputable houses young girls as servants in such houses. The Commission called the attention of the immigration commissioner at Ellis Island and of the authorities at Washington to these abuses. In a number of cases vigorous action was taken, and representatives of seven societies were forbidden access to the immigrant station until a complete change in the management had been brought about. Under the vigorous action of the immigration authorities the worst abuses have been stopped and care is taken to prevent their recurrence. The homes in some places are now inspected to prevent a relapse into the former conditions. In New York escorts from Ellis Island to their destination in the city are furnished by the immigration authorities at nominal rates to those needing them. The immigration authorities need to maintain constant vigilance and make frequent inspections in order to prevent abuses. It is believed that the societies and homes can be adequately controlled by the immigration authorities without additional legislation.

#### IMMIGRANT BANKS.

"Immigrant banks" are important factors in the life of southern and eastern European immigrants during their earlier years in the United States. The term "bank" as applied in most cases is a misnomer, for the bankers are usually steamship ticket agents, small merchants, saloon keepers, or labor agents, who, because of superior intelligence and a better knowledge of conditions in this country, become the general advisers of newly arrived immigrants of the same race. A great amount of money is annually placed in the hands of these so-called bankers for safe-keeping or for transmission abroad. Except in three or four States they are entirely unregulated by law,<sup>a</sup> and in the past, through failure and defalcation, they have often been responsible for heavy losses on the part of the new immigrant population. In two or three States more or less effective measures

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 434-436.

have been adopted for the regulation of these "banks," and it is desirable for the protection of the immigrant that strict control be exercised over such institutions in all States where they are located.

#### BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

Boards of special inquiry are one of the most, if not the most, important factors in the administration of the immigration law. To them are referred for decision all cases held by the examining surgeon because of disease or mental or physical defects, and also every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to land. In the case of aliens certified by the examining surgeon as being afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, tuberculosis, or pronounced mental defects, the board has no alternative but to exclude, and from its decision in such cases there is no appeal. In the case of persons held as contract laborers or because of the likelihood that they may become a public charge, and in other cases, the board exercises discretionary power as to the admission or rejection of the alien, in which cases, however, there lies the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The boards exercise a power which if not properly used may result in injustice to the immigrant or, through the admission of undesirable aliens, in harm to the country. It is important, therefore, that these boards should be composed of unprejudiced men of ability, training, and good judgment. Under the present law these boards are appointed by the commissioners of immigration at the various ports, from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve. At ports where there are fewer than three immigrant inspectors other United States officials may be designated for service on such boards.

All hearings before boards are required to be separate and apart from the public, but a complete permanent record of the proceedings, including all testimony produced, is kept. The decision of any two members of the board shall prevail, but either the alien, or any dissenting member of the board, may take an appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to final disposal of the case until it has been passed upon by the Secretary. At all the important ports the boards of special inquiry are composed of immigrant inspectors, who generally are without judicial or legal training. This, together with the fact that they are selected by the commissioners of immigration at the ports where they serve, tends to impair the judicial character of the board and to influence its members in a greater or less degree to reflect in their decisions the attitude of the commissioner in determining the cases. The character of their decisions is indicated somewhat by the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the cases appealed are reversed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whose decision, under the law, must be based solely upon the evidence adduced before the board. This record of reversals on appeal suggests that their decisions which are not reviewed may be equally wrong.

In justice to the immigrant, and to the country as well, the character of these boards should be improved. They should be composed of men whose ability and training fit them for the judicial functions performed, and the provision compelling their hearings to be separate and apart from the public should be repealed.

In view of the number and importance of these appeals from the boards of special inquiry, and the amount of time and labor demanded of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, an additional assistant secretary should be authorized by Congress.

#### IMMIGRATION AND CRIME.

It is impossible from existing data to determine whether the immigrant population in this country is relatively more or less criminal than the native-born population. Statistics show that the proportion of convictions for crimes according to the population is greater among the foreign-born than among the native-born. It must be remembered, however, that the proportion of persons of what may be termed the criminal age is greater among the foreign-born than among natives, and when due allowance is made for this fact it appears that criminality, judged by convictions, is about equally prevalent in each class. It is obviously impossible to determine whether the proportion of unpunished criminals is relatively greater among the foreign or among the native born. It is sometimes stated that the detection and conviction of criminals, especially for higher crimes, is more difficult in the case of the foreign-born. Probably this is true of certain localities and perhaps generally true in the case of certain nationalities, but there is no proof that this condition applies to the foreign-born element as a whole in the country at large. It is possible that in some localities prejudice against or sympathy for foreigners influences convictions or acquittals. In large cities a part of the apparent criminality of the foreign-born consists merely of violations of ordinances, which are offenses only because the persons who commit them are not naturalized. Prominent in this class of offenses is street peddling without a license in cities where such licenses are granted only to citizens.

The proportion of the more serious crimes of homicide, blackmail, and robbery, as well as the least serious offenses, is greater among the foreign-born. The disproportion in this regard is due principally to the prevalence of homicides and other crimes of personal violence among Italians and to the violation of city ordinances previously mentioned.

The United States immigration law provides for the exclusion of persons who have been convicted of or who admit having committed a crime involving moral turpitude,<sup>a</sup> but notwithstanding this a considerable number of aliens of the following classes succeed in entering the United States:

1. Those who have been convicted of crime abroad and have served out their sentence.
2. Those who have been convicted of crime by foreign courts during their absence from the place of trial, having escaped arrest and fled the country.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 732.

Besides these our law does not exclude those who are regarded at home as dangerous or suspicious persons or probable criminals.

There are two fundamental defects in the law relative to the immigration of criminal aliens. In the first place no adequate provision is made for securing a knowledge of the criminal record of aliens in other countries, and the inspection at United States ports that is largely depended upon for the detection of arriving aliens of the criminal class is in the nature of the case entirely inadequate to control the movement. As previously explained, in the case of Italy, advantage is not taken of the only instance in which arriving immigrants bring with them any written evidence as to their moral character at home.

The other serious, and in the opinion of the Commission inexcusable, defect is the fact that aliens admitted to this country, unless it appears that such admission was in violation of law, may pursue a criminal career without danger of deportation. To deport an alien of any class is entirely within the rights of any Government, and provision should be made for ridding the United States of aliens who, within a relatively short time after arrival, become criminals. It seems entirely reasonable and just that this country should not harbor dangerous criminals of another country, especially when their residence in the United States has been so brief that their tendency to crime can not be attributed to conditions arising subsequent to their entry into this country. Under the Canadian immigration law aliens who become a charge upon the public, by reason of crime or any other cause, within three years after their arrival may be, and in considerable numbers are, deported to the countries whence they came. Under the British aliens act the right to deport criminals is exercised, and the Commission emphatically believes that the same principle should be applied in the United States. It is not believed that the practice of deportation should be sufficiently extended to include minor offenses, nor that the period of time within which deportation could be made should be longer than the period required for naturalization.

#### IMMIGRATION AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The effective administration of the present immigration law insures the admission to the United States of physically healthy immigrants, so that there is no adequate cause for concern in this regard. While it is true that a large part of the present-day immigration is drawn from countries where certain dangerous and loathsome contagious diseases are prevalent among the immigrating classes, the medical inspection conducted by the steamship companies at foreign ports of embarkation and elsewhere in Europe prevents the coming to this country of great numbers of diseased aliens, and the inspection here by officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service effectively supplements the examination abroad.

It is doubtless true that some cases of contagious or infectious disease are introduced, and to a limited extent spread, in this country because of immigration, but there is no cause for serious alarm in this regard. From investigations of the Commission in industrial localities and from other investigations that have been made it seems probable that a considerable number of persons afflicted with vene-

real diseases are admitted to this country and that such diseases have been spread in many communities as a result of immigration. It is difficult always to detect the existence of such diseases by means of a medical inspection as it is now conducted at United States ports, and it would seem impracticable to make the medical examination more thorough in this regard than it is at the present time.

The Commission included within the scope of the investigation the study of cases admitted to Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in New York City.<sup>a</sup> These hospitals are public charitable institutions, and a sufficient number of persons are treated there to warrant some conclusions relative to the existence of disease among the poorer classes of the foreign-born. While it appears that a considerable number of immigrants are treated at these hospitals for various causes within a comparatively short time after their admission to the United States, it does not appear that the number is sufficiently large or the diseases for which they are treated are sufficiently serious to warrant the conclusion that diseased persons are being admitted in any considerable numbers. A study of these cases, however, permits an interesting and significant comparison between immigrants of the old and the new class with regard to alcoholism. Of the 23,758 cases treated at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals during the period covered by the Commission's inquiry, 25.5 per cent of the native-born and 18.2 per cent of the foreign-born persons involved were treated for alcoholism. Among the foreign-born this treatment was confined almost entirely to the races of old immigration, such as the Irish, Scotch, English, and Germans, while relatively very few southern and eastern Europeans were treated for that cause. A striking difference between the old and new immigration in this regard was also apparent to a greater or less degree in many industrial communities included in the Commission's general investigation. Some complaint was made that drunkenness interfered with the industrial efficiency of some southern and eastern Europeans, but these cases were comparatively rare.

#### IMMIGRATION AND PAUPERISM.

In the earlier days of unregulated immigration pauperism among newly admitted immigrants was one of the most serious phases of the problem. In New York, Massachusetts, and other States which received immigrants in large numbers the care of those who either were paupers on arrival or became paupers soon afterwards so taxed the public resources that various attempts were made to levy a duty on arriving immigrants for the purpose of supporting the large number of those who became charges upon the public. It is recorded that in some cases a considerable part of the immigrants arriving on a ship would be so destitute of means of support that it was necessary to transport them immediately to almshouses, and the earlier poor-house records show that there were constantly being cared for large numbers of newly arrived foreign-born. At the present time, however, pauperism among newly admitted immigrants is relatively at a minimum, owing to the fact that the present immigration law provides for the admission only of the able-bodied, or dependents whose support by relatives is assured.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 253-260.

The number of those admitted who receive assistance from organized charity in cities is relatively small. In the Commission's investigation,<sup>a</sup> which covered the activities of the associated charities in 43 cities, including practically all the larger immigrant centers except New York, it was found that a small percentage of the cases represented immigrants who had been in the United States three years or under, while nearly half of all the foreign-born cases were those who had been in the United States twenty years or more. This investigation was conducted during the winter of 1908-9 before industrial activities had been fully resumed following the financial depression of 1907-8, and this inquiry showed that the recent immigrants, even in cities in times of relative industrial inactivity, did not seek charitable assistance in any considerable numbers. Undoubtedly conditions would have been otherwise had it not been for the large outward movement of recent immigrants following the depression, but however that may be, it is certain that those who remained were for the most part self-supporting.

#### CONGESTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN CITIES.

Of late years the general impression that owing to immigration the poorer districts of the large cities are greatly overcrowded and that in consequence the living conditions are insanitary and even degrading, has been so prevalent that it seemed desirable to make a very thorough investigation of this question. In consequence, in seven cities—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee—a very careful study was made of the conditions prevailing in the poorer quarters of the city inhabited by immigrants of various races. As was to be expected, many extremely pitiful cases of poverty and overcrowding were found, at times six or even more people sleeping in one small room, sometimes without light or direct access by window or door to the open air. On the whole, however, the average conditions were found materially better than had been anticipated. Moreover, a comparison of the conditions in a great city like New York or Chicago with those in some of the smaller industrial centers, such as mining or manufacturing towns, shows that average conditions as respects overcrowding are very materially worse in some of the small industrial towns than in the large cities. For example, the per cent of households having six or more persons per sleeping room of the race which showed the worst conditions in these large cities was only 5.2, whereas in the industrial centers studied in several cases the proportion was higher than this and in the case of one race as high as 9.5 per cent.<sup>b</sup>

Moreover, in the large cities the population changes much more frequently than is generally thought. New immigrants are attracted to these poorer residential quarters by the presence of friends or relatives and the necessity of securing living quarters at the lowest possible cost, but as their economic status improves after living in this country for some time, they very generally move to better surroundings. The undesirable districts of the cities that are now inhabited largely by recent immigrants were formerly populated by persons of the earlier immigrant races. Few of these are now found

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 87-157.

<sup>b</sup> See pp. 435 and 746.

there, and these remnants ordinarily represent the economic failures—the derelicts—among a generation of immigrants which, for the most part, has moved to better surroundings.

In many instances, too, where deplorable conditions were found they were due in part, at any rate, to circumstances over which the inhabitants have little direct control, such as a poor water supply or insanitary drainage—matters that should be attended to by the city authorities.

While instances of extreme uncleanness were found, the care of the households as regards cleanliness and an attempt to live under proper conditions was usually found unexpectedly good, about five-sixths of all the families visited in the poorer quarters of these large cities keeping their homes in reasonably good or fair condition.

There seems to be little doubt that the various races, owing presumably to their differing environments in Europe, differ somewhat as regards overcrowding and the care of their apartments, but the differences are less than might have been anticipated. The reports seem to indicate clearly that the chief cause of the overcrowding is a desire of the families to keep well within their income or to save money, even at the expense of serious discomfort for the present, in order that they may better their condition in the future. The worst conditions were found among those who live in boarding groups, largely unmarried men, whose purpose in the main is to save money in order that they may send it back to their home country or return thither themselves as soon as a sufficient amount has been secured.

Although, as has been intimated, the average conditions are distinctly better than had been anticipated, the bad conditions still prevail to such an extent that the city authorities, as well as landlords and philanthropic people, have rich opportunities of improving them. It should not be forgotten that the bad conditions can not be estimated by the number of people that live on a square acre, but rather by the number of people per room and per sleeping room, by the amount of air space, the opportunities for light and ventilation, and the care that is taken of the rooms. Conditions in New York, where the largest number of people live per acre, were found, generally speaking, distinctly better than in some of the other cities where less care had been taken to pass or enforce proper laws and ordinances.

#### IMMIGRANTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

A large proportion of the southern and eastern European immigrants of the past twenty-five years have entered the manufacturing and mining industries of the eastern and middle western States, mostly in the capacity of unskilled laborers. There is no basic industry in which they are not largely represented and in many cases they compose more than 50 per cent of the total number of persons employed in such industries. Coincident with the advent of these millions of unskilled laborers there has been an unprecedented expansion of the industries in which they have been employed. Whether this great immigration movement was caused by the industrial development or whether the fact that a practically unlimited and available supply of cheap labor existed in Europe was taken advantage of for the purpose of expanding the industries, can not well be demonstrated. Whatever may be the truth in this regard it is certain that southern and eastern European immigrants have



almost completely monopolized unskilled labor activities in many of the more important industries. This phase of the industrial situation was made the most important and exhaustive feature of the Commission's investigation, and the results show that while the competition of these immigrants has had little, if any, effect on the highly skilled trades, nevertheless, through lack of industrial progress and by reason of large and constant reinforcement from abroad, it has kept conditions in the semiskilled and unskilled occupations from advancing.

Several elements peculiar to the new immigrants contributed to this result. The aliens came from countries where low economic conditions prevailed and where conditions of labor were bad. They were content to accept wages and conditions which the native American and immigrants of the older class had come to regard as unsatisfactory. They were not, as a rule, engaged at lower wages than had been paid to the older workmen for the same class of labor, but their presence in constantly increasing numbers prevented progress among the older wage-earning class, and as a result that class of employees was gradually displaced. An instance of this displacement is shown in the experience in the bituminous coal mines of western Pennsylvania. This section of the bituminous field was the one first entered by the new immigrants, and the displacement of the old workers was soon under way. Some of them entered other occupations and many of them migrated to the coal fields of the Middle West. Later these fields also were invaded by the new immigrants, and large numbers of the old workers again migrated to the mines of the Southwest, where they still predominate. The effect of the new immigration is clearly shown in the western Pennsylvania fields, where the average wage of the bituminous coal worker is 42 cents a day below the average wage in the Middle West and Southwest.<sup>a</sup> Incidentally, hours of labor are longer and general working conditions poorer in the Pennsylvania mines than elsewhere. Another characteristic of the new immigrants contributed to the situation in Pennsylvania. This was the impossibility of successfully organizing them into labor unions. Several attempts at organization were made, but the constant influx of immigrants to whom prevailing conditions seemed unusually favorable contributed to the failure to organize. A similar situation has prevailed in other great industries.

Like most of the immigration from southern and eastern Europe, those who entered the leading industries were largely single men or married men unaccompanied by their families. There is, of course, in practically all industrial communities a large number of families of the various races, but the majority of the employees are men without families here and whose standard of living is so far below that of the native American or older immigrant workman that it is impossible for the latter to successfully compete with them. They usually live in cooperative groups and crowd together. Consequently, they are able to save a great part of their earnings, much of which is sent or carried abroad. Moreover, there is a strong tendency on the part of these unaccompanied men to return to their native countries after a few years of labor here. These groups have little contact with American life, learn little of American institutions, and aside from

<sup>a</sup> See p. 534.

the wages earned profit little by their stay in this country. During their early years in the United States they usually rely for assistance and advice on some member of their race, frequently a saloon keeper or grocer, and almost always a steamship ticket agent and "immigrant banker," who, because of superior intelligence and better knowledge of American ways, commands their confidence. Usually after a longer residence they become more self-reliant, but their progress toward assimilation is generally slow. Immigrant families in the industrial centers are more permanent and usually exhibit a stronger tendency toward advancement, although, in most cases, it is a long time before they even approach the ordinary standard of the American or the older immigrant families in the same grade of occupation. This description, of course, is not universally true, but it fairly represents a great part of the recent immigrant population in the United States. Their numbers are so great and the influx is so continuous that even with the remarkable expansion of industry during the past few years there has been created an over supply of unskilled labor, and in some of the industries this is reflected in a curtailed number of working days and a consequent yearly income among the unskilled workers which is very much less than is indicated by the daily wage rates paid;<sup>a</sup> and while it may not have lowered in a marked degree the American standard of living, it has introduced a lower standard which has become prevalent in the unskilled industry at large.

#### RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE.

According to the census of 1900, 21.7 per cent of all foreign-born male breadwinners in the United States were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the great majority of these were of the old immigration races. Up to that time comparatively few of the immigrants from the south and east of Europe had gone on the land, and, while during the past ten years some of the races have shown a tendency in that direction, the proportion is still small. Among the races of recent immigration which have shown a more or less pronounced tendency toward agriculture in States east of the Rocky Mountains are the Italians and Poles, while several Hebrew agricultural colonies have been established. A considerable number of the Italians are to be found in various parts of the East, the South, and the Southwest, where, as a rule, they have established communities, and on the whole have made good progress. In the East many have engaged in truck gardening in the vicinity of the largest cities, while in the South and Southwest they have entered fruit and berry raising and, to a lesser degree, general farming. The Poles have gone into general agriculture in many parts of the East and Middle West, while the Hebrews are, as a rule, located in the more populous States and usually near large cities. The small number of Hebrews who have engaged in agricultural pursuits have not been conspicuously successful, although in some localities they have made fair progress. The Polish farmers, as a rule, have succeeded, particularly in some of the eastern localities where they have purchased worn-out lands and succeeded in making them productive and profitable.

<sup>a</sup> See tables on pp. 371 and 407-408.

The Italians usually have been successful in general farming and especially so in truck gardening and small farming in the vicinity of large cities.

While encouragement is to be found in the experiences of the past few years, it is clear that the tendency of the new immigration is toward industrial and city pursuits rather than toward agriculture.

#### ARTIFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

In making the larger cities and industrial communities their place of residence, aliens composing the new immigration movement have continued to follow a tendency which originated with the advent of such immigrants in considerable numbers. This may be ascribed to various reasons. A large part of the immigrants were agricultural laborers at home, and their immigration is due to a desire to escape the low economic conditions which attend agricultural pursuits in the countries from which they come. With no knowledge of other conditions it is natural, therefore, that they should seek another line of activity in this country. The destination of these immigrants in the United States on arrival is controlled by the fact that they almost invariably join relatives or friends, and few of these, even among earlier immigrants of the class, are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Remaining in the cities and industrial centers they follow a general tendency of the times. The law of 1907 provided for the establishment of a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration, the intent being that the division should disseminate among admitted immigrants information relative to opportunities for settlers in sections of the country apart from cities and purely industrial centers. It was hoped that the division could devise means of inaugurating a movement among immigrants which would eventually result in their more equitable distribution. The apparent result, however, does not indicate that the purpose of the law is being fulfilled. As conducted, the work of the division appears to be essentially that of an employment agency whose chief function is supplying individuals to meet individual demands for labor in agricultural districts. It does not appear that persons thus distributed have, as a rule, been distributed with the purpose that they would become permanent settlers in the districts to which they went, but rather that a more or less temporary need of the employer and employee was supplied through this agency.

No satisfactory or permanent distribution of immigrants can be effected through any federal employment system, no matter how widespread, because the individual will seek such social and economic conditions as best suit him, no matter where sent. What is needed is a division of information which will cooperate with States desiring immigrant settlers. Information concerning the opportunities for settlement should then be brought to the attention of immigrants in industrial centers who have been here for some time and who might thus be induced to invest their savings in this country and become permanent agricultural settlers. Such a division might also secure and furnish to all laborers alike information showing opportunities for permanent employment in various sections of the country, together with the economic conditions in such places.

## JAPANESE AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The immigration situation on the Pacific slope differs materially from that in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Because of the geographical location there has been no large movement of European immigrants to the coast States. Oriental immigration, however, was early attracted to California, and the coming of the Chinese was soon followed by a determined opposition to the immigration of that race, and this opposition has continued unabated.

In 1882 a law excluding Chinese of the laboring classes was enacted,<sup>a</sup> and such exclusion has continued to the present time. The various laws have resulted in a steady decrease of the Chinese population until the immigration of that race is no longer a problem of present importance. In later years Japanese immigration assumed considerable proportions, but through a provision of the immigration law of 1907<sup>b</sup> and by agreement with the Government of Japan<sup>c</sup> this movement has been checked, and during the past two years the number of Japanese leaving the country has exceeded the number admitted. Recently a relatively small number of East Indians have immigrated to the coast States, and while there is no provision for the exclusion of this race their coming has been discouraged by the Federal Government. Though sentiment is divided in the matter of Asiatic immigration, the people of the coast States as a whole are opposed to such immigration, and the force and validity of their objections are recognized.

In the southern section of the Western division immigration from Mexico has become an important factor in the situation, the immigration of that race corresponding somewhat to some of the southern and eastern European races coming to the eastern States. This resemblance lies chiefly in the fact that they as a rule do not come as settlers, but as a transient and migratory unskilled labor supply. Their presence, as well as the presence of the Japanese, is reflected in the rather low economic conditions which exist in mining, railroad labor, and some other activities. The Japanese are now an important factor in the agricultural and horticultural industries in California and other States, and also in the fish canneries in Washington and Oregon, and in the city trades. The East Indian has not yet come in sufficient numbers to be an important factor, but the comparatively few who have been admitted have been utilized as common laborers in various industries. One-eighth of the total population and more than three-fifths of the foreign-born on the Pacific slope are natives of the north and west of Europe, while only 2.6 per cent of the population are from southern and eastern European countries. The European peoples are well distributed geographically and industrially, and they have aided materially in developing industry, particularly the fruit and wine growing peculiar to the coast States, and especially California. There is a general demand for more Europeans, both as settlers on the land and as agricultural and other laborers. It is anticipated that with the opening of the Panama Canal direct steamship communication with Europe will result in an increase of direct European immigration to the coast.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 785-788.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 732 and 757-758.

<sup>c</sup> See Vol. II, p. 584.

## ASSIMILATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

It is difficult to define and still more difficult to correctly measure the tendency of newer immigrant races toward Americanization, or assimilation into the body of the American people. If, however, the tendency to acquire citizenship, to learn the English language, and to abandon native customs and standards of living may be considered as factors, it is found that many of the more recent immigrants are backward in this regard, while some others have made excellent progress. The absence of family life, which is so conspicuous among many southern and eastern Europeans in the United States, is undoubtedly the influence which most effectively retards assimilation. The great majority of some of these races are represented in the United States by single men or men whose wives and families are in their native country. It is a common practice for men of this class in industrial communities to live in boarding or rooming groups, and as they are also usually associated with each other in their work they do not come in contact with Americans, and consequently have little or no incentive to learn the English language, become acquainted with American institutions, or adopt American standards. In the case of families, however, the process of assimilation is usually much more rapid. The families as a rule live in much more wholesome surroundings, and are reached by more of the agencies which promote assimilation. The most potent influence in promoting the assimilation of the family is the children, who, through contact with American life in the schools, almost invariably act as the unconscious agents in the uplift of their parents. Moreover, as the children grow older and become wage earners, they usually enter some higher occupation than that of their fathers, and in such cases the Americanizing influence upon their parents continues until frequently the whole family is gradually led away from the old surroundings and old standards into those more nearly American. This influence of the children is potent among immigrants in the great cities, as well as in the smaller industrial centers.

Among the new immigration as a whole the tendency to become naturalized citizens, even among those who have been here five years or more, is not great, although much more pronounced in some races than in others. This result is influenced by language considerations and by the fact that naturalization is accomplished with greater difficulty than formerly, as the requirements are higher and expense greater, and that adequate facilities are not in all cases provided. Another reason is that many do not regard their stay here as permanent.

In recent years the work of promoting the welfare and assisting in the assimilation of recent immigrants has been inaugurated on a large scale by various religious and civic organizations. Until recently a great part of the efforts of this nature was carried on by organizations of the various races or peoples, but now the movement has been joined by organizations composed of all classes of citizens. In general this propaganda is in the main divorced from any semblance of proselyting and is confined to practical efforts calculated to promote the well-being and advancement of the immigrant. Most of the societies lay particular stress upon influencing the immigrant

to become acquainted with the duties and privileges of American citizenship and civilization. Teaching the English language and the primary branches of learning is a prominent feature in most of this work. It does not appear that the Federal Government can directly assist in this work, but where possible effort should be made to promote the activities of these organizations.

#### CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN SCHOOLS.

A census of 2,036,376 pupils in schools in 37 cities<sup>a</sup> shows that 847,423, or 41.6 per cent of the total, were children of native-born fathers, and 1,188,953, or 58.4 per cent of the total, were children of foreign-born fathers—that is to say, both native-born and foreign-born children whose fathers were born abroad. Of the 1,815,217 pupils in the public schools of 37 cities, 42.2 per cent were children of native-born fathers, and 57.8 per cent were children of foreign-born fathers. Of the 221,159 pupils in the parochial schools of 24 cities, 36.5 per cent were children of native-born fathers, and 63.5 per cent were children of foreign-born fathers. The study covers practically all of the large cities in all parts of the country and a number of smaller cities whose population includes a large proportion of foreign-born persons.

Several cities have particularly large proportions of children of foreign-born fathers among the public-school pupils. These cities are Chelsea, Mass., 74.1 per cent, Duluth, Minn., 74.1 per cent, and New York, N. Y., 71.5 per cent. In New Orleans only 18.1 per cent of the public-school pupils are children of foreign-born fathers.

The proportion of public-school pupils in the high school is 9.1 per cent for the children of native-born white fathers, and only 4.7 per cent for the children of foreign-born fathers, although a larger proportion of the pupils of two foreign races—the Canadian (other than French) and the Scotch—than of the native-born white are in the high school. Of the pupils who are children of foreign-born fathers, three races—the Portuguese, Slovak, and South Italian—show less than 1 per cent in the high school.

Among pupils of some of the immigrant races the proportion of children older than the normal age for their grade is less than the proportion among pupils who are children of native-born white fathers, but among several of the races of recent immigration a much larger proportion are older than the normal age for their grade.

Among the non-English-speaking races a much greater proportion are retarded of children in homes where English is not spoken than of children in homes where English has been adopted as the language commonly used by the family.

#### CHANGES IN BODILY FORM OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The question of the assimilation of immigrants under American conditions has long been looked upon as vital, and it has been much discussed, but heretofore with little accurate information. Speaking from general personal observation, people have thought that under the influence of the existing educational, social, and political con-

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 1-86.

ditions the immigrants gradually change their habits of life and their ways of thinking, and thus become Americans. Little or no thought has been given to the possible effect of these conditions on the physical type of the descendants of immigrants. It was suggested to the Commission that if measurements of the bodies of European immigrants and their descendants at different ages and under different circumstances could be made in a careful way by scientific anthropometrists, valuable results might be reached. One of the best experts on this subject, Prof. Franz Boas, of Columbia University, was invited to direct the investigation and was put in general charge. Although the investigation has been carried on only in New York City and its immediate vicinity and with only a few races, the results, in the opinion of Professor Boas, are much more far-reaching than was anticipated. It is probably not too much to say that they indicate a discovery in anthropological science that is fundamental in importance. The report indicates that the descendant of the European immigrant changes his type even in the first generation almost entirely, children born not more than a few years after the arrival of the immigrant parents in America developing in such a way that they differ in type essentially from their foreign-born parents. These differences seem to develop during the earliest childhood and persist throughout life. It seems that every part of the body is influenced in this way, and that even the form of the head, which has always been considered one of the most permanent hereditary features, undergoes considerable change.

The importance of this entirely unexpected result lies in the fact that even those characteristics which modern science has led us to consider as most stable seem to be subject to thorough changes under the new environment, which would indicate that even racial physical characteristics do not survive under the new social and climatic environment of America. The investigation has awakened the liveliest interest in scientific circles here and abroad, and as the subject is one of great importance the Commission expresses strongly the hope that by either private or public means the work may be continued.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

As a result of the investigation the Commission is unanimously of the opinion that in framing legislation emphasis should be laid upon the following principles:

1. While the American people, as in the past, welcome the oppressed of other lands, care should be taken that immigration be such both in quality and quantity as not to make too difficult the process of assimilation.

2. Since the existing law and further special legislation recommended in this report deal with the physically and morally unfit, further general legislation concerning the admission of aliens should be based primarily upon economic or business considerations touching the prosperity and economic well-being of our people.

3. The measure of the rational, healthy development of a country is not the extent of its investment of capital, its output of products, or its exports and imports, unless there is a corresponding economic opportunity afforded to the citizen dependent upon employment for his material, mental, and moral development.

4. The development of business may be brought about by means which lower the standard of living of the wage earners. A slow expansion of industry which would permit the adaptation and assimilation of the incoming labor supply is preferable to a very rapid industrial expansion which results in the immigration of laborers of low standards and efficiency, who imperil the American standard of wages and conditions of employment.

The Commission agrees that:

1. To protect the United States more effectively against the immigration of criminal and certain other debarred classes—

- (a) Aliens convicted of serious crimes within a period of five years after admission should be deported in accordance with the provisions of House bill 20980, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

- (b) Under the provisions of section 39 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907,<sup>a</sup> the President should appoint commissioners to make arrangements with such countries as have adequate police records to supply emigrants with copies of such records, and that thereafter immigrants from such countries should be admitted to the United States only upon the production of proper certificates showing an absence of convictions for excludable crimes.

- (c) So far as practicable the immigration laws should be so amended as to be made applicable to alien seamen.

- (d) Any alien who becomes a public charge within three years after his arrival in this country should be subject to deportation in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 742 and 743.



2. Sufficient appropriation should be regularly made to enforce vigorously the provisions of the laws previously recommended by the Commission and enacted by Congress regarding the importation of women for immoral purposes.

3. As the new statute relative to steerage conditions<sup>a</sup> took effect so recently as January 1, 1909, and as the most modern steerage fully complies with all that is demanded under the law, the Commission's only recommendation in this connection is that a statute be immediately enacted providing for the placing of Government officials, both men and women, on vessels carrying third-class or steerage passengers for the enforcement of the law and the protection of the immigrant. The system inaugurated by the Commission of sending investigators in the steerage in the guise of immigrants should be continued at intervals by the Bureau of Immigration.

4. To strengthen the certainty of just and humane decisions of doubtful cases at ports of entry it is recommended—

That section 25 of the immigration act of 1907<sup>b</sup> be amended to provide that boards of special inquiry should be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and that they should be composed of men whose ability and training qualify them for the performance of judicial functions; that the provisions compelling their hearings to be separate and apart from the public should be repealed, and that the office of an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor to assist in reviewing such appeals be created.

5. To protect the immigrant against exploitation; to discourage sending savings abroad; to encourage permanent residence and naturalization; and to secure better distribution of alien immigrants throughout the country—

(a) The States should enact laws strictly regulating immigrant banks.

(b) Proper State legislation should be enacted for the regulation of employment agencies.

(c) Since numerous aliens make it their business to keep immigrants from influences that may tend toward their assimilation and naturalization as American citizens with the purpose of using their funds, and of encouraging investment of their savings abroad and their return to their home land, aliens who attempt to persuade immigrants not to become American citizens should be made subject to deportation.

(d) Since the distribution of the thrifty immigrant to sections of the country where he may secure a permanent residence to the best advantage, and especially where he may invest his savings in farms or engage in agricultural pursuits, is most desirable, the Division of Information, in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, should be so conducted as to cooperate with States desiring immigrant settlers; and information concerning the opportunities for settlement should be brought to the attention of immigrants in industrial centers who have been here for some time and who might be thus induced to invest their savings in this country and become permanent agricultural settlers. The division might also secure and furnish to all laborers alike information showing opportunities for permanent employment in various sections of the country, together with the economic conditions in such places.

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<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 598 and 599.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 740.

6. One of the provisions of section 2 of the act of 1907 reads as follows:

*And provided further,* That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country.

Instances occasionally arise, especially in the establishment of new industries in the United States, where labor of the kind desired, unemployed, can not be found in this country and it becomes necessary to import such labor. Under the law the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has no authority to determine the question of the necessity for importing such labor in advance of the importation, and it is recommended that an amendment to the law be adopted by adding to the clause cited above a provision to the effect that the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested prior to any action in that direction by such person; such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

7. The general policy adopted by Congress in 1882 of excluding Chinese laborers<sup>a</sup> should be continued.

The question of Japanese and Korean immigration should be permitted to stand without further legislation so long as the present method of restriction proves to be effective.

An understanding should be reached with the British Government whereby East Indian laborers would be effectively prevented from coming to the United States.

8. The investigations of the Commission show an oversupply of unskilled labor in basic industries to an extent which indicates an oversupply of unskilled labor in the industries of the country as a whole, a condition which demands legislation restricting the further admission of such unskilled labor.

It is desirable in making the restriction that—

(a) A sufficient number be debarred to produce a marked effect upon the present supply of unskilled labor.

(b) As far as possible, the aliens excluded should be those who come to this country with no intention to become American citizens or even to maintain a permanent residence here, but merely to save enough, by the adoption, if necessary, of low standards of living, to return permanently to their home country. Such persons are usually men unaccompanied by wives or children.

(c) As far as possible the aliens excluded should also be those who, by reason of their personal qualities or habits, would least readily be assimilated or would make the least desirable citizens.

The following methods of restricting immigration have been suggested:

(a) The exclusion of those unable to read or write in some language.

(b) The limitation of the number of each race arriving each year to a certain percentage of the average of that race arriving during a given period of years.

(c) The exclusion of unskilled laborers unaccompanied by wives or families.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 785-788.

(d) The limitation of the number of immigrants arriving annually at any port.

(e) The material increase in the amount of money required to be in the possession of the immigrant at the port of arrival.

(f) The material increase of the head tax.

(g) The levy of the head tax so as to make a marked discrimination in favor of men with families.

All these methods would be effective in one way or another in securing restrictions in a greater or less degree. A majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration.

The Commission as a whole recommends restriction as demanded by economic, moral, and social considerations, furnishes in its report reasons for such restriction, and points out methods by which Congress can attain the desired result if its judgment coincides with that of the Commission.

### **VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.**

I recognize the great value of the work of the Immigration Commission and unite in the conclusions, so far as they are based on the reports, whether they coincide with my personal and previously formed opinions or not.

A slowing down of the present rate of the immigration of unskilled labor is justified by the report, and, according to the report, restriction should be limited to unmarried male aliens or married aliens unaccompanied by their wives and families. The reports show that in the main the present immigrants are not criminal, pauper, insane, or seekers of charity in so great a degree as their predecessors. The educational test proposed is a selective test for which no logical argument can be based on the report. As the report of the Commission is finally adopted within a half hour of the time when, under the law, it must be filed, there is no time for the preparation of an elaborate dissent. I sincerely regret that I can not fully agree with the remainder of the Commission, and if time permitted I would point out the many excellent provisions contained in the report, some of my own suggestion. My main ground of dissent is the specific recommendation by the majority of the educational test, though there are other instances in which it has not my full approval.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.



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**ABSTRACT OF THE**  
**STATISTICAL REVIEW OF IMMIGRATION TO THE**  
**UNITED STATES, 1820 TO 1910.**

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**For the complete statistical review of immigration to the United States,  
1820 to 1910, see Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 3.**

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## STATISTICAL REVIEW OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1820 TO 1910.

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As a part of its complete report to Congress the Immigration Commission has undertaken to bring together all official statistics relative to the immigration movement during the ninety-one years specified.<sup>a</sup> This abstract contains the more essential data shown in the complete report.

Statistics relative to immigration to the United States date from 1819, when the first United States law regulating the carriage of steerage passengers at sea was enacted.<sup>b</sup> In addition to the requirements respecting the carriage of steerage passengers, the act of 1819 provided that the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign place should—

deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants.

The law further provided that collectors of customs should return copies of such lists or manifests to the Secretary of State, quarter yearly, which official was directed to present statements of the same to Congress at each and every session.

The first report of the Secretary of State under the law closed with the end of the following fiscal year, September 30, 1820. In addition to the other data specified in the law, the first report contained the names of arriving passengers, but this practice was not continued.

Statistics of immigration were collected by the Department of State from 1820 to 1874, and by the Bureau of Statistics from 1867 to 1895. Since 1895 they have been gathered exclusively by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, whose bureau began the collection of these statistics several years prior to that date. The statistics therefore have been duplicated for a part of the period by the Bureau of Statistics and Department of State, and for a part by the Bureau of Statistics and the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

In 1903 the United States Bureau of Statistics published a monograph entitled "Immigration into the United States, Showing the Number, Nationality, Sex, Age, Occupation, Destination, etc., from 1820 to 1903." Undoubtedly this was the most complete and comprehensive statistical review of immigration in existence, and except

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<sup>a</sup> See Statistical review of immigration to the United States, 1820-1910. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 3. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 590.

for the fiscal years 1892 to 1895, inclusive, when the total immigration as presented in the monograph differs from that presented in annual reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the Commission accepted it as the basis of the present compilation. For the period since 1903 the data presented have been taken from annual reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. Since 1899 immigrants have been recorded by "race or people" as well as by country of birth or origin, and considerable data compiled on this basis have been utilized in the preparation of this abstract.<sup>a</sup>

The basis of enumeration varied during the ninety-one years covered by the statistics of the Commission, and this fact should be borne in mind in comparing years. For 1820 to 1867 the data are for "alien passengers arriving;" for 1868 to 1903, for "immigrants arriving;" for 1904 to 1906, for "aliens admitted;" and for 1907 to 1910, for "immigrant aliens admitted."

#### NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS, 1820 TO 1910.

The table which appears below shows the immigration to the United States for each year from 1820 to 1910, inclusive.

TABLE 1.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910.*

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted. The years from 1820 to 1831 and from 1844 to 1849, inclusive, are those ending September 30; 1833 to 1842 and 1851 to 1867, inclusive, those ending December 31; 1869 to 1910, those ending June 30.]

Year.	Immi- grants.	Year.	Immi- grants.	Year.	Immi- grants.
1820.....	8,385	1851.....	379,466	1882.....	788,992
1821.....	9,127	1852.....	371,603	1883.....	603,322
1822.....	6,911	1853.....	368,145	1884.....	518,592
1823.....	6,354	1854.....	427,833	1885.....	395,346
1824.....	7,912	1855.....	200,877	1886.....	334,203
1825.....	10,199	1856.....	200,436	1887.....	490,109
1826.....	10,837	1857.....	251,306	1888.....	546,889
1827.....	18,875	1858.....	123,126	1889.....	444,427
1828.....	27,382	1859.....	121,282	1890.....	455,302
1829.....	22,520	1860.....	153,640	1891.....	560,319
1830.....	23,322	1861.....	91,918	1892.....	579,663
1831.....	22,633	1862.....	91,985	1893.....	439,730
1832 <sup>b</sup> .....	60,482	1863.....	176,282	1894.....	285,631
1833.....	58,640	1864.....	193,418	1895.....	258,636
1834.....	65,365	1865.....	248,120	1896.....	343,267
1835.....	45,374	1866.....	318,568	1897.....	230,832
1836.....	76,242	1867.....	315,722	1898.....	229,299
1837.....	79,340	1868 <sup>d</sup> .....	138,840	1899.....	311,715
1838.....	38,914	1869.....	352,768	1900.....	448,672
1839.....	68,069	1870.....	387,203	1901.....	487,918
1840.....	84,066	1871.....	321,350	1902.....	648,743
1841.....	80,289	1872.....	404,806	1903.....	857,046
1842.....	104,565	1873.....	459,803	1904.....	812,870
1843 <sup>c</sup> .....	62,496	1874.....	313,339	1905.....	1,026,499
1844.....	78,615	1875.....	227,498	1906.....	1,100,735
1845.....	114,371	1876.....	169,986	1907.....	1,285,349
1846.....	154,416	1877.....	141,857	1908.....	782,870
1847.....	234,968	1878.....	138,409	1909.....	751,786
1848.....	226,527	1879.....	177,826	1910.....	1,041,670
1849.....	297,024	1880.....	457,257		
1850 <sup>b</sup> .....	309,980	1881.....	609,431	Total.....	27,918,992

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 97 to 118.

<sup>b</sup> Fifteen months ending December 31.

<sup>c</sup> Nine months ending September 30.

<sup>d</sup> Six months ending June 30.

The number of immigrants in 1910 was 1,041,570. This number has been exceeded only in 1906 and 1907, and it is almost equal to one-half the number during the thirty-one years from 1820 to 1850.

The figures given are summarized by decades in the table next presented.

TABLE 2.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910, by decade.*

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Period.	Immigrants.	Per cent distribution.	Average per year.
1820 to 1830.....	151,824	0.5	13,802
1831 to 1840.....	599,125	2.1	59,913
1841 to 1850.....	1,713,251	6.1	171,325
1851 to 1860.....	2,598,214	9.3	259,821
1861 to 1870.....	2,314,824	8.3	231,482
1871 to 1880.....	2,812,191	10.1	281,219
1881 to 1890.....	5,246,613	18.8	524,661
1891 to 1900.....	3,687,564	13.2	368,756
1901 to 1910.....	8,795,386	31.5	879,539
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,918,992</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>306,802</b>

The number arriving during the decade from 1901 to 1910 was 8,795,386, which is more than 60 per cent higher than the greatest number arriving during any previous decade and almost two and four-tenths times as many as the number arriving during the decade from 1891 to 1900. Of the total immigration during the ninety-one years, 31.5 per cent came during the decade from 1901 to 1910; 18.8 per cent came during the decade from 1881 to 1890; and 13.2 per cent came during the decade from 1891 to 1900.

The average number of immigrants during the past ten years has been 879,539; during the ten years from 1891 to 1900 the average was 368,756; and during the ten years from 1881 to 1890 the average was 524,661.

#### IMMIGRATION BY SEX,\* 1820 TO 1910.

Although the act of 1819, as previously shown, required that arriving immigrants be recorded by sex, no satisfactory compilation of these data prior to the year 1869 has been made. The earlier reports of the Secretary of State to Congress, however, contain partial data on this subject, and the Commission has compiled such data to show the approximate sex distribution from 1820 to 1867, inclusive. This compilation is made on the basis of years ending June 30 during the period under consideration, and consequently can not be compared with the annual immigration from 1820 to 1867 as shown in Table 1, for the reason that the last mentioned data, as explained in that table, are for entirely different fiscal years. Therefore the percentages given in the table which follows can not possibly be reduced to numbers.

Moreover, as previously explained, the data are not complete, as in most years during the period a considerable number of immigrants were admitted for whom sex was not reported; but on the whole the percentages may be accepted as fairly representative of the sex distribution in the years considered.

TABLE 3.—*Per cent distribution (approximate) immigration to the United States, by sex, for years ending June 30, 1820 to 1867.*

[See explanatory text immediately preceding this table.]

Year ending June 30—	Per cent a—		Year ending June 30—	Per cent a—	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1820.....	69.8	30.2	1845.....	57.7	42.3
1821.....	74.2	25.8	1846.....	57.5	42.5
1822.....	77.5	22.5	1847.....	57.9	42.1
1823.....	79.0	21.0	1848.....	58.9	41.1
1824.....	80.1	19.9	1849.....	60.0	40.0
1825.....	74.2	25.8	1850.....	62.2	37.8
1826.....	70.9	29.1	1851.....	57.7	42.3
1827.....	71.7	28.3	1852.....	58.8	41.2
1828.....	65.4	34.6	1853.....	56.7	43.3
1829.....	65.2	34.8	1854.....	57.6	42.4
1830.....	72.5	27.5	1855.....	58.8	41.2
1831.....	64.4	35.6	1856.....	57.8	42.2
1832.....	65.6	34.4	1857.....	53.9	41.7
1833.....	67.5	32.5	1858.....	57.8	42.2
1834.....	67.8	32.2	1859.....	58.2	41.8
1835.....	62.0	38.0	1860.....	58.6	41.4
1836.....	63.8	36.2	1861.....	57.1	42.9
1837.....	63.4	36.6	1862.....	58.4	41.6
1838.....	63.3	36.6	1863.....	60.1	39.9
1839.....	64.0	36.0	1864.....	59.4	40.6
1840.....	64.2	35.9	1865.....	59.9	40.1
1841.....	61.5	38.5	1866.....	62.7	37.3
1842.....	61.0	39.0	1867.....	62.0	38.0
1843.....	57.4	42.6	Total, 1820-1867.....		
1844.....	56.0	44.0		59.6	40.3

a Based on number reporting sex.

The total immigration to the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1868 to 1910, and the distribution by sex from 1869 to 1910, are shown in the following table. Data relative to the sex of immigrants admitted during the fiscal year 1868 are not available.

TABLE 4.—*Immigration to the United States, by sex, for years ending June 30, 1868 to 1910.*

[Compiled from official sources. For 1868 to 1903 the figures are for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Year ending June 30—	Total number of immigrants.	Number.		Per cent.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1868.....	282,189	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1869.....	352,768	214,865	137,903	60.9	39.1
1870.....	387,203	235,612	151,591	60.8	39.1
1871.....	321,350	190,428	130,922	59.3	40.7
1872.....	404,896	240,170	164,636	59.3	40.7
1873.....	459,803	275,792	184,011	60.0	40.0
1874.....	313,339	189,225	124,114	60.4	39.6
1875.....	227,498	139,950	87,548	61.5	38.5
1876.....	169,986	111,786	58,200	65.8	34.2
1877.....	141,857	92,033	49,824	64.9	35.1
1878.....	138,469	86,259	52,210	62.3	37.7
1879.....	177,826	111,882	65,944	62.9	37.1
1880.....	457,257	287,623	169,634	62.9	37.1
1881.....	669,431	410,729	258,702	61.4	38.6
1882.....	788,992	498,814	290,178	63.2	36.8
1883.....	603,322	363,863	239,459	60.3	39.7
1884.....	518,592	308,509	210,083	59.5	40.5
1885.....	395,346	226,382	168,964	57.3	42.7
1886.....	334,203	200,704	133,499	60.1	39.9

a Not reported.

TABLE 4.—Immigration to the United States, by sex, for years ending June 30, 1868 to 1910—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Total number of immigrants.	Number.		Per cent.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1887	490,109	306,658	183,451	62.6	37.4
1888	546,889	345,375	201,514	63.2	36.8
1889	444,427	268,024	181,403	59.2	40.8
1890	455,302	281,853	173,449	61.9	38.1
1891	560,319	354,039	206,260	63.2	36.8
1892	579,663	361,864	217,799	62.4	37.6
1893	439,730	280,344	159,386	63.8	36.2
1894	285,631	169,274	116,357	59.3	40.7
1895	258,536	149,016	109,520	57.6	42.4
1896	343,267	212,466	130,801	61.9	38.1
1897	230,832	135,107	95,725	58.5	41.5
1898	229,299	135,775	93,524	59.2	40.8
1899	311,715	195,277	116,438	62.6	37.4
1900	448,572	304,148	144,424	67.8	32.2
1901	487,918	331,055	156,863	67.9	32.1
1902	648,743	466,369	182,374	71.9	28.1
1903	857,046	613,146	243,900	71.5	28.5
1904	812,870	549,100	263,770	67.6	32.4
1905	1,026,499	724,914	301,585	70.6	29.4
1906	1,100,735	764,463	336,272	69.5	30.5
1907	1,285,349	929,976	355,373	72.4	27.6
1908	782,870	506,912	275,958	64.8	35.2
1909	751,786	519,969	231,817	69.2	30.8
1910	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	70.7	29.3
Total	21,563,914	13,820,808	7,460,917	64.9	35.1

a Based on number reporting sex.

During the period 1820–1867, approximately 59.6 per cent of the immigrants were males. From 1869 to 1910 the percentage of males was 64.9. Of every 1,000 immigrants in 1910, 707 were males and 293 were females. This means that among the immigrants there were 2.4 times as many males as females. During each of the past eleven years more than twice as many males as females have arrived in the United States, except in 1908, when the proportion of males was slightly lower. In 1907 the proportion of males was 724 per thousand immigrants, which was the highest proportion since 1830.

The statistics relative to sex of immigrants are summarized in the table which follows:

TABLE 5.—Immigration to the United States, by sex, for periods specified, 1820 to 1910.

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Period.	Total number of immigrants.	Number.		Per cent.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1820–1867	6,355,078			a 59.6	a 40.3
1868	282,189	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1869	352,768	214,865	137,903	60.9	39.1
1870	387,203	235,612	151,591	60.8	39.1
1871–1880	2,812,191	1,725,148	1,087,043	61.3	38.7
1881–1890	5,246,613	3,205,911	2,040,702	61.1	38.9
1891–1900	3,687,564	2,297,330	1,390,234	62.3	37.7
1901–1910	8,795,386	6,141,942	2,653,444	69.8	30.2
Total	27,918,992	13,820,808	7,460,917	64.9	35.1

a Approximate.

b Not reported.

c Based on number reporting sex.

As will be noted from Table 3 the data, so far as they are available, show that in some years during the period 1820 to 1830 the proportion of males in the immigration movement was larger than at any subsequent period. During that period as a whole there were 700 males per 1,000 immigrants for whom sex was reported, while during the last decade, 1901 to 1910, the proportion was 698 males per 1,000 immigrants admitted. The lowest proportion of males was during the decade from 1851 to 1860, when there were 580 males per 1,000.

#### COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1910.

With respect to origin of the immigration to the United States a remarkable change has taken place. More than 70 per cent of the present immigration is from the south and east of Europe and only about 20 per cent is from the north and west of Europe. Two decades ago more than 70 per cent was from the north and west of Europe and less than 20 per cent from the south and east of Europe.

The table next presented shows for each year from 1820 to 1910 the number of immigrants from the countries of northern and western Europe, from those of southern and eastern Europe, and from all other countries. The table also shows for each year the per cent of the immigrants from each of the three sources.

For the period from 1820 to 1910, 92.3 per cent of the immigrants for whom country of origin was reported came from Europe, 58 per cent being from the north and west of Europe, and 34.2 per cent from the south and east of Europe.<sup>a</sup> Only a very small proportion of the immigrants came from the south and east of Europe until in the late eighties. The proportion from that section of Europe reached 25 per cent for the first time in 1887. A notable shifting of the source of immigration took place between 1895 and 1896. In 1895, 54.7 per cent of the immigrants came from the north and west of Europe and 43.2 per cent from the south and east of Europe. In 1896, only 40 per cent came from the north and west of Europe and 57 per cent came from the south and east of Europe. The change in the character of immigration, as far as source is concerned, is clearly shown by Table 7, page 64, which summarizes the data concerning source of immigration by decades.

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<sup>a</sup> Including Turkey in Asia.

TABLE 6.—*Immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, and other countries, 1820 to 1910.*  
 [Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1898, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1909, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Year.	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—			Percent a from—		
		Europe. <sup>b</sup>		Other specified countries.	Europe. <sup>b</sup>		Other specified countries.
		Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>		Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>	
1820	8,385	7,467	224	383	92.4	2.8	95.1
1821	9,127	5,656	280	305	90.6	4.5	95.1
1822	6,911	4,186	232	379	87.3	4.8	92.1
1823	6,354	3,726	290	382	84.7	6.6	91.3
1824	7,912	4,530	435	560	82.0	7.9	89.9
1825	10,199	8,170	373	848	87.0	4.0	91.0
1826	10,837	9,232	519	832	87.0	4.9	92.1
1827	18,875	16,241	478	1,571	87.2	2.8	96.6
1828	27,382	24,451	278	2,099	91.1	1.0	92.1
1829	22,820	12,286	237	2,298	77.6	1.5	79.1
1830	23,322	7,174	43	7,217	85.1	.4	85.6
1831	22,633	12,973	66	13,039	91.7	.5	92.2
1832	60,482	33,990	203	2,197	80.6	9.3	89.9
1833	58,640	26,096	3,015	3,286	80.6	.5	95.4
1834	65,365	57,184	326	5,069	94.8	.5	95.4
1835	45,374	41,645	342	3,383	91.9	.8	92.6
1836	76,242	70,053	412	7,046	92.9	.5	93.4
1837	79,340	70,634	405	8,291	94.6	.5	95.1
1838	38,914	33,699	371	3,001	90.9	1.0	91.9
1839	68,069	63,533	615	3,627	93.7	.9	94.6
1840	84,066	79,932	194	3,822	95.2	.2	95.4
1841	80,289	75,554	662	3,446	94.8	.8	95.7
1842	104,565	99,666	279	4,004	95.9	.2	96.1
1843	52,496	48,682	331	2,871	93.8	.6	94.5
1844	78,615	74,253	492	3,760	94.6	.6	95.2
1845	114,371	106,834	467	5,045	95.2	.4	95.6

<sup>a</sup> Based on number reporting country of origin.

<sup>b</sup> Including Turkey in Asia.

<sup>c</sup> Northern and western Europe comprises Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), German Empire, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), and United Kingdom not specified. In this group are included also the 4,545 persons tabulated in Table 9 as from "other Europe."

<sup>d</sup> Southern and eastern Europe comprises Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Poland, Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azores Islands), Roumania, Russian Empire (including Finland), Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands), Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

<sup>e</sup> Fifteen months ending December 31.

<sup>f</sup> Nine months ending September 30.



TABLE 6.—Immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, and other countries, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

Year.	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—			Other specified countries.	Countries not specified.	Per cent <sup>a</sup> from—		
		Europe. <sup>b</sup>		Total.			Europe. <sup>b</sup>		Total.
		Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>				Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>	
1840.....	154,416	145,826	489	146,315	5,537	96.0	.3	96.4	3.6
1847.....	234,968	228,775	342	229,117	5,243	97.6	.1	97.8	2.2
1848.....	226,527	217,548	477	218,025	8,007	96.2	.2	96.5	3.5
1849.....	297,024	285,880	621	286,501	8,918	96.8	.2	97.0	3.0
1850 <sup>e</sup> .....	369,980	367,044	1,279	368,323	15,775	94.8	.4	95.1	4.9
1851.....	379,466	368,565	945	369,510	9,708	97.2	.2	97.4	2.6
1852.....	371,603	361,549	935	362,484	7,699	97.7	.3	97.9	2.1
1853.....	368,645	359,772	1,804	361,576	6,085	97.9	.5	98.3	1.7
1854.....	427,853	402,554	2,988	405,542	21,633	94.2	.7	94.9	5.1
1855.....	200,877	185,037	2,692	187,729	12,814	92.3	1.3	93.6	6.4
1856.....	200,436	183,768	2,315	186,083	13,811	91.9	1.2	93.1	6.9
1857.....	251,306	214,247	1,977	216,224	12,781	93.6	.9	94.4	5.6
1858.....	123,126	108,381	2,973	111,354	10,971	88.6	2.4	91.0	8.0
1859.....	121,282	108,480	2,469	110,949	8,938	90.5	2.1	92.5	7.5
1860.....	153,640	138,983	2,226	141,209	11,945	90.7	1.5	92.2	7.8
1861.....	91,918	79,752	1,448	81,200	10,338	87.1	1.6	88.7	11.3
1862.....	91,985	82,455	1,255	83,710	7,827	90.1	1.4	91.4	8.6
1863.....	176,282	162,324	1,409	163,733	11,366	92.7	.8	93.5	6.5
1864.....	193,418	182,809	2,424	185,233	7,628	94.8	1.3	96.0	4.0
1865.....	248,120	210,911	3,137	214,048	28,774	87.9	1.4	89.3	10.7
1866.....	318,568	275,649	3,267	278,916	36,028	87.6	1.0	88.6	11.4
1867.....	316,722	276,854	3,897	283,751	28,701	89.6	1.2	90.8	9.2
1868.....	138,840	128,804	1,786	130,590	8,599	92.6	1.3	93.8	6.2
1869.....	352,768	318,792	5,173	315,965	36,786	88.1	1.5	89.6	10.4
1870.....	387,203	318,792	9,534	328,326	58,580	82.3	2.5	84.9	15.1
1871.....	321,350	254,755	10,394	265,149	56,116	79.3	3.2	82.5	17.5
1872.....	404,806	338,957	13,198	352,155	62,487	83.8	3.3	87.0	13.5
1873.....	459,803	374,866	22,646	397,514	62,099	81.6	4.9	86.5	18.1
1874.....	313,339	238,205	24,584	262,789	50,422	78.0	7.8	83.9	16.1
1875.....	277,498	160,099	22,863	182,963	44,460	70.4	10.0	80.4	19.6
1876.....	169,986	104,077	16,851	120,928	49,022	61.2	9.9	71.2	28.8
1877.....	141,857	87,888	18,810	106,198	35,632	61.6	13.3	74.9	25.1
1878.....	138,469	86,689	14,930	101,619	36,835	62.6	10.8	73.4	26.6
1879.....	177,826	116,682	18,608	134,290	48,500	65.1	10.5	75.5	24.5

1840.....	310,624	36,071	346,696	106,490	68	67.9	8.3	76.3	23.7
1841.....	457,257	669,431	55,816	528,550	103	70.6	8.3	79.0	21.0
1842.....	768,902	563,213	84,973	648,186	99	70.4	8.3	82.2	17.8
1843.....	608,322	449,179	73,408	525,587	79	71.4	10.8	86.6	13.4
1844.....	518,522	380,728	72,968	453,096	66	78.5	12.2	87.5	12.5
1845.....	395,346	288,402	64,681	333,086	61	74.4	14.1	89.3	10.7
1846.....	326,205	265,483	74,061	252,544	71	73.0	16.4	86.6	1.3
1847.....	460,109	353,688	129,349	329,584	73	70.5	22.1	86.6	1.5
1848.....	546,897	397,123	141,281	483,027	61	72.1	26.8	86.4	1.5
1849.....	444,427	326,618	102,765	338,404	70	72.6	26.4	86.4	1.5
1850.....	455,305	392,147	160,669	435,383	62	74.9	23.1	86.1	1.8
1851.....	590,819	317,824	220,739	448,808	70	62.8	35.3	87.9	2.1
1852.....	579,683	301,792	270,084	549,573	8,520	56.7	41.2	87.9	1.5
1853.....	682,720	294,356	194,966	570,870	5,173	51.9	44.6	86.5	1.5
1854.....	783,631	284,356	128,338	429,324	5,233	53.9	44.9	86.8	1.2
1855.....	258,631	146,714	111,611	777,632	8,609	52.1	43.2	87.0	3.0
1856.....	258,326	151,498	136,694	253,108	8,627	54.7	57.0	87.9	2.1
1857.....	348,267	187,622	131,011	333,206	10,361	40.0	62.4	86.8	2.9
1858.....	230,622	90,118	127,948	7,708	.....	36.0	68.0	86.8	3.1
1859.....	311,715	89,947	211,838	221,061	217	34.5	68.0	86.8	3.1
1860.....	446,572	108,719	324,943	301,785	19,897	28.9	72.4	86.0	4.4
1861.....	467,918	115,728	336,251	428,662	13	23.1	73.6	87.4	2.6
1862.....	946,743	136,737	496,564	475,019	1	21.4	76.0	87.4	3.6
1863.....	812,870	203,694	617,931	821,623	103	23.8	72.1	86.4	4.1
1864.....	857,046	208,099	556,038	36,966	26	26.8	68.4	86.2	4.9
1865.....	1,026,499	263,039	717,391	39,012	90	25.6	69.9	86.5	4.5
1866.....	1,100,735	215,863	806,866	48,908	161	20.2	73.7	86.9	4.0
1867.....	1,265,349	227,938	1,024,719	43,004	33,012	17.7	76.2	84.0	6.0
1868.....	782,870	178,138	979,661	77,708	22	22.8	66.9	86.5	10.4
1869.....	751,786	147,664	514,717	81,199	17	19.6	68.5	86.1	11.9
1870.....	1,041,570	202,349	739,154	662,381	49	19.4	70.9	86.5	9.6
1871.....	.....	.....	.....	100,024	43	.....	.....	80.4	.....
1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,918,992</b>	<b>16,062,900</b>	<b>9,475,510</b>	<b>25,598,410</b>	<b>252,091</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>

a Based on number reporting country of origin.  
 b Including Turkey in Asia.  
 c Northern and western Europe comprises Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), German Empire, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), and United Kingdom of Burgundy, Savoy, Montenegro, Greece, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Poland, Portugal, Cape Verde, Azores Islands, Roumania, Russian Empire (including Finland), Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands), Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.  
 d Fifteen months ending December 31.  
 e Six months ending June 30.

TABLE 7.—Immigration to the United States from northern and western Europe, southern and eastern Europe, and other countries, 1820 to 1910, by decade.

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Period.	Total number of immigrants.	Number from—				Per cents from—			
		Europe. <sup>b</sup>			Countries not specified.	Europe. <sup>b</sup>			Other specified countries.
		Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>	Total.		Northern and western. <sup>c</sup>	Southern and eastern. <sup>d</sup>	Total.	
1820-1830.....	151,824	103,119	3,349	106,508	33,333	87.0	2.9	89.9	10.1
1831-1840.....	698,125	489,739	5,949	495,688	60,911	92.5	1.1	93.7	6.3
1841-1850.....	1,713,251	1,592,062	5,439	1,597,501	53,144	95.9	.3	96.2	3.8
1851-1860.....	2,596,214	2,431,336	21,324	2,452,660	20,169	94.6	.8	95.5	4.5
1861-1870.....	2,314,542	2,031,642	33,630	2,065,272	17,969	88.5	1.5	89.9	10.1
1871-1880.....	2,812,191	2,071,374	200,955	2,272,329	790	73.7	7.1	80.8	19.2
1881-1890.....	5,246,613	3,779,315	969,951	4,739,266	789	72.0	18.3	90.3	9.7
1891-1900.....	3,687,564	1,942,164	1,643,613	3,585,777	14,063	44.8	52.8	97.5	2.5
1901-1910.....	8,795,396	1,910,700	6,302,709	8,213,499	33,523	21.8	71.9	93.7	6.3
Total.....	27,918,992	16,052,900	9,475,510	25,528,410	252,691	58.0	34.2	92.3	7.7

<sup>a</sup> Based on number reporting country of origin.

<sup>b</sup> Including Turkey in Asia.

<sup>c</sup> Northern and western Europe comprises Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), German Empire, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales), and United Kingdom not specified. In this group are included also the 2,546 persons tabulated in Table 9 as from "other Europe."

<sup>d</sup> Southern and eastern Europe comprises Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Poland, Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azores Islands), Roumania, Russian Empire (including Finland), Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands), Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

During the decade from 1901 to 1910, 71.9 per cent of the immigrants for whom information concerning origin was secured came from the south and east of Europe. The proportion from that part of Europe was 52.8 per cent during the decade 1891 to 1900, 18.3 per cent during the decade 1881 to 1890, and only 7.1 per cent during the decade 1871 to 1880.

During the ninety-one years from 1820 to 1910, more immigrants came from the United Kingdom than from any other country, the number being 7,766,330. The number from the German Empire during that period was 5,351,746, the number from Austria-Hungary 3,172,461, the number from Italy 3,086,356, and the number from the Russian Empire 2,359,048.

The number coming from each country during the period from 1820 to 1910 is shown in the table which follows:

TABLE 8.—*Immigration to the United States, by country of origin, during the period 1820 to 1910.*

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 to 1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906, for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910, for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Country of origin.	Number of immigrants.	Country of origin.	Number of immigrants.
<b>Europe:</b>		<b>Europe—Continued.</b>	
Austria-Hungary.....	3,172,461	United Kingdom, not specified...	793,801
Belgium.....	103,796	Other Europe.....	2,545
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....	39,440		
Denmark.....	258,053	<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>25,421,929</b>
France, including Corsica.....	470,868		
German Empire.....	5,351,746	<b>Asia:</b>	
Greece.....	186,204	China.....	326,060
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	3,086,356	India.....	5,409
Netherlands.....	175,943	Japan.....	158,344
Norway.....	665,199	Turkey in Asia.....	106,481
Poland.....	165,182	Other Asia.....	16,942
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	132,969	<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>613,236</b>
Roumania.....	72,117		
Russian Empire.....	2,359,048	<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>9,581</b>
Spatz, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	69,296	Australia and New Zealand.....	31,654
Sweden.....	1,021,165	Pacific Islands, not specified.....	8,859
Switzerland.....	237,401	British North American possessions.....	1,231,107
Turkey in Europe.....	85,900	Central America.....	9,759
United Kingdom—		Mexico.....	77,645
England.....	2,212,071	South America.....	29,385
Ireland.....	4,212,169	West Indies, including Jamaica.....	233,146
Scotland.....	458,749	Countries not specified.....	252,691
Wales.....	59,540		
		<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>27,918,992</b>

\* Including natives of Sweden who arrived 1820 to 1868.

† Not including natives of Poland who arrived 1899 to 1910 and were included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.

‡ Not including natives of Sweden who arrived 1820 to 1868 and were included under Norway.

The table next presented shows in detail the immigration to the United States from each specified country of origin for the years 1820 to 1910.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910.*

## PART I: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE.

[Compiled from official sources. For 1820 to 1867 the figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868 they are for immigrants arriving. The years from 1820 to 1831 and from 1844 to 1849, inclusive, are those ending September 30; 1833 to 1842 and 1851 to 1867, inclusive, those ending December 31.]

Country.	1820.	1821.	1822.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	1	2	10
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	20	12	18
France, including Corsica.....	371	370	351
German Empire.....	968	283	148
Greece.....			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	30	63	35
Netherlands.....	49	56	51
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	3	12	10
Poland.....	5	1	3
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	35	18	28
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	14	7	10
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	139	191	152
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	31	93	110
Turkey in Europe.....	1		4
United Kingdom—			
England.....	1,782	1,036	856
Ireland.....	3,614	1,518	2,267
Scotland.....	268	293	198
Wales.....		11	13
Not specified.....	360	1,870	154
Other Europe.....			
Total Europe.....	7,691	5,936	4,418
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	1		
India.....	1		1
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	3		
Total Asia.....	5		1
<b>Africa.....</b>	1	2	
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	209	184	204
Central America.....	2		3
Mexico.....	1	4	5
South America.....	11	8	7
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	164	107	159
Countries not specified.....	301	2,896	2,114
Grand total.....	8,385	9,127	6,911

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1823.	1824.	1825.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			1
Belgium.....	2	1	1
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		11	14
Denmark.....	6		
France, including Corsica.....	480	377	515
German Empire.....	183	230	450
Greece.....		5	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	33	45	75
Netherlands.....	19	40	37
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	1	9	4
Poland.....	3	4	1
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	24	13	13
Roumania.....		7	
Russian Empire.....	7		10
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	220	359	273
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	47	253	166
Turkey in Europe.....	2	2	
United Kingdom—			
England.....	851	713	1,002
Ireland.....	1,908	2,345	4,888
Scotland.....	180	257	113
Wales.....	69	33	11
Not specified.....		261	969
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....	1		1
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>8,543</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....			1
India.....		1	
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
<b>Total Asia.....</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Africa:</b>			
Australia and New Zealand.....			1
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	167	155	314
Central America.....		10	8
Mexico.....	35	110	68
South America.....	20	25	67
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	160	259	389
Countries not specified.....	1,956	2,387	808
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>10,199</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1826.	1827.	1828.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			2
Belgium.....	2	7	2
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	10	15	50
France, including Corsica.....	545	1,280	2,843
German Empire.....	511	432	1,851
Greece.....	4		7
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	57	35	34
Netherlands.....	176	245	263
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	16	13	10
Poland.....		1	1
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	16	7	14
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	4	19	7
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	436	414	209
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	245	297	1,592
Turkey in Europe.....	2	1	6
United Kingdom—			
England.....	1,459	2,821	2,735
Ireland.....	5,408	9,766	12,488
Scotland.....	230	460	1,041
Wales.....	6		17
Not specified.....	624	1,205	1,559
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....		1	
Total Europe.....	9,751	16,719	24,729
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....			
India.....	1	1	3
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
Total Asia.....	1	1	3
<b>Africa:</b>			
Australia and New Zealand.....		4	6
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	223	165	267
Central America.....	12	7	5
Mexico.....	106	127	1,089
South America.....	63	54	77
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	427	227	659
Countries not specified.....	254	1,571	554
Grand total.....	10,837	18,576	27,382

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> *Mexico.*

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1829.	1830.	1831.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			1
Belgium.....			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	17	16	23
France, including Corsica.....	582	1,174	2,038
German Empire.....	597	1,976	2,413
Greece.....	1	3	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	23	9	28
Netherlands.....	169	22	175
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	13	3	13
Poland.....		2	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	9	3	
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	1	3	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	202	21	37
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	314	109	63
Turkey in Europe.....	1	2	
United Kingdom—			
England.....	2,149	733	251
Ireland.....	7,415	2,721	5,772
Scotland.....	111	20	226
Wales.....	3	7	131
Not specified.....	916	384	1,867
Other Europe.....			
Total Europe.....	12,523	7,217	13,039
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	1		
India.....	1		1
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
Total Asia.....	2		
<b>Africa:</b>			
Australia and New Zealand.....	1	2	2
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	409	189	176
Central America.....	10	50	3
Mexico.....	2,230	983	692
South America.....	73	137	42
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	517	937	1,281
Countries not specified.....	6,695	13,807	7,397
Grand total.....	22,520	23,322	22,638

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.



TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1832. <sup>a</sup>	1833.	1834.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			3
Belgium.....			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	21	173	24
France, including Corsica.....	5,361	4,682	2,989
German Empire.....	10,194	6,968	17,686
Greece.....	1	1	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	3	1,669	106
Netherlands.....	205	39	87
Norway <sup>b</sup> .....	313	16	42
Poland.....	34	1	54
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	5	633	44
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	52	159	15
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	106	516	107
Sweden <sup>c</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	129	634	1,389
Turkey in Europe.....		1	1
United Kingdom—			
England.....	944	2,966	1,129
Ireland.....	12,436	8,648	24,474
Scotland.....	158	1,921	110
Wales.....		29	1
Not specified.....	4,229		9,250
Other Europe <sup>d</sup> .....	2	5	
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>34,193</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>57,510</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....			
India.....	4	3	6
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	608	1,194	1,020
Central America.....	6	18	9
Mexico.....	837	779	885
South America.....	174	27	74
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,256	1,264	791
Countries not specified.....	23,412	26,243	5,069
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>60,482</b>	<b>58,640</b>	<b>65,365</b>

<sup>a</sup> Fifteen months ending December 31.<sup>b</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>c</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>d</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1835.	1836.	1837.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	1		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	37	416	109
France, including Corsica.....	2,086	4,443	5,074
German Empire.....	8,311	20,707	23,740
Greece.....	7	28	5
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	60	115	36
Netherlands.....	124	301	312
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	31	57	290
Poland.....	54	53	81
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	29	29	34
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	9	2	19
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	183	180	230
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	548	445	383
Turkey in Europe.....		3	
United Kingdom—			
England.....	468	420	896
Ireland.....	20,927	30,578	28,506
Scotland.....	63	106	14
Wales.....	16	2	6
Not specified.....	8,423	12,578	11,302
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....		2	
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>41,987</b>	<b>70,465</b>	<b>71,039</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	8		
India.....	8	4	11
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	1		
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	1,193	2,814	1,279
Central America.....	4		4
Mexico.....	1,032	798	627
South America.....	145	146	91
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	938	1,178	1,627
Countries not specified.....	44	831	4,660
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>45,374</b>	<b>76,242</b>	<b>79,340</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*  
 PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1838.	1839.	1840.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			2
Belgium.....	14	1	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	52	56	152
France, including Corsica.....	3, 675	7, 198	7, 419
German Empire.....	11, 063	21, 028	29, 704
Greece.....	4		3
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	86	84	37
Netherlands.....	27	85	57
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	60	324	55
Poland.....	41	46	5
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	24	19	12
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	13	7	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	202	428	136
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	123	607	600
Turkey in Europe.....		1	1
United Kingdom—			
England.....	157	62	318
Ireland.....	12, 045	23, 968	39, 430
Scotland.....	48		21
Wales.....			
Not specified.....	5, 215	10, 209	2, 274
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....	1	80	
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>34, 070</b>	<b>64, 148</b>	<b>80, 126</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....			
India.....	1		1
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Africa:</b>			
Australia and New Zealand.....	10	10	6
Pacific islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	1, 470	1, 926	1, 938
Central America.....			
Mexico.....	211	353	365
South America.....	72	49	36
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1, 251	1, 289	1, 446
Countries not specified.....	1, 843	224	118
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>38, 914</b>	<b>68, 069</b>	<b>84, 066</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1841.	1842.	1843. <sup>a</sup>
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			135
Belgium.....	106	44	29
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			8,346
Denmark.....	31	35	14,441
France, including Corsica.....	5,006	4,504	4
German Empire.....	15,291	20,370	1
Greece.....		1	117
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	179	100	330
Netherlands.....	214	330	1,748
Norway <sup>b</sup> .....	195	553	17
Poland.....	15	10	32
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	7	15	6
Roumania.....			145
Russian Empire.....	174	28	553
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	215	122	5
Sweden <sup>c</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	751	483	3,517
Turkey in Europe.....	6	2	19,670
United Kingdom—			
England.....	147	1,743	41
Ireland.....	37,772	51,342	38
Scotland.....	35	24	15,951
Wales.....	55	38	66
Not specified.....	15,951	20,200	1
Other Europe <sup>d</sup> .....	66	1	6
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>76,216</b>	<b>99,945</b>	<b>49,013</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	2	4	3
India.....	1	2	2
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			6
Other Asia.....		1	11
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	1,816	2,078	1,502
Central America.....		1	12
Mexico.....	352	403	396
South America.....	219	102	62
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,042	1,410	880
Countries not specified.....	627	616	612
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>80,289</b>	<b>104,565</b>	<b>52,496</b>

<sup>a</sup> Nine months ending September 30.    <sup>b</sup> Including Sweden.    <sup>c</sup> Included in Norway.    <sup>d</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued. .

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1844.	1845.	1846.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	165	541	43
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	25	54	114
France, including Corsica.....	3,155	7,663	10,583
German Empire.....	20,731	34,355	57,561
Greece.....	3	2	3
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	141	137	151
Netherlands.....	184	791	979
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	1,311	928	1,916
Poland.....	36	6	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	16	14	2
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	13	1	248
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	270	304	73
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	839	471	686
Turkey in Europe.....	10	3	4
United Kingdom—			
England.....	1,357	1,710	2,854
Ireland.....	33,490	44,821	51,752
Scotland.....	23	368	305
Wales.....	3	11	147
Not specified.....	12,970	17,121	18,874
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....	3		4
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>74,745</b>	<b>109,301</b>	<b>146,315</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	3	6	7
India.....	1		4
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	2		
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	2,711	3,195	3,855
Central America.....		21	5
Mexico.....	197	498	222
South America.....	61	80	92
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	771	1,241	1,351
Countries not specified.....	110	25	2,564
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>78,615</b>	<b>114,371</b>	<b>154,416</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1847.	1848.	1849.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	1,473	897	590
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	13	210	8
France, including Corsica.....	20,040	7,743	5,841
German Empire.....	74,281	58,465	60,235
Greece.....		1	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	164	241	209
Netherlands.....	2,631	918	1,190
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	1,307	903	3,473
Poland.....	8		4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	6	67	26
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	6	1	44
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	158	164	329
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	192	319	13
Turkey in Europe.....	2	3	9
United Kingdom—			
England.....	3,476	4,455	6,036
Ireland.....	105,536	112,934	159,398
Scotland.....	337	659	1,060
Wales.....	145	348	272
Not specified.....	19,344	29,697	47,764
Other Europe.....			
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>229,117</b>	<b>218,025</b>	<b>286,501</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	4		3
India.....	8	6	8
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....		2	
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>		10	3
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	3,827	6,473	6,890
Central America.....	21	4	233
Mexico.....	62	24	518
South America.....	70	150	190
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,251	1,338	1,073
Countries not specified.....	608	495	1,605
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>234,968</b>	<b>226,527</b>	<b>297,024</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1850. <sup>a</sup>	1851.	1852.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	1,080		8
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	20	14	3
France, including Corsica.....	9,381	20,126	6,763
German Empire.....	78,896	72,482	145,918
Greece.....	2		10
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	431	447	351
Netherlands.....	684	352	1,719
Norway <sup>b</sup> .....	1,569	2,424	4,103
Poland.....	5	10	110
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	366	50	68
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	31	1	2
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	429	435	391
Sweden <sup>c</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	325	427	2,788
Turkey in Europe.....	15	2	3
United Kingdom—			
England.....	6,797	5,306	30,007
Ireland.....	164,004	221,253	159,548
Scotland.....	860	966	8,148
Wales.....	242	211	741
Not specified.....	43,186	45,004	1,803
Other Europe.....			
Total Europe.....	308,323	369,510	362,484
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	3		
India.....	4	2	4
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			
Total Asia.....	7	2	4
<b>Africa.....</b>		3	
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	9,376	7,438	6,352
Central America.....	71	96	
Mexico.....	597	181	72
South America.....	2,553	59	39
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	3,171	1,929	1,232
Countries not specified.....	45,882	248	1,420
Grand total.....	369,980	379,466	371,603

<sup>a</sup> Fifteen months ending December 31.<sup>b</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>c</sup> Included in Norway.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1853.	1854.	1855.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	87	296	1,506
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	32	691	528
France, including Corsica.....	10,770	13,317	6,044
German Empire.....	141,946	215,009	71,918
Greece.....	12	1	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	555	1,263	1,052
Netherlands.....	600	1,534	2,588
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	3,364	3,531	821
Poland.....	33	208	462
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	95	72	205
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	3	2	13
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1,091	1,433	951
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	2,748	7,953	4,433
Turkey in Europe.....	15	7	9
United Kingdom—			
England.....	28,867	48,901	38,871
Ireland.....	162,649	101,600	49,627
Scotland.....	6,006	4,605	5,275
Wales.....	222	816	1,176
Not specified.....	2,481	4,325	2,250
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....		2	
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>361,576</b>	<b>405,542</b>	<b>187,729</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	42	13,100	3,526
India.....	5		6
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....			8
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>3,540</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>14</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	5,424	6,891	7,761
Central America.....		24	1
Mexico.....	162	446	420
South America.....	38	176	191
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	406	1,036	887
Countries not specified.....	984	654	334
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>368,645</b>	<b>427,833</b>	<b>200,877</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.



TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

## PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1856.	1857.	1858.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			
Belgium.....	1,982	627	184
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	173	1,035	232
France, including Corsica.....	7,246	2,397	3,155
German Empire.....	71,028	91,781	45,310
Greece.....	2	4	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,365	1,007	1,240
Netherlands.....	1,395	1,775	185
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	1,157	1,712	2,430
Poland.....	20	124	9
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	128	92	177
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	9	25	246
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	786	714	1,282
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	1,780	2,080	1,056
Turkey in Europe.....	5	11	17
United Kingdom—			
England.....	25,904	27,804	14,638
Ireland.....	54,349	54,361	28,873
Scotland.....	3,297	4,182	1,946
Wales.....	1,126	709	316
Not specified.....	14,331	25,724	12,056
Other Europe.....			2
Total Europe.....	186,083	216,224	111,354
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	4,733	5,944	5,128
India.....	13	1	5
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	1		
Total Asia.....	4,747	5,945	5,133
<b>Africa.....</b>	6	25	17
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	6,493	5,670	4,603
Central America.....	303	2	11
Mexico.....	741	133	429
South America.....	184	83	131
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,337	923	647
Countries not specified.....	542	22,301	801
Grand total.....	200,436	251,306	123,126

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

## PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1859.	1860.	1861.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....			51
Belgium.....	25	53	153
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	499	542	234
France, including Corsica.....	2,579	3,961	2,326
German Empire.....	41,784	54,491	31,661
Greece.....	1	1	1
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	932	1,019	811
Netherlands.....	200	351	283
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	1,091	298	616
Poland.....	106	82	48
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	46	122	47
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	91	65	34
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1,283	932	448
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	833	913	1,007
Turkey in Europe.....	10	4	5
United Kingdom—			
England.....	13,826	13,001	8,070
Ireland.....	35,216	48,637	23,797
Scotland.....	2,293	1,613	767
Wales.....	332	610	461
Not specified.....	9,712	14,513	9,477
Other Europe <sup>c</sup> .....		1	3
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>110,949</b>	<b>141,209</b>	<b>81,200</b>
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	3,457	5,467	7,518
India.....	2	5	6
Japan.....			1
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	2	4	3
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>7,528</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>47</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	4,163	4,514	2,069
Central America.....	4	8	21
Mexico.....	265	229	218
South America.....	155	208	97
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	879	1,384	358
Countries not specified.....	1,395	486	380
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>121,282</b>	<b>153,640</b>	<b>91,918</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>c</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

## PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria-Hungary.....	111	85	230
Belgium.....	160	301	389
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			
Denmark.....	1,668	1,492	712
France, including Corsica.....	3,142	1,838	3,128
German Empire.....	27,629	33,162	57,276
Greece.....	5	4	5
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	566	547	600
Netherlands.....	432	416	708
Norway <sup>a</sup> .....	892	1,627	2,249
Poland.....	63	94	165
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	72	86	240
Roumania.....			
Russian Empire.....	79	77	256
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	348	500	917
Sweden <sup>b</sup> .....			
Switzerland.....	643	690	1,396
Turkey in Europe.....	11	16	11
United Kingdom—			
England.....	10,947	24,065	26,096
Ireland.....	23,351	55,916	63,523
Scotland.....	657	1,940	3,476
Wales.....	536	705	628
Not specified.....	12,499	40,172	23,228
Other Europe.....			
Total Europe.....	83,710	163,733	185,233
<b>Asia:</b>			
China.....	3,633	7,214	2,975
India.....	5	1	6
Japan.....			
Turkey in Asia.....			
Other Asia.....	2	1	1
Total Asia.....	3,640	7,216	2,982
<b>Africa.....</b>	12	3	37
Australia and New Zealand.....			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			
British North American possessions.....	3,275	3,464	3,636
Central America.....	27	2	2
Mexico.....	142	96	99
South America.....	146	94	152
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	585	401	719
Countries not specified.....	448	1,183	590
Grand total.....	91,965	176,282	193,418

<sup>a</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>b</sup> Included in Norway.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

## PART 1: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1820 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE—CONTINUED.

Country.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868. <sup>a</sup>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....	422	83	692	192
Belgium.....	741	1,254	789	14
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				
Denmark.....	1,149	1,862	1,436	819
France, including Corsica.....	3,583	6,855	5,237	1,989
German Empire.....	83,424	115,892	133,426	55,831
Greece.....	7	10	10	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	924	1,382	1,624	891
Netherlands.....	779	1,716	2,223	345
Norway <sup>b</sup> .....	6,109	12,633	7,055	11,166
Poland.....	528	412	310	
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	365	344	126	174
Roumania.....				
Russian Empire.....	183	287	205	141
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	692	718	904	384
Sweden <sup>c</sup> .....				
Switzerland.....	2,889	3,823	4,168	1,945
Turkey in Europe.....	14	18	26	4
United Kingdom—				
England.....	15,038	3,559	36,972	(d)
Ireland.....	29,772	36,090	72,879	32,068
Scotland.....	3,037	1,038	7,582	(d)
Wales.....	146	23	143	(d)
Not specified.....	64,244	90,304	7,944	24,127
Other Europe <sup>e</sup> .....	2	3		
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>214,048</b>	<b>278,916</b>	<b>283,751</b>	<b>130,090</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
China.....	2,942	2,385	3,863	5,157
India.....	5	17	2	
Japan.....		7	67	
Turkey in Asia.....				
Other Asia.....		2	29	14
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>5,171</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Australia and New Zealand.....	49	33	25	3
Pacific Islands, not specified.....				
British North American possessions.....	21,586	32,150	23,379	2,785
Central America.....		4	3	
Mexico.....	193	239	292	129
South America.....	148	294	224	82
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	851	895	817	419
Countries not specified.....	8,298	3,626	3,270	161
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>248,120</b>	<b>318,596</b>	<b>315,722</b>	<b>138,840</b>

<sup>a</sup> Six months ending June 30.<sup>b</sup> Including Sweden.<sup>c</sup> Included in Norway.<sup>d</sup> Included in United Kingdom not specified.<sup>e</sup> Malta.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE.

[Compiled from official sources. For 1869 to 1903 the figures are for immigrants arriving; for 1904 to 1906 for aliens admitted; and for 1907 to 1910 for immigrant aliens admitted.]

Country.	1869.			1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria-Hungary.....	867	632	1,499	2,341	2,064	4,425
Belgium.....	1,122	800	1,922	718	284	1,002
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....						
Denmark.....	2,397	1,252	3,649	2,519	1,564	4,083
France, including Corsica.....	2,531	1,348	3,879	2,693	1,316	4,009
German Empire.....	77,438	53,604	131,042	70,688	47,537	118,225
Greece.....	7	1	8	20	2	22
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,076	413	1,489	2,132	759	2,891
Netherlands.....	739	395	1,134	663	403	1,066
Norway.....	9,147	6,921	16,068	8,003	5,213	13,216
Poland.....	138	46	184	140	83	223
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	302	205	507	450	247	697
Roumania.....						
Russian Empire.....	228	115	343	550	357	907
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	749	374	1,123	487	170	653
Sweden.....	15,683	8,561	24,244	8,306	5,137	13,443
Switzerland.....	2,373	1,277	3,650	2,002	1,073	3,075
Turkey in Europe.....	14	4	18	6		6
United Kingdom—						
England.....	22,952	12,721	35,673	38,106	22,851	60,957
Ireland.....	22,708	18,078	40,786	31,414	25,582	56,996
Scotland.....	4,915	2,836	7,751	7,605	4,916	12,521
Wales.....	460	200	660	574	437	1,011
Not specified.....	23,379	16,975	40,354	17,084	12,104	29,188
Other Europe.....						
Total Europe.....	189,205	126,758	315,963	196,501	132,125	328,626
<b>Asia:</b>						
China.....	11,900	974	12,874	14,624	1,116	15,740
India.....	1	2	3	19	5	24
Japan.....	53	10	63	46	2	48
Turkey in Asia.....	2		2			
Other Asia.....	4	3	7	10	3	13
Total Asia.....	11,960	989	12,949	14,699	1,126	15,825
<b>Africa.....</b>	47	25	72	26	5	31
Australia and New Zealand.....				17	19	36
Pacific islands, not specified.....						
British North American possessions.....	11,888	9,232	21,120	22,726	17,688	40,414
Central America.....	3		3	31	2	33
Mexico.....	225	95	320	358	105	463
South America.....	64	27	91	59	10	69
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,462	771	2,233	1,181	498	1,679
Countries not specified.....	11	6	17	14	13	27
Grand total.....	214,865	137,903	352,768	235,612	151,691	387,203

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1871.			1872.			1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	2,557	2,330	4,887	2,465	1,945	4,410	3,813	3,299	7,112
Belgium.....	523	251	774	481	257	738	763	413	1,176
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	1,347	668	2,015	2,534	1,156	3,690	3,326	1,605	4,931
France, including Corsica.....	1,993	1,145	3,138	6,061	3,256	9,317	9,500	5,298	14,798
German Empire.....	47,775	34,779	82,554	83,418	57,691	141,109	86,411	63,260	149,671
Greece.....	10	1	11	11		12	21	2	23
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2,072	744	2,816	3,171	1,019	4,190	6,878	1,879	8,757
Netherlands.....	697	296	993	1,185	724	1,909	2,282	1,529	3,811
Norway.....	6,179	3,239	9,418	6,840	4,581	11,421	9,928	6,319	16,247
Poland.....	328	207	535	1,158	489	1,647	2,224	1,114	3,338
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	510	377	887	956	350	1,306	807	378	1,185
Roumania.....									
Russian Empire.....	394	279	673	648	370	1,018	1,023	611	1,634
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	423	135	558	435	160	595	409	132	541
Sweden.....	6,803	3,896	10,699	8,510	4,954	13,464	8,656	5,647	14,303
Switzerland.....	1,399	870	2,269	2,312	1,338	3,650	1,943	1,164	3,107
Turkey in Europe.....	19	4	23	16	4	20	39	14	53
United Kingdom—									
England.....	34,412	22,118	56,530	42,496	27,268	69,764	45,024	29,777	74,801
Ireland.....	30,939	26,500	57,439	36,548	32,184	68,732	40,993	36,351	77,344
Scotland.....	7,087	4,897	11,984	7,940	5,976	13,916	8,254	5,587	13,841
Wales.....	517	382	899	685	529	1,214	518	322	840
Not specified.....	9,128	6,914	16,042	12	6	18	12	6	18
Other Europe.....		1	1	11	4	15	6	4	10
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>155,112</b>	<b>110,033</b>	<b>265,145</b>	<b>207,893</b>	<b>144,262</b>	<b>352,155</b>	<b>232,830</b>	<b>164,711</b>	<b>397,541</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	6,786	349	7,135	7,605	183	7,788	19,403	889	20,292
India.....	8	6	14	7	5	12	12	3	15
Japan.....	77	1	78	17		17	9		9
Turkey in Asia.....	2	2	4				3		3
Other Asia.....	8	1	9	6	2	8	4	2	6
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>6,881</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>19,431</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>20,325</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	19	5	24	24	17	41	22	6	28
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	13	5	18	1,961	219	2,180	992	143	1,135
British North American possessions.....	2	1	3	194	42	236	238	41	279
Central America.....	27,195	19,969	47,164	20,965	19,239	40,204	20,461	17,430	37,891
Mexico.....	2	2	4	7	1	8	31	7	38
South America.....	336	66	402	487	82	569	483	123	606
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	71	25	96	75	27	102	145	21	166
Countries not specified.....	749	420	1,169	837	485	1,322	1,067	567	1,634
	48	37	85	92	72	164	92	68	160
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>190,428</b>	<b>130,922</b>	<b>321,350</b>	<b>240,170</b>	<b>164,636</b>	<b>404,806</b>	<b>275,792</b>	<b>184,011</b>	<b>459,803</b>

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1874.			1875.			1876.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	4,882	3,968	8,850	4,129	3,529	7,658	3,484	2,792	6,276
Belgium.....	556	261	817	475	140	615	418	97	515
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	1,824	1,258	3,082	1,563	1,083	2,646	967	580	1,547
France, including Corsica.....	5,856	3,788	9,644	5,378	2,943	8,321	5,617	2,687	8,004
German Empire.....	49,554	37,737	87,291	27,576	20,193	47,769	18,673	13,264	31,937
Greece.....	33	3	36	19	6	25	17	2	19
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	6,140	1,526	7,666	2,812	819	3,631	2,312	704	3,016
Netherlands.....	1,409	1,035	2,444	750	487	1,237	560	295	855
Norway.....	6,766	3,618	10,384	3,728	2,367	6,095	3,404	1,769	5,173
Poland.....	1,078	717	1,795	586	398	984	568	357	925
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,132	479	1,611	1,261	678	1,939	745	532	1,277
Roumania.....	2,692	1,381	4,073	4,384	3,613	7,997	2,776	1,999	4,775
Russian Empire.....									
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	388	97	485	467	134	601	406	112	518
Sweden.....	3,318	2,394	5,712	3,274	2,299	5,573	3,479	2,124	5,603
Switzerland.....	1,845	1,248	3,093	1,127	687	1,814	1,047	802	1,849
Turkey in Europe.....	47	16	62	25	2	27	29	9	38
United Kingdom—									
England.....	29,921	20,984	50,905	24,497	15,633	40,130	14,949	9,424	24,373
Ireland.....	27,047	26,660	53,707	18,029	19,928	37,957	8,938	10,637	19,575
Scotland.....	6,301	4,128	10,429	4,473	2,837	7,310	2,989	1,663	4,652
Wales.....	392	273	665	270	179	449	199	125	324
Not specified.....	11	11	22	15	1	16	6	6	12
Other Europe.....	6	4	10	155	4	159	24	4	28
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>151,198</b>	<b>111,585</b>	<b>262,783</b>	<b>104,991</b>	<b>77,970</b>	<b>182,961</b>	<b>71,307</b>	<b>49,613</b>	<b>120,920</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	13,533	243	13,776	16,055	382	16,437	22,521	260	22,781
India.....	9	8	17	13	6	19	14	11	25
Japan.....	18	3	21	3		3	4		4
Turkey in Asia.....	2	4	6	1		1	5	3	8
Other Asia.....	15	3	18	37	2	39	73	52	125
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>13,577</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>16,109</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>22,943</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>89</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....	782	178	960	879	225	1,104	976	229	1,205
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	206	27	233	147	17	164	98	9	107
British North American possessions.....	21,792	11,228	33,020	16,189	7,908	24,097	15,299	7,206	22,505
Central America.....	10	2	12	10	1	11	6	6	12
Mexico.....	311	75	386	481	129	610	466	165	631
South America.....	121	23	144	105	27	132	130	26	156
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,109	668	1,777	958	832	1,790	809	573	1,382
Countries not specified.....	80	48	128	43	33	76	18	18	36
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>189,225</b>	<b>124,114</b>	<b>313,339</b>	<b>139,950</b>	<b>87,548</b>	<b>227,498</b>	<b>111,786</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>169,986</b>

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	2,989	2,407	5,396	2,925	2,225	5,150	3,391	2,573	5,963
Belgium.....	379	109	488	221	123	354	320	192	512
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	1,073	622	1,695	1,308	797	2,105	2,244	1,230	3,474
France, including Corsica.....	3,839	2,017	5,856	2,589	1,570	4,159	2,954	1,701	4,655
German Empire.....	17,732	11,566	29,298	18,019	11,294	29,313	21,578	13,024	34,602
Greece.....	19	5	24	16		16	18	3	21
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	2,321	874	3,195	3,126	1,218	4,344	4,252	1,539	5,791
Netherlands.....	391	200	591	392	216	608	467	286	753
Norway.....	2,950	1,638	4,588	3,034	1,725	4,759	4,695	2,660	7,345
Poland.....	382	151	533	362	185	547	335	154	489
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,725	638	2,363	885	447	1,332	916	458	1,374
Roumania.....									
Russian Empire.....	3,838	2,761	6,599	1,757	1,291	3,048	2,497	1,956	4,453
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	489	176	665	350	107	457	352	105	457
Sweden.....	2,919	2,072	4,991	3,272	2,118	5,390	7,313	3,688	11,001
Switzerland.....	1,193	493	1,686	1,236	572	1,808	2,167	994	3,161
Turkey in Europe.....	21	11	32	20	9	29	22	7	29
United Kingdom—									
England.....	12,045	7,116	19,161	11,448	6,957	18,405	15,476	8,707	24,183
Ireland.....	6,819	7,760	14,579	7,203	8,729	15,932	9,635	10,378	20,013
Scotland.....	2,843	1,292	4,135	2,145	1,357	3,502	3,443	1,782	5,225
Wales.....	169	112	281	145	98	243	351	192	543
Not specified.....	1	3	4				2	2	4
Other Europe.....	41	4	45	89	22	111	139	72	211
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>64,178</b>	<b>42,017</b>	<b>106,195</b>	<b>60,552</b>	<b>41,060</b>	<b>101,612</b>	<b>82,567</b>	<b>51,692</b>	<b>134,259</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	10,518	76	10,594	8,641	351	8,992	9,264	340	9,604
India.....	8	9	17	6	2	8	6		15
Japan.....	4	3	7	2		2	3	1	4
Turkey in Asia.....	3		3	4	3	7	19	12	31
Other Asia.....	16	3	19	4	1	5	4	2	6
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>10,640</b>	<b>8,667</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>9,660</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	10	6	16	12	6	18	10	2	12
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	767	145	912	598	98	696	704	106	813
British North American possessions.....	2		2				3		3
Central America.....	15,248	6,889	22,137	15,402	10,189	25,592	18,007	13,279	31,286
Mexico.....	6		6	33	7	40	8	1	9
South America.....	349	96	445	376	89	465	457	99	556
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	61	26	87	65	23	88	50	19	69
Countries not specified.....	848	542	1,390	644	375	1,019	753	370	1,123
	15	12	27	9	6	15	27	9	36
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>92,033</b>	<b>49,824</b>	<b>141,857</b>	<b>86,250</b>	<b>52,210</b>	<b>138,469</b>	<b>111,882</b>	<b>65,944</b>	<b>177,826</b>



TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	10,247	7,020	17,267	16,299	11,636	27,935	18,690	10,460	29,150
Belgium.....	784	448	1,232	1,186	580	1,766	892	639	1,431
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	4,466	2,110	6,576	5,874	3,243	9,117	7,517	4,101	11,618
France, including Corsica.....	2,802	1,512	4,314	3,455	1,772	5,227	3,893	2,111	6,004
German Empire.....	52,743	31,895	84,638	128,399	82,086	210,485	148,466	102,164	250,630
Greece.....	19	4	23	17	2	19	125	1	126
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	8,695	3,659	12,354	11,579	3,822	15,401	27,488	4,671	32,159
Netherlands.....	1,932	1,408	3,340	5,086	3,511	8,597	5,620	3,897	9,517
Norway.....	13,165	6,730	19,895	14,511	8,194	22,705	17,929	11,172	29,101
Poland.....	1,442	735	2,177	3,595	2,019	5,614	3,419	1,253	4,672
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	495	313	808	803	412	1,215	916	520	1,436
Roumania.....	8	3	11	19	11	30	44	21	65
Russian Empire.....	3,410	1,604	5,014	3,247	1,794	5,041	11,639	5,279	16,918
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	305	84	389	386	98	484	283	85	378
Sweden.....	26,862	12,324	39,186	31,317	18,443	49,760	41,335	23,272	64,607
Switzerland.....	4,212	1,944	6,156	7,499	3,794	11,293	7,047	3,797	10,844
Turkey in Europe.....	18	6	24	54	18	72	52	17	69
United Kingdom—									
England.....	37,661	21,793	59,454	40,401	24,776	65,177	51,575	30,819	82,394
Ireland.....	38,151	33,452	71,603	37,387	34,955	72,342	40,980	35,452	76,432
Scotland.....	8,072	4,568	12,640	9,503	5,665	15,168	12,108	6,829	18,937
Wales.....	730	443	1,173	650	377	1,027	1,097	559	1,656
Not specified.....	4	2	6	4	.....	4	3	1	4
Other Europe.....	253	158	411	45	21	66	28	10	38
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>216,476</b>	<b>132,215</b>	<b>348,691</b>	<b>321,316</b>	<b>207,229</b>	<b>528,545</b>	<b>401,156</b>	<b>247,030</b>	<b>648,186</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	5,732	70	5,802	11,815	75	11,890	39,463	116	39,579
India.....	12	9	21	25	8	33	6	4	10
Japan.....	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	5	.....	5
Turkey in Asia.....	1	3	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Other Asia.....	8	.....	8	30	13	43	30	5	35
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>5,757</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>11,982</b>	<b>39,504</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>39,629</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Africa.....	14	4	18	21	12	33	39	21	60
Australia and New Zealand.....	799	154	953	986	202	1,188	740	138	878
Pacific islands, not specified.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	7	4	11
<b>British North American possessions:</b>									
Central America.....	63,165	30,579	93,744	74,938	50,512	125,450	56,152	42,214	98,366
Mexico.....	14	3	17	11	1	12	8	7	15
South America.....	405	87	492	247	76	323	292	74	366
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	64	24	88	86	24	110	61	30	91
Countries not specified.....	892	459	1,351	1,164	516	1,680	810	481	1,291
	36	27	63	71	32	103	45	54	99
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>287,623</b>	<b>169,634</b>	<b>457,257</b>	<b>410,729</b>	<b>258,702</b>	<b>669,431</b>	<b>498,814</b>	<b>290,178</b>	<b>788,992</b>

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	18,814	8,811	27,625	24,381	12,190	36,571	16,695	10,614	27,309
Belgium.....	957	493	1,450	1,059	517	1,576	1,007	646	1,653
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	6,228	4,091	10,319	5,509	3,693	9,202	3,541	2,559	6,100
France, including Corsica.....	3,247	1,574	4,821	2,293	1,315	3,608	2,271	1,224	3,495
German Empire.....	111,778	83,008	194,786	103,663	76,013	179,676	68,426	56,017	124,443
Greece.....	58	15	73	34	3	37	154	18	172
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	28,222	3,570	31,792	12,657	3,853	16,510	9,864	3,778	13,642
Netherlands.....	3,122	2,127	5,249	2,569	1,629	4,198	1,649	1,040	2,689
Norway.....	13,799	9,599	23,398	9,986	6,988	16,974	7,054	5,302	12,356
Poland.....	1,465	546	2,011	3,384	1,152	4,536	2,139	946	3,085
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Is- lands.....	1,048	525	1,573	1,225	702	1,927	1,323	701	2,024
Roumania.....	37	40	77	131	107	238	449	354	803
Russian Empire.....	6,025	3,884	9,909	8,675	4,014	12,689	10,480	6,678	17,158
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	205	57	262	236	64	300	271	79	350
Sweden.....	22,916	15,361	38,277	15,459	11,093	26,552	12,491	9,757	22,248
Switzerland.....	8,165	4,586	12,751	5,835	3,551	9,386	3,680	2,215	5,895
Turkey in Europe.....	52	34	86	138	12	150	110	28	138
United Kingdom—									
England.....	38,174	24,966	63,140	33,413	22,505	55,918	28,083	19,249	47,332
Ireland.....	41,495	39,991	81,486	31,280	32,064	63,344	25,187	26,608	51,795
Scotland.....	7,007	4,852	11,859	5,294	3,766	9,060	5,617	3,609	9,226
Wales.....	987	610	1,597	508	393	901	668	459	1,127
Not specified.....	7	3	10	51	20	71	11	17	28
Other Europe.....	27	9	36	148	114	262	8	7	15
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>313,835</b>	<b>208,752</b>	<b>522,587</b>	<b>267,928</b>	<b>185,758</b>	<b>453,686</b>	<b>201,178</b>	<b>151,905</b>	<b>353,083</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	7,987	44	8,031	241	38	279	12	10	22
India.....	4	5	9	9	3	12	27	7	34
Japan.....	19	8	27	19	1	20	42	7	49
Turkey in Asia.....									
Other Asia.....	37	9	46	168	31	199	81	12	93
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8,113</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	36	31	67	43	16	59	85	27	112
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	428	126	554	339	163	502	305	144	449
British North American pos- sessions.....	113	80	193	295	103	398	163	67	230
Central America.....	40,284	29,990	70,274	37,642	22,984	60,626	22,601	15,735	38,336
Mexico.....	6		6	7	3	10	20	3	23
South America.....	377	92	469	200	140	430	238	85	323
West Indies, including Ja- maica.....	55	22	77	40	25	65	35	9	44
Countries not specified.....	644	259	903	1,430	778	2,208	1,564	913	2,477
	38	41	79	58	40	98	31	40	71
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>363,863</b>	<b>239,459</b>	<b>603,322</b>	<b>308,509</b>	<b>210,083</b>	<b>518,592</b>	<b>226,382</b>	<b>168,964</b>	<b>395,346</b>

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1886.			1887.			1888.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	19,554	9,126	28,680	26,898	13,367	40,265	32,226	13,585	45,811
Belgium.....	845	455	1,300	1,670	883	2,553	2,050	1,165	3,215
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	3,875	2,350	6,225	5,448	3,076	8,524	5,649	3,313	8,962
France, including Corsica.....	2,169	1,149	3,318	3,212	1,822	5,034	4,354	2,100	6,454
German Empire.....	46,738	37,665	84,403	61,097	45,768	106,865	61,924	47,793	109,717
Greece.....	95	9	104	305	8	313	768	14	782
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	15,340	5,975	21,315	37,442	10,180	47,622	42,206	9,352	51,558
Netherlands.....	1,492	822	2,314	2,708	1,798	4,506	3,487	2,358	5,845
Norway.....	7,890	4,869	12,759	10,523	5,746	16,269	11,888	6,376	18,264
Poland.....	2,852	1,087	3,939	4,150	1,978	6,128	4,133	1,693	5,826
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	821	373	1,194	899	491	1,360	1,131	494	1,625
Roumania.....	314	180	494	1,087	958	2,045	683	503	1,186
Russian Empire.....	11,555	6,245	17,800	20,070	10,696	30,766	22,425	11,062	33,487
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	261	83	344	341	95	436	411	115	526
Sweden.....	17,019	10,732	27,751	27,359	15,477	42,836	34,762	19,936	54,698
Switzerland.....	2,902	1,903	4,805	3,283	1,931	5,214	5,040	2,697	7,737
Turkey in Europe.....	132	44	176	157	49	206	161	46	207
United Kingdom—									
England.....	30,913	18,854	49,767	45,979	26,876	72,855	50,941	31,633	82,574
Ireland.....	24,425	25,194	49,619	35,449	32,921	68,370	38,459	35,054	73,513
Scotland.....	7,584	4,542	12,126	12,133	6,566	18,699	15,475	8,982	24,457
Wales.....	614	413	1,027	1,211	609	1,820	1,037	617	1,654
Not specified.....	6	3	9	3	1	4	5	2	7
Other Europe.....	33	27	60	69	70	139	18	8	26
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>197,429</b>	<b>132,100</b>	<b>329,529</b>	<b>301,463</b>	<b>181,366</b>	<b>482,829</b>	<b>339,233</b>	<b>198,898</b>	<b>538,131</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	25	15	40	8	2	10	21	5	26
India.....	10	7	17	20	12	32	15	5	20
Japan.....	160	34	194	218	11	229	366	38	404
Turkey in Asia.....	14	1	15	184	24	208	230	43	273
Other Asia.....	51		51	133	3	136	99	21	120
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>843</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	79	43	122	34	6	40	51	14	65
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	380	162	522	394	134	528	485	212	697
British North American possessions.....	393	221	614	445	309	754	1,010	680	1,690
Central America.....	a 15	a 2	a 17	a 9	(a)	a 9	a 12	a 3	a 15
Mexico.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
South America.....	23	6	29	13	6	19	54	13	67
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	180	66	246	259	107	366	336	104	440
Countries not specified.....	1,927	807	2,734	3,447	1,429	4,876	3,428	1,452	4,880
	38	35	73	31	42	73	35	26	61
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>200,704</b>	<b>133,499</b>	<b>334,203</b>	<b>306,658</b>	<b>183,451</b>	<b>490,109</b>	<b>345,375</b>	<b>201,514</b>	<b>546,889</b>

<sup>a</sup>Including only Bermudas and British Honduras. No records for other British North American possessions.

<sup>b</sup>No records.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1889.			1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	22,890	11,284	34,174	40,017	16,182	56,199	48,828	22,219	71,042
Belgium.....	1,639	923	2,562	1,719	952	2,671	2,041	996	3,037
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	8,301	3,398	11,699	5,713	3,653	9,366	6,455	4,204	10,659
France, including Corsica.....	3,789	2,129	5,918	3,863	2,722	6,585	4,087	2,683	6,770
German Empire.....	54,876	44,662	99,538	50,923	41,604	92,427	63,406	60,148	123,554
Greece.....	149	9	158	464	60	524	1,040	66	1,106
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	18,273	7,034	25,307	40,852	11,151	52,003	60,775	15,280	76,055
Netherlands.....	3,794	2,666	6,460	2,655	1,671	4,326	3,184	2,022	5,206
Norway.....	7,572	5,818	13,390	6,601	4,769	11,370	7,644	4,924	12,568
Poland.....	3,191	1,731	4,922	7,612	3,460	11,073	18,064	9,433	27,497
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,287	737	2,024	1,669	931	2,600	1,843	1,156	2,999
Roumania.....	443	450	893	260	257	517	472	485	957
Russian Empire.....	21,661	12,255	33,916	22,763	12,335	35,598	30,626	16,800	47,426
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	411	115	526	619	194	813	690	215	905
Sweden.....	19,919	15,496	35,415	16,532	13,100	29,632	21,746	15,134	36,880
Switzerland.....	4,525	2,545	7,070	4,406	2,587	6,993	4,275	2,536	6,811
Turkey in Europe.....	202	50	252	171	35	206	224	41	265
United Kingdom—									
England.....	41,549	26,954	68,503	34,245	22,775	57,020	32,279	21,321	53,600
Ireland.....	33,223	32,324	65,557	26,344	26,680	53,024	27,936	27,770	55,706
Scotland.....	10,696	7,698	18,394	6,833	5,208	12,041	7,318	5,239	12,557
Wales.....	732	449	1,181	384	266	650	278	146	424
Not specified.....	8	4	12	12	7	19	18	6	24
Other Europe.....	7	10	17	12	11	23	22	19	38
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>256,189</b>	<b>178,651</b>	<b>434,840</b>	<b>274,670</b>	<b>171,010</b>	<b>445,680</b>	<b>343,246</b>	<b>202,839</b>	<b>546,085</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	90	28	118	1,401	315	1,716	2,608	228	2,836
India.....	50	9	59	34	9	43	33	9	42
Japan.....	558	82	640	601	90	691	1,023	113	1,136
Turkey in Asia.....	499	94	593	941	285	1,226	1,774	714	2,488
Other Asia.....	378	87	465	770	102	872	1,624	152	1,776
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>7,678</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>103</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....	648	352	1,000	485	214	699	503	274	777
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	781	465	1,246	310	156	466	344	180	524
British North American possessions.....	22	6	28	111	72	183	138	96	234
Central America.....	62	19	81	110	82	192	185	93	278
Mexico.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
South America.....	387	90	477	245	98	343	467	197	664
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	3,422	1,501	4,923	2,052	1,018	3,070	2,592	1,314	3,906
Countries not specified.....	39	70	109	35	27	62	40	30	70
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>263,024</b>	<b>181,403</b>	<b>444,427</b>	<b>281,853</b>	<b>173,449</b>	<b>455,302</b>	<b>354,059</b>	<b>206,260</b>	<b>560,319</b>

\* Including only Bermuda and British Honduras. No records for other British North American possessions.

b No records.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1892.			1893. <sup>a</sup>			1894. <sup>a</sup>		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	53,814	23,123	76,937			57,420			38,638
Belgium.....	2,656	1,370	4,026			3,324			1,709
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....	6,230	3,895	10,125			7,720			5,003
France, including Corsica.....	2,874	1,804	4,678			3,621			3,080
German Empire.....	66,897	52,271	119,168			78,756			53,989
Greece.....	604	56	660			1,072			1,356
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	47,399	14,232	61,631			72,145			42,977
Netherlands.....	3,634	2,507	6,141			6,199			1,820
Norway.....	8,910	5,415	14,325			15,515			9,111
Poland.....	26,514	14,022	40,536			16,374			1,941
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	2,094	1,306	3,400			4,816			2,196
Roumania.....									729
Russian Empire.....	48,807	32,704	81,511			42,310			39,278
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	3,063	1,015	4,078			206			925
Sweden.....	24,684	17,161	41,845			35,710			18,286
Switzerland.....	4,359	2,527	6,886			4,744			2,905
Turkey in Europe.....	1,248	83	1,331			625			298
United Kingdom—									
England.....	21,213	13,096	34,309			27,931			17,747
Ireland.....	25,699	25,684	51,383			43,578			30,231
Scotland.....	4,266	2,911	7,177			6,215			3,772
Wales.....	466	263	729			1,043			1,001
Not specified.....									
Other Europe.....									60
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>355,431</b>	<b>215,445</b>	<b>570,876</b>			<b>429,324</b>			<b>277,052</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....						472			1,170
India.....									
Japan.....						1,380			1,931
Turkey in Asia.....									
Other Asia.....						540			1,589
<b>Total Asia.....</b>						<b>2,392</b>			<b>4,690</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	171	96	267			248			24
Pacific islands, not speci. ed.									244
British North American possessions.....									194
Central America.....									32
Mexico.....									109
South America.....									39
West Indies, including Jamaica.....						2,593			3,177
Countries not specified.....	6,262	2,258	8,520			5,173			70
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>361,864</b>	<b>217,799</b>	<b>579,663</b>	<b>280,344</b>	<b>159,386</b>	<b>439,730</b>	<b>169,274</b>	<b>116,357</b>	<b>285,631</b>

<sup>a</sup> Sex not reported.<sup>b</sup> Including Pacific islands.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1895. <sup>a</sup>			1896.			1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....			33,401	43,125	21,978	65,103	18,773	14,258	33,031
Belgium.....			1,058	793	468	1,261	490	270	760
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									
Denmark.....			3,910	1,749	1,418	3,167	1,212	873	2,085
France, including Corsica.....			2,628	1,381	1,082	2,463	1,209	898	2,107
German Empire.....			32,173	16,942	14,943	31,885	11,899	10,634	22,533
Greece.....			597	2,124	51	2,175	546	25	571
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....			35,427	51,067	16,993	68,060	41,446	17,985	59,431
Netherlands.....			1,388	929	654	1,583	558	332	890
Norway.....			7,581	5,581	3,274	8,855	3,535	2,307	5,842
Poland.....			790	409	282	691	2,654	1,511	4,165
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....			1,452	1,410	1,356	2,766	962	912	1,874
Roumania.....			523	453	332	785	413	378	791
Russian Empire.....			35,907	32,163	19,282	51,445	13,894	11,922	25,816
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....			501	293	58	351	407	41	448
Sweden.....			15,361	10,948	10,209	21,177	6,231	6,931	13,162
Switzerland.....			2,239	1,401	903	2,304	975	591	1,566
Turkey in Europe.....			245	118	51	169	110	42	152
United Kingdom—									
England.....			23,443	11,178	8,314	19,492	5,998	3,976	9,974
Ireland.....			46,304	17,625	22,637	40,262	11,549	16,872	28,421
Scotland.....			3,788	2,000	1,483	3,483	1,054	829	1,883
Wales.....			1,602	915	666	1,581	539	331	870
Not specified.....				4	5	9	18	7	25
Other Europe.....			24						
<b>Total Europe.....</b>			<b>250,342</b>	<b>202,628</b>	<b>126,439</b>	<b>329,067</b>	<b>124,472</b>	<b>91,925</b>	<b>216,397</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....			539	1,382	59	1,441	3,334	29	3,363
India.....									
Japan.....			1,150	1,007	103	1,110	1,420	106	1,526
Turkey in Asia.....			2,767	2,915	1,224	4,139	3,203	1,529	4,732
Other Asia.....			39	60	14	74	40	1	41
<b>Total Asia.....</b>			<b>4,495</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>7,997</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>9,662</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....			155	59	28	87	65	74	139
Pacific Islands, not specified.....				11	14	25	32	28	60
British North American possessions.....			244	200	78	278	181	110	291
Central America.....			16	6	6	12	5		5
Mexico.....			116	64	86	150	42	49	91
South America.....			36	28	7	35	28	21	49
West Indies, including Jamaica.....			3,096	4,091	2,737	6,828	2,261	1,840	4,101
Countries not specified.....									
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>140,016</b>	<b>109,520</b>	<b>258,536</b>	<b>212,466</b>	<b>130,801</b>	<b>343,267</b>	<b>135,107</b>	<b>95,725</b>	<b>230,832</b>

<sup>a</sup> Sex not reported.<sup>b</sup> Including Pacific Islands.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—CONTINUED.

Country.	1898.			1899. <sup>a</sup>			1900.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	23,086	16,711	39,797	.....	.....	62,491	80,198	34,654	114,847
Belgium.....	425	270	695	.....	.....	1,101	778	418	1,196
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	102	6	108
Denmark.....	1,204	742	1,946	.....	.....	2,600	1,906	1,020	2,926
France, including Corsica	1,233	757	1,990	.....	.....	1,694	1,084	655	1,739
German Empire.....	9,105	8,006	17,111	.....	.....	17,476	10,737	7,770	18,507
Greece.....	2,246	93	2,339	.....	.....	2,333	3,634	137	3,771
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	40,248	18,365	58,613	.....	.....	77,419	76,088	24,047	100,135
Netherlands.....	500	267	767	.....	.....	1,029	1,116	619	1,735
Norway.....	3,007	1,931	4,938	.....	.....	6,706	6,456	3,119	9,575
Poland.....	2,998	1,728	4,726	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	857	860	1,717	.....	.....	2,054	2,389	1,845	4,234
Roumania.....	519	381	900	.....	.....	1,606	3,760	2,699	6,459
Russian Empire.....	17,104	12,724	29,828	.....	.....	60,982	59,951	30,836	90,787
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	511	66	577	.....	.....	385	280	75	355
Sweden.....	5,442	6,956	12,398	.....	.....	12,797	10,262	8,388	18,650
Switzerland.....	824	422	1,246	.....	.....	1,326	703	389	1,152
Turkey in Europe.....	139	37	176	.....	.....	80	268	17	285
United Kingdom—									
England.....	5,943	3,934	9,877	.....	.....	10,402	5,945	4,006	9,951
Ireland.....	9,952	15,176	25,128	.....	.....	31,673	16,672	19,058	35,730
Scotland.....	1,100	697	1,797	.....	.....	1,724	1,083	709	1,792
Wales.....	758	461	1,219	.....	.....	1,324	433	331	764
Not specified.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	2
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>127,202</b>	<b>90,584</b>	<b>217,786</b>	.....	.....	<b>297,349</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>140,800</b>	<b>424,700</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	2,061	10	2,071	.....	.....	1,660	1,235	12	1,247
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8	1	9
Japan.....	2,115	115	2,230	.....	.....	2,844	12,265	370	12,635
Turkey in Asia.....	2,651	1,624	4,275	.....	.....	4,436	2,528	1,434	3,962
Other Asia.....	51	10	61	.....	.....	15	88	5	93
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>8,637</b>	.....	.....	<b>8,972</b>	<b>16,124</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>17,946</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand.....	38	10	48	.....	.....	51	29	1	30
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	115	38	153	.....	.....	456	161	53	214
British North American possessions.....	32	16	48	.....	.....	354	165	49	214
Central America.....	294	58	352	.....	.....	1,322	311	85	396
Mexico.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	159	22	20	42
South America.....	39	68	107	.....	.....	161	137	100	237
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	30	9	39	.....	.....	89	94	30	124
Countries not specified.....	1,142	982	2,124	.....	.....	2,585	3,197	1,459	4,656
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>135,775</b>	<b>93,524</b>	<b>229,299</b>	<b>196,277</b>	<b>116,438</b>	<b>311,715</b>	<b>304,148</b>	<b>144,424</b>	<b>448,672</b>

<sup>a</sup> Sex not reported.<sup>b</sup> Included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.<sup>c</sup> Including British Honduras.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	78,725	34,665	113,390	127,136	44,853	171,989	147,981	58,027	206,011
Belgium.....	1,040	539	1,579	1,759	818	2,577	2,308	1,142	3,450
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	551	106	657	765	86	851	1,699	62	1,761
Denmark.....	2,148	1,507	3,655	3,681	1,979	5,660	4,551	2,601	7,158
France, including Corsica.....	1,996	1,154	3,150	2,007	1,110	3,117	3,513	2,005	5,578
German Empire.....	12,673	8,978	21,651	18,018	10,286	28,304	24,861	15,225	40,086
Greece.....	5,742	168	5,910	7,867	237	8,104	13,634	456	14,090
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	106,306	29,690	135,996	145,732	32,643	178,375	186,966	43,656	230,622
Netherlands.....	1,617	732	2,349	1,471	813	2,284	2,499	1,499	3,998
Norway.....	7,899	4,349	12,248	12,348	5,136	17,484	16,249	8,212	24,461
Poland.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	2,231	1,934	4,165	3,123	2,184	5,307	5,829	3,488	9,317
Roumania.....	3,981	3,174	7,155	3,656	3,540	7,196	5,313	3,937	9,310
Russian Empire.....	54,070	31,187	85,257	71,864	35,483	107,347	92,935	43,158	136,093
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	508	84	592	869	106	975	1,733	347	2,080
Sweden.....	12,875	10,456	23,331	19,424	11,470	30,894	29,808	16,220	46,028
Switzerland.....	1,572	629	2,201	1,656	688	2,344	2,796	1,187	3,983
Turkey in Europe.....	341	46	387	157	30	187	1,453	76	1,529
United Kingdom—									
England.....	7,336	4,878	12,214	8,107	5,468	13,575	15,593	10,626	26,219
Ireland.....	12,894	17,667	30,561	12,936	16,292	29,138	15,966	19,344	35,310
Scotland.....	1,237	833	2,070	1,582	978	2,560	3,953	2,190	6,143
Wales.....	411	290	701	471	292	763	835	440	1,275
Not specified.....	7	11	18	36	1	37	3	2	5
Other Europe.....									
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>316,160</b>	<b>153,077</b>	<b>469,237</b>	<b>444,665</b>	<b>174,403</b>	<b>619,068</b>	<b>580,484</b>	<b>234,023</b>	<b>814,507</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	2,417	42	2,459	1,596	53	1,649	2,167	42	2,209
India.....	20	2	22	87	6	93	79	15	94
Japan.....	4,902	367	5,269	10,414	3,856	14,270	15,909	4,059	19,968
Turkey in Asia.....	4,076	1,712	5,782	4,209	2,014	6,223	5,114	2,004	7,118
Other Asia.....	58	3	61	33		36	507	70	577
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>11,467</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>16,339</b>	<b>5,932</b>	<b>22,271</b>	<b>23,776</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>29,966</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>176</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....	232	93	325	231	153	384	790	354	1,150
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	133	40	173	170	12	182	181	18	199
British North American possessions.....	364	196	560	489	198	687	782	357	1,139
Central America.....	89	41	130	182	72	254	423	174	597
Mexico.....	215	132	347	531	178	709	416	112	528
South America.....	150	53	203	235	102	337	405	184	589
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	2,090	1,086	3,176	3,397	1,314	4,711	5,743	2,427	8,170
Countries not specified.....	1		1	98	5	103	19	6	25
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>331,065</b>	<b>156,863</b>	<b>487,918</b>	<b>466,369</b>	<b>182,374</b>	<b>648,743</b>	<b>613,146</b>	<b>243,900</b>	<b>857,046</b>

a Included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.



TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	118,121	59,035	177,156	197,557	78,136	275,693	189,444	75,694	265,138
Belgium.....	2,589	1,387	3,976	3,554	1,748	5,302	3,520	1,579	5,099
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	1,234	91	1,325	1,990	53	2,043	4,561	105	4,666
Denmark.....	5,503	3,022	8,525	5,689	3,281	8,970	5,068	2,673	7,741
France, including Corsica.....	5,401	4,005	9,406	6,007	4,161	10,168	5,591	3,795	9,386
German Empire.....	26,366	20,014	46,380	23,348	17,226	40,574	21,747	15,817	37,564
Greece.....	10,860	483	11,343	10,016	499	10,515	18,563	926	19,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	149,363	43,933	193,296	182,718	38,761	221,479	216,115	57,005	273,120
Netherlands.....	3,181	1,735	4,916	3,219	1,735	4,954	3,042	1,904	4,946
Norway.....	15,184	8,624	23,808	15,832	9,212	25,064	14,131	7,599	21,730
Poland.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	4,182	2,533	6,715	3,151	1,877	5,028	5,012	3,505	8,517
Roumania.....	3,623	3,464	7,087	2,264	2,173	4,437	2,298	2,178	4,476
Russian Empire.....	95,103	50,038	145,141	127,871	57,026	184,897	127,253	88,412	215,665
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	3,399	597	3,996	2,156	444	2,600	1,571	350	1,921
Sweden.....	14,813	12,950	27,763	14,411	12,180	26,591	13,835	9,475	23,310
Switzerland.....	3,303	1,720	5,023	2,604	1,575	4,269	2,460	1,386	3,846
Turkey in Europe.....	4,157	187	4,344	4,400	142	4,542	9,130	380	9,510
United Kingdom—									
England.....	23,483	15,143	38,626	41,276	23,433	64,709	30,983	18,598	49,491
Ireland.....	16,127	20,015	36,142	23,841	29,104	52,945	18,234	16,761	34,995
Scotland.....	6,758	4,334	11,092	11,047	5,930	16,977	10,500	5,366	15,866
Wales.....	1,139	591	1,730	1,550	953	2,503	1,305	536	1,841
Not specified.....									
Other Europe.....	78	65	143	9	4	13	35	13	48
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>513,967</b>	<b>253,966</b>	<b>767,933</b>	<b>684,620</b>	<b>289,653</b>	<b>974,273</b>	<b>704,398</b>	<b>313,967</b>	<b>1,018,365</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	4,198	111	4,309	2,021	145	2,166	1,404	140	1,544
India.....	243	18	261	155	35	190	187	29	216
Japan.....	12,613	1,651	14,264	9,105	1,226	10,331	12,344	1,491	13,835
Turkey in Asia.....	3,799	1,436	5,235	4,235	1,922	6,157	4,538	1,816	6,354
Other Asia.....	1,891	220	2,117	4,632	449	5,081	306	45	351
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>22,744</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>23,925</b>	<b>18,779</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>22,300</b>
<b>Africa.</b>									
Australia and New Zealand..	609	77	686	601	156	757	562	150	712
Pacific Islands, not specified.	966	495	1,461	1,425	666	2,091	1,165	517	1,682
British North American possessions.....	68	26	94	64	11	75	36	15	51
Central America.....	1,750	1,196	2,946	1,894	397	2,291	4,429	714	5,143
Mexico.....	406	199	605	751	321	1,072	795	265	1,060
South America.....	801	208	1,009	2,178	459	2,637	1,643	354	1,997
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	1,190	477	1,667	1,866	710	2,576	1,942	815	2,757
Countries not specified.....	6,546	3,647	10,193	11,264	5,377	16,641	11,101	2,555	13,656
	53	37	90	103	58	161	19,613	13,399	33,012
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>549,100</b>	<b>263,770</b>	<b>812,870</b>	<b>724,914</b>	<b>301,585</b>	<b>1,026,499</b>	<b>764,463</b>	<b>336,272</b>	<b>1,100,735</b>

<sup>a</sup>Included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.<sup>b</sup>This includes 32,897 persons returning to their homes in the United States. This year was the first in which persons entering the United States were recorded by country of last permanent residence instead of country whence they came, and since this year persons reporting their residence as the United States have not been included in immigration statistics.

TABLE 9.—Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1907.			1908.			1909.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	246,237	92,215	338,452	107,741	60,768	168,509	113,588	56,603	170,191
Belgium.....	4,383	2,013	6,396	2,513	1,649	4,162	2,424	1,268	3,692
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	11,165	194	11,359	10,560	267	10,827	966	88	1,054
Denmark.....	4,690	2,553	7,243	2,913	2,041	4,954	2,796	1,599	4,395
France, including Corsica.	5,848	3,883	9,731	5,031	3,757	8,788	3,760	2,912	6,672
German Empire.....	22,000	15,807	37,807	18,239	14,070	32,309	14,948	10,592	25,540
Greece.....	35,151	1,429	36,580	20,000	1,489	21,489	12,802	1,309	14,111
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	224,598	61,133	285,731	85,351	43,152	128,503	147,583	35,635	183,218
Netherlands.....	4,220	2,417	6,637	3,523	2,423	5,946	2,818	1,880	4,698
Norway.....	14,376	7,757	22,133	6,654	5,758	12,412	8,601	5,026	13,627
Poland.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	5,788	3,820	9,608	4,449	2,858	7,307	3,183	1,773	4,956
Roumania.....	2,299	2,085	4,384	2,836	2,392	5,228	778	812	1,590
Russian Empire.....	169,786	89,157	258,943	96,266	60,445	156,711	77,997	42,463	120,460
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	4,132	1,652	5,784	3,147	752	3,899	2,031	585	2,616
Sweden.....	12,311	8,278	20,589	6,771	6,038	12,809	8,967	5,507	14,474
Switzerland.....	2,429	1,319	3,748	1,925	1,356	3,281	1,716	978	2,694
Turkey in Europe.....	20,173	594	20,767	10,786	504	11,290	8,680	335	9,015
United Kingdom—									
England.....	35,449	21,188	56,637	26,964	20,067	47,031	19,080	13,729	32,809
Ireland.....	19,027	15,503	34,530	14,021	16,535	30,556	11,962	13,071	25,033
Scotland.....	12,750	6,900	19,740	7,349	6,157	13,506	7,611	4,789	12,400
Wales.....	1,747	913	2,660	1,434	853	2,287	968	616	1,584
Not specified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Europe.....	75	32	107	74	23	97	38	8	46
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>858,634</b>	<b>340,932</b>	<b>1,199,566</b>	<b>438,547</b>	<b>253,354</b>	<b>691,901</b>	<b>453,297</b>	<b>201,578</b>	<b>654,875</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	864	97	961	1,264	133	1,397	1,773	170	1,943
India.....	869	29	898	1,016	24	1,040	164	39	203
Japan.....	27,240	2,986	30,226	11,660	4,143	15,803	1,291	1,820	3,111
Turkey in Asia.....	6,132	1,921	8,053	7,174	2,579	9,753	5,792	1,714	7,506
Other Asia.....	324	62	386	298	74	372	112	29	141
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>35,429</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>40,524</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>28,365</b>	<b>9,132</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>12,904</b>
<b>Africa:</b>									
Australia and New Zealand..	1,239	247	1,486	1,053	358	1,411	591	267	858
Pacific Islands, not specified.	1,562	385	1,947	717	381	1,098	541	298	839
British North American possessions.....	27	15	42	62	19	81	40	13	53
Central America.....	17,708	2,245	19,953	30,369	8,183	38,552	36,226	15,757	51,983
Mexico.....	738	207	945	933	242	1,175	660	228	888
South America.....	1,229	177	1,406	4,268	1,799	6,067	10,638	5,613	16,251
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	2,074	705	2,779	1,694	621	2,315	1,395	511	1,906
Countries not specified.....	11,328	5,361	16,689	7,845	4,043	11,888	7,420	3,760	11,180
	18	4	22	12	5	17	29	20	49
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>929,976</b>	<b>355,373</b>	<b>1,285,349</b>	<b>506,912</b>	<b>275,958</b>	<b>782,870</b>	<b>519,969</b>	<b>231,817</b>	<b>751,786</b>

\* Included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.

TABLE 9.—*Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1910—Continued.*

PART 2: BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1869 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE—continued.

Country.	1910.			1820 to 1910.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
<b>Europe:</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....	184,998	73,739	258,737	3,172,461
Belgium.....	3,750	1,632	5,402	103,796
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	4,545	192	4,737	39,440
Denmark.....	4,582	2,402	6,984	258,053
France, including Corsica.....	4,220	3,163	7,383	470,898
German Empire.....	18,577	12,706	31,283	5,351,746
Greece.....	23,594	2,394	25,888	186,204
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	108,204	47,273	215,537	3,084,356
Netherlands.....	4,831	2,703	7,534	175,943
Norway.....	11,544	5,994	17,538	665,189
Poland.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	115,182
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	5,385	2,844	8,229	132,989
Roumania.....	1,190	985	2,145	72,117
Russian Empire.....	124,815	61,977	186,792	2,350,048
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	2,804	668	3,472	69,286
Sweden.....	16,169	7,576	23,745	1,021,165
Switzerland.....	2,253	1,280	3,533	237,401
Turkey in Europe.....	17,480	925	18,405	85,800
United Kingdom—				
England.....	28,078	18,628	46,706	2,212,071
Ireland.....	15,067	14,188	29,855	4,212,160
Scotland.....	12,506	7,519	20,115	488,749
Wales.....	1,400	720	2,120	56,540
Not specified.....				763,801
Other Europe.....	135	16	151	2,545
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>656,847</b>	<b>269,444</b>	<b>926,291</b>	<b>25,421,929</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
China.....	1,749	219	1,968	326,060
India.....	1,651	45	1,696	5,409
Japan.....	828	1,892	2,720	158,344
Turkey in Asia.....	12,239	2,973	15,212	106,481
Other Asia.....	1,356	581	1,937	16,942
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>17,823</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>23,533</b>	<b>613,236</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>9,581</b>
Australia and New Zealand.....	662	336	998	31,654
Pacific islands, not specified.....	84	15	99	8,869
British North American possessions.....	38,007	18,571	56,578	1,231,107
Central America.....	648	222	870	9,759
Mexico.....	12,320	6,371	18,691	77,645
South America.....	1,611	540	2,151	29,385
West Indies, including Jamaica.....	7,267	3,977	11,244	233,146
Countries not specified.....	34	9	43	252,691
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>736,038</b>	<b>305,532</b>	<b>1,041,570</b>	<b>27,918,992</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including natives of Sweden who arrived 1820 to 1868.<sup>b</sup> Included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.<sup>c</sup> Not including natives of Poland who arrived 1899 to 1910 and were included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.<sup>d</sup> Not including natives of Sweden who arrived 1820 to 1868 and were included under Norway.

## SEX AND RACE OF IMMIGRANTS, 1899 TO 1910.

Since 1899 the Bureau of Immigration has compiled data relative to immigrants by race or people as well as by country of birth or origin. As explained elsewhere<sup>a</sup> this departure was necessitated by the fact that among immigrants from southern and eastern European countries, as well as from Canada and other sources of immigration, the country of birth does not afford a satisfactory clue to the actual racial or ethnical status of such immigrants. In the meantime data concerning immigrants have been recorded in greater detail, and recent statistics and discussions have more and more centered around the racial basis. A number of tables which follow summarize the statistics by race or people. The first table shows for each race or people the total number of immigrants of each sex coming to the United States during the period from 1899 to 1910.

TABLE 10.—Immigration to the United States, by sex and by race or people, during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive.

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Total number of immigrants.	Number.		Per cent.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	33,630	20,924	12,706	62.2	37.8
Armenian.....	26,498	20,282	6,216	76.5	23.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100,189	57,111	43,078	57.0	43.0
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	97,391	93,200	4,191	95.7	4.3
Chinese.....	22,590	21,696	894	96.0	4.0
Croatian and Slovenian.....	335,543	284,866	50,677	84.9	15.1
Cuban.....	44,211	30,284	13,927	68.5	31.5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	31,696	29,252	2,444	92.3	7.7
Dutch and Flemish.....	87,658	57,631	30,027	65.7	34.3
East Indian.....	5,786	5,673	113	98.0	2.0
English.....	408,614	251,421	157,193	61.5	38.5
Finnish.....	151,774	100,289	51,485	66.1	33.9
French.....	115,783	67,217	48,566	58.1	41.9
German.....	754,375	448,054	306,321	59.4	40.6
Greek.....	216,962	206,306	10,656	95.1	4.9
Hebrew.....	1,074,442	607,822	466,620	56.6	43.4
Irish.....	439,724	210,686	229,038	47.9	52.1
Italian, North.....	372,668	291,877	80,791	78.3	21.7
Italian, South.....	1,911,933	1,502,988	408,965	78.6	21.4
Japanese.....	148,729	124,670	24,059	83.8	16.2
Korean.....	7,790	7,072	718	90.8	9.2
Lithuanian.....	175,258	123,777	51,481	70.6	29.4
Magyar.....	338,151	244,221	93,930	72.2	27.8
Mexican.....	41,914	27,676	14,238	66.0	34.0
Pacific Islander.....	357	280	77	78.4	21.6
Polish.....	949,064	660,267	288,797	69.5	30.5
Portuguese.....	72,897	43,402	29,495	59.5	40.5
Roumanian.....	62,704	75,238	7,466	91.0	9.0
Russian.....	83,574	71,022	12,552	85.0	15.0
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	147,375	109,614	37,761	74.4	25.6
Scandinavian.....	586,306	382,467	223,839	61.8	38.2
Scotch.....	136,842	86,938	49,904	63.5	36.5
Slovak.....	377,527	268,262	111,265	70.5	29.5
Spanish.....	51,051	42,292	8,759	82.8	17.2
Spanish-American.....	10,669	7,454	3,215	69.9	30.1
Syrian.....	56,909	38,635	18,274	67.9	32.1
Turkish.....	12,954	12,476	478	96.3	3.7
Welsh.....	20,752	13,500	7,252	65.1	34.9
West Indian (except Cuban).....	11,569	6,690	4,879	57.8	42.2
Other peoples.....	11,735	10,796	939	92.0	8.0
Not specified.....	77	59	18	76.6	23.4
Total.....	9,555,673	6,641,367	2,914,306	69.5	30.5

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 209 and 210.

<sup>b</sup> Details by country 2 less than total.

The statistics cover a period of twelve years. Of the immigrants coming during that time, 69.5 per cent were males and 30.5 per cent were females. Races with particularly high proportions of males are:

	Per cent males.		Per cent males.
East Indian.....	98.0	Korean.....	90.8
Turkish.....	96.3	Russian.....	85.0
Chinese.....	96.0	Croatian and Slovenian.....	84.9
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montene- grin.....	95.7	Japanese.....	83.8
Greek.....	95.1	Spanish.....	82.8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian.....	92.3	South Italian.....	78.6
Romanian.....	91.0	Pacific Islander.....	78.4
		North Italian.....	78.3
		Armenian.....	76.5

Among seven races the proportion of males is less than 60 per cent. The races are—

	Per cent males.		Per cent males.
Irish.....	47.9	French.....	58.1
Hebrew.....	56.6	German.....	59.4
West Indian (except Cuban).....	57.8	Portuguese.....	59.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	57.0		

During the twelve-year period, 2,550,054 of the immigrants were of the races of older immigration, largely from Europe, and 58.7 per cent of these were males; 6,666,562 were of the races of recent immigration, largely from Europe, and 73.2 per cent of these were males; and 339,057 were of other races, and of these 77.6 per cent were males.

#### ILLITERACY, 1899 TO 1910.

More than one-fourth of the immigrants 14 years of age or over admitted into the United States during the past twelve years could neither read nor write. Immigrants when seeking admission to the United States are not tested as to their ability to read and write, and the data upon this point represent the statements of such immigrants in answer to the inquiries, "Can you read?" and "Can you write?" The assurance of the immigrant that he is able to read or write in some language or dialect is accepted as proof of literacy. Of course, data secured by this method are not absolutely conclusive, but as the inquiries quoted are simple in character, and as the immigrant's educational status in no way affects his right to admission, it may be assumed that the information obtained is substantially accurate.

The table which follows shows for each race or people the number and per cent of immigrants admitted into the United States who were 14 years of age or over, and the number and per cent of these who could neither read nor write.

**TABLE 11.**—*Number and per cent of immigrants admitted to the United States who were 14 years of age or over and who could neither read nor write, during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Number 14 years of age or over admitted.	Persons 14 years of age or over who could neither read nor write.	
		Number.	Per cent.
African (black).....	30,177	5,733	19.0
Armenian.....	23,523	5,624	23.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	79,721	1,322	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	95,596	39,903	41.7
Chinese.....	21,584	1,516	7.0
Croatian and Slovenian.....	320,977	115,785	36.1
Cuban.....	36,431	2,282	6.3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	30,861	12,653	41.0
Dutch and Flemish.....	68,907	3,043	4.4
East Indian.....	5,724	2,703	47.2
English.....	347,458	3,647	1.0
Finnish.....	137,916	1,745	1.3
French.....	97,638	6,145	6.3
German.....	625,793	32,236	5.2
Greek.....	208,608	55,089	26.4
Hebrew.....	806,786	209,507	26.0
Irish.....	416,640	10,721	2.6
Italian, North.....	339,301	38,897	11.5
Italian, South.....	1,690,376	911,566	53.9
Japanese.....	146,172	35,956	24.6
Korean.....	7,259	2,713	38.1
Lithuanian.....	161,441	79,001	48.9
Magyar.....	<sup>a</sup> 307,082	<sup>b</sup> 35,004	11.4
Mexican.....	32,721	18,717	57.2
Pacific Islander.....	336	83	24.7
Polish.....	861,303	304,675	35.4
Portuguese.....	55,930	38,122	68.2
Roumanian.....	80,839	28,266	35.0
Russian.....	77,479	29,777	38.4
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	140,775	75,165	53.4
Scandinavian.....	530,634	2,221	.4
Scotch.....	115,788	767	.7
Slovak.....	342,583	82,216	24.0
Spanish.....	46,418	6,724	14.5
Spanish-American.....	9,008	547	6.1
Syrian.....	47,834	25,496	53.3
Turkish.....	12,670	7,536	59.5
Welsh.....	17,076	322	1.9
West Indian (except Cuban).....	9,983	320	3.2
Other peoples.....	11,209	5,001	44.6
Not specified.....	67	5	7.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,398,624</b>	<b>2,238,801</b>	<b>26.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 603 "Hungarians" in 1899.

<sup>b</sup> Including 35 "Hungarians" in 1899.

During the twelve-year period from 1899 to 1910, 8,398,624 immigrants 14 years of age or over were admitted into the United States, and 2,238,801, or 26.7 per cent, of these could neither read nor write. The Portuguese had the greatest proportion of illiterates, 68.2 per cent, and the Scandinavians had the lowest proportion, 0.4 per cent.

Several of the races show more than 40 per cent illiterate among persons 14 years of age or over admitted. These races are:

	Per cent who could neither read nor write.		Per cent who could neither read nor write.
Portuguese.....	68.2	Lithuanian.....	48.9
Turkish.....	59.5	East Indian.....	47.2
Mexican.....	57.2	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	41.7
South Italian.....	53.9	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	41.0
Ruthenian.....	53.4		
Syrian.....	53.3		

Almost an equal number of races had less than 5 per cent illiterate among persons 14 years of age or over, as follows:

	Per cent who could neither read nor write.		Per cent who could neither read nor write.
Scandinavian.....	0.4	Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.7
Scotch.....	.7	Irish.....	2.6
English.....	1.0	West Indian (except Cuban).....	3.2
Finnish.....	1.3	Dutch and Flemish.....	4.4
Welsh.....	1.9		

## OCCUPATION, 1899 TO 1910.

The table which follows shows, by race or people, the number of immigrants reporting each specified occupation during the twelve years 1899 to 1910.

The United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization does not separate males and females in the occupation statistics.

TABLE 12.—Number of immigrants admitted to the United States reporting each specified occupation, fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Total number of immigrants.	Number who were—					
		In professional occupations.	In skilled occupations.	Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In other occupations.	Without occupation (including women and children).
African (black).....	33,630	745	9,890	3,560	4,511	7,182	7,742
Armenian.....	26,498	435	7,281	4,353	3,308	3,166	7,955
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100,189	808	24,665	9,619	7,598	17,799	39,700
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	97,391	124	3,009	43,364	40,326	4,168	6,400
Chinese.....	22,590	862	218	92	4,831	14,143	2,444
Croatian and Slovenian.....	335,543	253	14,898	97,882	159,797	25,499	37,219
Cuban.....	44,211	1,767	15,097	51	626	4,955	21,715
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	31,696	35	2,709	10,267	13,663	1,591	3,431
Dutch and Flemish.....	87,658	2,019	15,295	9,715	11,684	11,139	27,806
East Indian.....	5,786	359	93	636	3,649	728	321
English.....	408,614	22,552	121,840	6,253	29,066	70,257	158,616
Finnish.....	151,774	370	7,841	6,397	76,243	32,657	28,766
French.....	115,783	6,532	24,137	6,302	11,926	21,141	45,745
German.....	754,375	16,234	137,539	82,060	90,648	131,812	296,082
Greek.....	216,962	678	15,289	38,305	132,059	11,387	19,244
Hebrew.....	1,074,442	7,455	395,823	11,460	69,444	106,065	484,175
Irish.....	439,724	4,868	47,255	17,484	114,967	191,694	63,456
Italian, North.....	372,668	3,324	60,396	55,541	141,667	35,694	76,046
Italian, South.....	1,911,933	6,012	215,510	507,659	626,144	116,334	440,274
Japanese.....	148,729	3,458	6,954	61,561	10,933	34,413	31,410
Korean.....	7,790	49	102	6,222	46	272	1,088
Lithuanian.....	175,258	165	9,414	41,686	65,956	24,319	33,718
Magyar.....	338,151	1,367	22,325	106,929	94,016	34,639	78,873
Mexican.....	41,914	440	3,918	541	15,763	2,066	39,157
Pacific Islander.....	257	96	141	.....	8	66	47
Polish.....	949,064	1,332	47,462	228,508	335,617	135,511	200,634
Portuguese.....	72,897	212	3,295	3,629	22,550	18,772	24,439
Roumanian.....	82,704	160	2,069	44,800	25,972	2,470	7,173
Russian.....	83,574	969	6,393	27,593	30,334	4,727	18,588
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	147,375	109	2,365	55,693	47,746	22,317	18,915
Scandinavian.....	586,306	5,678	97,207	36,237	172,194	163,778	111,212
Scotch.....	136,842	5,088	51,660	2,845	7,896	21,720	47,634
Slovak.....	377,527	194	12,802	102,414	129,817	45,020	87,280
Spanish.....	51,051	1,676	16,822	2,995	7,869	8,768	12,895
Spanish-American.....	10,669	1,103	1,246	63	156	2,792	5,309
Syrian.....	56,909	441	8,349	10,901	7,744	9,287	20,187
Turkish.....	12,954	133	865	3,899	5,393	1,351	1,313
Welsh.....	20,752	679	7,278	517	1,422	2,887	7,959
West Indian (except Cuban).....	11,569	570	3,217	196	437	2,453	4,696
Other peoples.....	a 11,735	386	1,139	2,554	4,464	1,171	2,016
Not specified.....	77	.....	16	1	3	26	31
Total.....	b 9,555,673	99,737	1,423,525	1,650,855	2,528,502	1,346,334	2,506,713

a Details by occupation 5 less than total.

b Details by race or people 2 less than total, and details by occupation 7 less than total.

The foregoing table shows that of the 9,555,673 immigrants, 2,506,713, or more than one-fourth, were without occupation. The number reported "without occupation" includes women and children. The next table shows for those reporting an occupation the per cent with each specified occupation. Immigrants without occupation, shown in the previous table, are eliminated from this percentage table.

TABLE 13.—Per cent of immigrants admitted to the United States reporting each specified occupation, fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Number reporting employment.	Per cent who were—				
		In professional occupations.	In skilled occupations.	Farm laborers.	Laborers.	In other occupations.
African (black).....	25,888	2.9	38.2	18.8	17.4	27.7
Armenian.....	18,543	2.3	39.3	23.5	17.8	17.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	60,489	1.3	40.8	15.9	12.6	29.4
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	90,991	.1	3.3	47.7	44.3	4.6
Chinese.....	20,146	4.8	1.1	.5	24.0	70.2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	208,824	.1	5.0	32.8	53.6	8.5
Cuban.....	22,496	7.8	67.1	.2	2.8	22.0
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	28,265	.1	9.6	36.3	46.3	5.6
Dutch and Flemish.....	46,852	4.0	30.7	19.5	23.4	23.3
East Indian.....	5,465	6.6	1.7	11.6	66.8	13.3
English.....	249,998	9.0	48.7	2.5	11.6	28.1
Finnish.....	123,008	.3	6.0	5.2	62.0	26.5
French.....	70,038	9.3	9.0	9.0	17.0	30.2
German.....	458,293	3.3	31.5	17.9	19.8	28.3
Greek.....	197,718	.3	7.7	19.4	66.8	5.8
Hebrew.....	590,267	1.3	(67.1)	1.9	11.8	18.0
Irish.....	376,268	1.3	27.6	4.6	30.6	50.9
Italian, North.....	296,622	1.1	20.4	18.7	47.8	12.0
Italian, South.....	1,471,659	.4	14.6	34.5	42.5	7.9
Japanese.....	117,319	2.9	5.9	52.5	9.3	29.3
Korean.....	6,702	.7	1.5	93.0	.7	4.1
Lithuanian.....	141,540	.1	6.7	29.5	46.6	17.2
Magyar.....	239,276	.5	8.6	41.2	36.3	13.4
Mexican.....	22,757	1.9	17.2	2.4	69.3	9.2
Pacific Islander.....	310	31.0	45.5	.0	2.6	21.0
Polish.....	748,430	.2	6.3	30.5	44.8	18.1
Portuguese.....	48,458	.4	6.8	7.5	46.5	38.7
Roumanian.....	75,531	.2	2.7	59.4	34.4	3.2
Russian.....	69,986	1.4	9.1	39.4	43.3	6.8
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	128,460	.1	2.0	43.4	37.2	17.4
Scandinavian.....	475,094	1.2	20.5	7.6	36.2	34.5
Scotch.....	89,208	5.7	57.9	3.2	8.9	24.3
Slovak.....	290,247	.1	4.4	35.3	44.7	15.5
Spanish.....	38,156	4.4	44.1	7.8	20.6	23.0
Spanish-American.....	5,360	20.6	23.2	1.2	2.9	52.1
Syrian.....	36,722	1.2	22.7	29.7	21.1	25.3
Turkish.....	11,641	1.1	7.4	33.5	46.3	11.6
Welsh.....	12,793	5.3	56.9	4.0	11.2	22.6
West Indian (except Cuba).....	6,873	8.3	46.8	2.9	6.4	35.7
Other peoples.....	9,714	4.0	11.7	26.3	46.0	12.1
Not specified.....	46	.0	34.8	2.2	6.5	56.5
Total.....	7,048,953	1.4	20.2	23.4	35.9	19.1

From this table it is seen that of the 7,048,953 immigrants admitted during the twelve years from 1899 to 1910 and reporting an occupation, 35.9 per cent were laborers, 23.4 per cent were farm laborers, 20.2 per cent were in skilled occupations, 1.4 per cent were in professional occupations, and 19.1 per cent were in "other" occupations. The races with more than one-half of the immigrants reported as laborers are the following:

	Per cent laborers.		Per cent laborers.
Mexican.....	69.3	Finnish.....	62.0
East Indian.....	66.8	Croatian and Slovenian.....	53.6
Greek.....	66.8		



Of the 7,048,953 immigrants reporting an occupation, 59.3 per cent were either laborers or farm laborers. Among a number of races more than three-fourths of the immigrants were reported either as laborers or as farm laborers. These races are the following:

Per cent either laborers or farm laborers.		Per cent either laborers or farm laborers.	
Roumanian.....	93.8	Ruthenian (Russniak).....	80.6
Korean.....	93.7	Slovak.....	80.0
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montene- grin.....	92.0	Turkish.....	79.8
Croatian and Slovenian.....	86.4	East Indian.....	78.4
Greek.....	86.2	Magyar.....	77.5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian.....	84.6	Italian, South.....	77.0
Russian.....	82.7	Lithuanian.....	76.1
		Polish.....	75.3

Slightly more than one-fifth (20.2 per cent) of the total number of immigrants were reported as in skilled occupations. The races with more than 40 per cent of the immigrants reported in skilled occupations are the following:

Per cent in skilled occupations.		Per cent in skilled occupations.	
Cuban.....	67.1	West Indian (except Cuban).....	46.8
Hebrew.....	67.1	Pacific Islander.....	45.5
Scotch.....	57.9	Spanish.....	44.1
Welsh.....	56.9	Bohemian and Moravian.....	40.8
English.....	48.7		

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS, 1899 to 1910.

Data are not available to show the amount of money or the value of property brought into the United States by immigrants. The immigration law of 1893 provided that steamship lists or manifests should state whether each alien possessed \$30, and if less, how much. The law of 1903 retained this provision but changed the amount to \$50, and the latter provision<sup>a</sup> is contained in the immigration act of 1907, which is the present law. The law does not require that aliens shall have a specified amount of money as a requisite to admission into the United States, but the financial resources of an immigrant frequently have an important bearing on his admissibility under the terms of section 2 of the act of 1907<sup>b</sup> which provide for the exclusion of persons likely to become a public charge.

Under the Canadian immigration law immigrants are required to possess a certain amount of money, which amount varies according to the season of the year,<sup>c</sup> and a somewhat similar practice has recently been inaugurated by the commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, but, as above stated, no specific financial requirement of this nature has been written into the United States law.

Previous to 1899 data relative to the financial condition of immigrants, in common with all immigration statistics, were recorded by the country of birth or origin, but for 1899 and the years following they are recorded by race or people. The table next presented indicates the total amount of money shown by immigrants of each race or people during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, and the proportion showing \$30 or over from 1899 to 1903, and \$50 or over from 1904 to 1910.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 735.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 732.

<sup>c</sup> See Vol. II, p. 622.

TABLE 14.—*Financial condition of immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Total number of immigrants admitted.	Total number of immigrants showing money.	Total amount of money shown.	Average amount of money shown per capita—		Per cent of number showing money who showed \$30 or over, 1899-1903.	Per cent of number showing money who showed \$50 or over, 1904-1910.
				Based on number admitted.	Based on number showing money.		
African (black) .....	33,630	26,248	\$735,300	\$21.86	\$28.89	9.3	17.0
Armenian .....	26,498	19,389	613,969	23.17	31.67	14.2	11.2
Bohemian and Moravian .....	100,189	65,733	2,698,955	26.94	41.06	19.9	15.8
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin .....	97,391	91,881	1,767,003	18.14	19.23	8.6	3.4
Chinese .....	22,590	17,791	604,470	26.76	33.98	13.8	30.0
Croatian and Slovenian .....	335,543	304,292	4,911,324	14.64	16.14	10.0	3.4
Cuban .....	44,211	20,813	1,407,704	31.84	67.64	18.0	52.0
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian .....	31,696	28,062	632,969	19.99	22.56	30.8	6.4
Dutch and Flemish .....	87,658	51,490	3,563,548	40.64	69.21	38.2	37.9
East Indian .....	5,786	5,099	350,160	60.52	68.67	74.6	27.9
English .....	408,614	283,119	22,103,225	54.09	78.07	59.3	55.3
Finnish .....	151,774	128,059	2,903,872	19.13	22.68	13.1	9.2
French .....	115,783	73,389	6,324,527	54.62	86.18	56.7	53.0
German .....	754,375	497,669	29,299,412	38.84	58.87	31.5	31.1
Greek .....	216,962	198,684	4,788,938	22.07	24.10	12.4	6.9
Hebrew .....	1,074,442	474,609	13,804,045	12.85	29.09	12.9	11.8
Irish .....	439,724	352,609	10,729,952	24.40	30.43	15.9	17.2
Italian, North .....	372,668	305,149	9,384,881	25.18	30.76	36.8	14.1
Italian, South .....	1,911,933	1,487,975	25,505,551	13.34	17.14	6.9	5.4
Japanese .....	148,729	141,787	6,140,619	41.29	43.31	96.2	34.5
Korean .....	7,790	1,407	67,230	8.63	47.78	90.8	50.5
Lithuanian .....	175,258	138,750	1,949,766	11.13	14.05	5.5	3.5
Magyar .....	338,151	271,858	5,037,769	14.90	18.53	5.8	4.9
Mexican .....	41,914	19,055	464,964	11.09	24.40	69.7	11.8
Pacific Islander .....	357	214	23,989	67.19	112.09	65.4	70.5
Polish .....	949,064	763,257	11,267,033	11.87	14.76	5.1	2.8
Portuguese .....	72,897	47,963	1,068,623	14.66	22.28	11.6	11.4
Roumanian .....	82,704	76,694	1,289,858	15.60	16.82	3.0	2.4
Russian .....	83,574	68,103	1,601,384	19.16	23.51	14.2	7.2
Ruthenian .....	147,375	131,629	1,894,679	12.86	14.39	3.7	1.4
Scandinavian .....	586,306	468,875	13,465,513	22.97	28.72	19.8	13.8
Scotch .....	136,842	96,511	6,709,127	49.03	69.52	57.2	48.2
Slovak .....	377,527	321,413	5,317,294	14.08	16.54	7.5	3.0
Spanish .....	51,051	42,274	2,493,026	48.83	58.97	46.3	38.8
Spanish-American .....	10,669	8,021	1,113,320	10.43	13.88	80.4	86.7
Syrian .....	56,909	38,282	1,738,872	30.56	45.42	23.8	24.0
Turkish .....	12,954	12,083	394,871	30.48	32.68	27.7	7.4
Welsh .....	20,752	14,023	959,788	46.25	68.44	56.3	50.1
West Indian (except Cuban) .....	11,569	8,812	633,399	54.75	71.88	58.7	55.2
Other peoples .....	11,812	9,924	383,809	32.49	38.67	64.2	10.9
Grand total .....	9,555,673	7,121,335	206,145,738	21.57	28.95	17.6	13.9

It should be remembered that the above data do not represent the actual amount of money possessed by immigrants, but only the amount shown to immigrant inspectors at ports of arrival. It seems probable, however, that the figures fairly represent the amount possessed in most cases where the money shown is less than the amount specified in the immigration law. On this basis only 17.6 per cent of all immigrants showing money in 1899-1903 had \$30 or more, and only 13.9 in 1904-1910 had \$50 or more. The total amount of money shown by all immigrants during the twelve years considered was \$206,145,738, or \$21.57 per capita, while it is estimated that \$275,000,000 was sent out of the country by immigrants in the year 1907 alone.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 427.

**IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUSLY,  
1899 to 1910.**

There is a somewhat prevalent belief that the present tide of immigration to the United States is largely composed of persons who have been in the United States before and whose coming and going is regulated by the demand for laborers in this country. To a considerable degree this is true of the movement from Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the West Indies, but immigration statistics show that of the 9,555,673 immigrants admitted to the United States during the twelve fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, all but 1,189,283, or 12.4 per cent of the whole, entered the country for the first time. As stated elsewhere, these figures indicate that a large proportion of the aliens who leave the United States do so permanently and that the movement to this country is very largely a new one. The number of immigrants of each race or people admitted to the country during the twelve years mentioned and the number and per cent who had been in the country previously are shown in the following table:

**TABLE 15.—Number and per cent of immigrants admitted to the United States, 1899 to 1910, inclusive, who had been in the United States previously, by race or people.<sup>a</sup>**

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration and records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.]

Race or people.	Number of immigrants admitted.	In United States previously.	
		Number.	Per cent.
African (black).....	33,630	9,406	28.1
Armenian.....	26,498	1,533	5.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100,189	4,086	4.1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	97,391	7,761	8.0
Chinese.....	22,590	13,791	64.0
Croatian and Slovenian.....	335,543	43,027	12.8
Cuban.....	44,211	25,087	58.7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	31,606	2,392	7.5
Dutch and Flemish.....	87,658	9,548	10.9
East Indian.....	5,786	318	5.5
English.....	408,614	108,826	26.4
Finnish.....	151,774	17,189	11.3
French.....	115,783	33,859	29.2
German.....	754,375	86,458	11.5
Greek.....	216,962	12,269	5.7
Hebrew.....	1,074,442	22,914	2.1
Irish.....	439,724	80,696	18.3
Italian, North.....	372,668	56,738	15.2
Italian, South.....	1,911,933	262,508	13.7
Japanese.....	148,729	12,897	8.7
Korean.....	7,790	83	1.1
Lithuanian.....	175,258	6,186	3.5
Magyar.....	339,151	99,861	11.8
Mexican.....	41,914	8,902	21.2
Pacific Islander.....	357	31	8.7
Polish.....	949,064	66,136	6.9
Portuguese.....	72,897	8,966	12.3
Roumanian.....	82,704	8,984	10.9
Russian.....	63,574	3,451	4.1
Ruthenian.....	147,375	18,492	12.5
Scandinavian.....	586,306	86,709	14.8
Scotch.....	136,842	27,684	20.2
Slovak.....	377,527	71,690	19.0
Spanish.....	61,051	14,797	24.0
Spanish-American.....	10,669	3,942	36.9
Syrian.....	66,906	6,220	10.9
Turkish.....	12,954	861	6.6
Welsh.....	20,752	4,232	20.4
West Indian (except Cuban).....	11,569	3,941	34.1
Other peoples.....	11,812	1,767	15.0
Grand total.....	9,555,673	1,189,283	12.4

<sup>a</sup> Figures for 1908, 1909, and 1910 are for "Immigrant aliens" only.

## DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899 TO 1910.

Immigrants admitted into the United States and the insular possessions during the twelve fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, reported their final destination as follows:

Alabama.....	10,852	Nebraska.....	43,712
Alaska.....	1,867	Nevada.....	7,926
Arizona.....	13,414	New Hampshire.....	34,532
Arkansas.....	3,802	New Jersey.....	489,533
California.....	237,795	New Mexico.....	4,450
Colorado.....	55,133	New York.....	2,994,358
Connecticut.....	245,636	North Carolina.....	2,203
Delaware.....	13,063	North Dakota.....	60,674
District of Columbia.....	13,947	Ohio.....	407,285
Florida.....	66,612	Oklahoma.....	5,548
Georgia.....	5,328	Oregon.....	28,936
Hawaii.....	98,102	Pennsylvania.....	1,737,059
Idaho.....	8,286	Philippine Islands.....	61
Illinois.....	722,059	Porto Rico.....	11,979
Indiana.....	66,590	Rhode Island.....	98,635
Indian Territory.....	3,395	South Carolina.....	2,567
Iowa.....	61,221	South Dakota.....	34,437
Kansas.....	30,760	Tennessee.....	6,575
Kentucky.....	6,225	Texas.....	75,808
Louisiana.....	49,744	Utah.....	25,689
Maine.....	27,834	Vermont.....	20,769
Maryland.....	71,265	Virginia.....	15,013
Massachusetts.....	719,887	Washington.....	111,814
Michigan.....	233,824	West Virginia.....	64,938
Minnesota.....	182,558	Wisconsin.....	150,162
Mississippi.....	5,478	Wyoming.....	10,881
Missouri.....	123,045	Tourists.....	3,907
Montana.....	28,500		

The States receiving 1 per cent or more of the immigrants admitted during the period are shown in the following table:

TABLE 16.—*Destination reported by immigrants admitted to the United States during the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive.*

Destination.	Number of immigrants.	Per cent distribution.
New York.....	2,994,358	31.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,737,059	18.2
Illinois.....	722,059	7.6
Massachusetts.....	719,887	7.5
New Jersey.....	489,533	5.1
Ohio.....	407,285	4.3
Connecticut.....	245,636	2.6
California.....	237,795	2.5
Michigan.....	233,824	2.4
Minnesota.....	182,558	1.9
Wisconsin.....	150,162	1.6
Missouri.....	123,045	1.3
Washington.....	111,814	1.2
Rhode Island.....	98,635	1.0
Hawaii.....	98,102	1.0
All others.....	1,003,921	10.5
Total.....	9,555,673	100.0

The destinations of immigrants admitted during the twelve years under consideration, by States, Territories, and the insular possessions, are shown in the table next presented.

TABLE 17.—*Destination of immigrants admitted to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.*  
 [Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Ala- bama.	Alaska.	Art- zona.	Arkan- sas.	Califor- nia.	Colorado.	Connecti- cut.	Dela- ware.	District of Colum- bia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.
African (black).....	33,630	199	2	4	167	2	246	20	115	13,112	48	5	1
Armenian.....	26,498	1	2	1	780	30	785	.....	12	7	2	1	3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100,189	31	9	108	297	671	718	27	12	23	11	3	25
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	97,391	620	234	220	1,127	651	167	1	76	34	86	6	22
Chinese.....	22,660	.....	32	1	8,249	62	54	.....	328	18	6	2,874	34
Croatian and Slovenian.....	335,543	324	73	569	3,292	6,688	1,304	33	160	15	61	6	64
Cuban.....	44,211	202	.....	7	134	804	19	7	69	29,332	76	.....	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	31,966	24	68	8	3,772	300	129	2	6	85	18	1	16
Dutch and Flemish.....	87,658	126	12	87	1,373	300	277	16	125	28	28	362	74
East Indian.....	5,786	1	7	3	2,742	3,183	7,896	545	5	3	4	.....	.....
English.....	408,614	771	214	223	26,319	872	884	3	1,401	2,613	470	1,164	1,177
Finnish.....	151,774	41	159	9	2,737	10,202	3,108	59	26	132	58	18	271
French.....	115,783	430	59	68	10,750	7,916	11,333	446	617	201	61	44	158
German.....	675,475	625	56	849	15,750	1,530	3,032	89	1,461	569	524	273	823
Greek.....	216,962	947	330	94	4,155	1,380	16,254	577	544	1,234	1,177	13	250
Hebrew.....	1,074,442	729	11	39	2,763	1,380	16,254	577	1,853	245	1,352	4	29
Irish.....	439,724	126	40	200	9,807	1,406	16,368	971	1,215	212	145	66	263
Italian, North.....	372,668	621	65	1,693	50,156	9,254	13,391	516	623	229	171	15	406
Italian, South.....	1,911,933	2,336	12	335	15,018	10,126	64,530	3,674	3,451	4,475	198	3	364
Japanese.....	148,729	7	92	224	32,273	106	61	1	119	25	5	77,777	248
Korean.....	7,790	1	.....	2	217	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	7,431	3
Lithuanian.....	175,258	10	7	9	139	90	10,721	211	10	5	5	.....	2
Magyar.....	338,151	101	24	6	293	232	13,338	121	52	8	21	1	31
Mexican.....	41,914	30	1	7	3,156	24	.....	.....	14	133	13	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	357	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	949,064	98	15	81	466	692	44,227	4,688	72	20	26	19	25
Portuguese.....	72,897	3	.....	1	10,537	19	964	4	26	21	11	3,470	34
Romanian.....	82,704	1	7	1	107	20	644	10	7	13	3	.....	6
Russian.....	83,574	22	311	158	3,009	573	2,958	92	118	32	6	1,579	13
Ruthenian.....	147,375	25	3	2	112	119	4,004	514	7	3	.....	.....	5
Scandinavian.....	586,306	892	238	395	13,617	5,073	12,934	203	365	384	133	114	862
Scottish.....	136,842	404	118	221	6,067	1,223	2,524	127	343	203	206	335	1,391
Slovak.....	377,527	311	4	25	345	1,766	10,437	75	32	10	9	.....	17
Slovenian.....	51,051	270	12	1	4,324	121	94	1	150	11,355	52	2,283	1,411
Spanish.....	10,669	58	1	8	1,833	5	8	4	15	46	15	13	.....
Spanish-American.....	56,909	233	11	124	1,303	148	1,412	5	249	260	273	8	27
Syrian.....	12,954	23	8	50	114	10	221	2	12	31	6	1	1
Turkish.....	20,752	64	5	36	563	351	153	13	26	14	32	12	64
Welsh.....	11,569	112	3	.....	190	2	88	5	54	1,490	9	.....	1
West Indian (except Cuban).....	11,735	13	9	7	875	15	351	1	41	15	7	132	167
Other peoples.....	79	.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,555,673	10,852	1,867	13,414	237,795	55,133	245,636	13,063	13,947	66,612	5,328	98,102	8,286

Race or people.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Mahe.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
African (black).....	86	12	.....	8	8	17	186	49	134	5,361	182	10	30	71
Armenian.....	1,208	25	.....	7	.....	9	6	339	24	8,423	.....	36	1	268
Bohemian and Moravian.....	26,716	235	111	2,026	869	18	70	136	106	1,994	1,568	1,994	10	2,167
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	18,467	5,172	188	186	160	41	964	105	855	2,683	2,582	2,683	22	4,767
Chinese.....	478	24	.....	3	.....	1	1,214	4	1,214	4	.....	4	4	450
Croatian and Slovenian.....	42,843	3,884	70	1,324	2,642	192	1,281	43	1,073	2,502	9,947	11,472	179	9,720
Cuban.....	574	81	.....	3	.....	33	736	15	1,223	403	11	681	61	281
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	15,523	101	.....	14	.....	.....	511	13	178	87	114	11	112	1,514
Dutch and Flemish.....	5,377	2,802	29	5,291	489	49	297	49	125	3,797	16,345	2,392	50	1,610
East Indian.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
English.....	19,009	2,356	82	3,249	1,843	623	1,679	2,353	2,353	57,011	19,599	4,713	181	3,863
Finnish.....	3,498	1,376	.....	541	1,212	85	1,306	1,306	67	25,133	40,915	22,799	54	1,800
French.....	3,498	1,376	74	541	1,707	85	2,201	2,116	341	14,427	2,549	1,224	63	1,204
German.....	73,468	6,428	18	12,413	12,127	1,684	1,348	1,238	10,655	10,730	20,609	13,865	231	23,392
Greek.....	31,015	2,034	13	839	424	1,111	916	1,238	839	34,450	1,218	8,606	130	12,673
Hebrew.....	59,931	2,034	38	2,892	687	1,310	962	1,835	18,700	66,023	5,970	7,020	239	12,476
Irish.....	22,342	1,569	18	1,812	483	361	361	2,865	1,949	91,565	4,692	2,165	51	3,723
Italian, North.....	32,535	2,458	1,315	2,016	2,350	121	672	621	1,601	22,062	13,355	3,433	1,662	6,246
Italian, South.....	77,724	2,929	537	1,375	801	333	31,394	3,567	6,866	132,820	15,570	6,189	1,490	12,819
Japanese.....	488	18	.....	20	.....	9	16	4	8	.....	44	28	2	731
Korean.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	31,171	1,009	106	391	64	12	11	1,414	2,847	24,770	1,758	177	45	586
Magyar.....	14,143	7,743	68	164	91	112	57	1,114	1,133	1,085	6,173	788	9	2,819
Mexican.....	44	10	.....	5	113	4	123	.....	20	35	6	.....	5	111
Pacific Islander.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	122,741	7,064	260	543	956	101	151	1,593	11,349	82,079	35,971	5,628	19	5,967
Portuguese.....	3,401	7,479	12	1	.....	2	32	57	8	45,466	.....	3	19	44
Romanian.....	6,026	1,175	3	89	18	136	189	12	708	25,223	1,131	639	15	2,401
Ruthenian.....	3,787	298	70	147	374	28	354	218	2,942	6,294	802	468	.....	543
Scandinavian.....	75,609	1,786	19	37	104	5	828	66	747	3,605	857	783	9	1,136
Scottish.....	8,000	1,516	92	23,812	2,873	101	1,228	2,191	1,277	43,427	20,977	89,093	252	2,241
Slovak.....	26,351	2,873	57	1,054	588	122	211	1,432	1,873	18,295	5,277	1,797	77	1,254
Spanish.....	166	23	8	257	287	33	458	432	458	2,505	3,242	1,787	22	3,136
Spanish-American.....	49	43	.....	30	179	16	1,074	138	67	450	34	14	55	745
Syrian.....	1,302	1,738	24	627	230	361	836	4	34	131	14	10	13	265
Turkish.....	934	554	.....	22	16	15	1,152	641	198	8,652	546	294	19	988
Welsh.....	955	432	.....	358	220	20	139	397	41	3,073	138	69	19	780
West Indian (except Cuban).....	32	8	.....	2	4	3	78	9	168	3,707	292	236	9	219
Other peoples.....	1,153	645	.....	15	8	11	44	492	45	1,510	172	29	6	858
Not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	722,059	66,590	3,395	61,221	30,760	6,225	49,744	27,834	71,265	719,887	233,824	182,558	5,478	123,045

a Details by States 58 less than total.  
 b Details by States 58 greater than total.

TABLE 17.—*Destination of immigrants admitted to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people—Continued.*

Race or people.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Philippine Islands.
African (black).....	2	3	2	24	828		10,126	29		59	3	1	628	
Armenian.....	3	362		1,118	1,118	1	8,492			133	5	4	982	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100	4,916	15	6	1,760	41	17,968	7	873	11,181	641	64	8,654	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	758	1,111	82	183	1,065	160	9,942	26	26	15,197	160	155	22,476	
Chinese.....	59	5	24	4	65	1	3,815	2	1	33		1,009	142,030	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,775	480	213	12	3,871	801	26,963	3	82	35,118	44		172,384	
Cuban.....	4			5	95	2	11,481	59		24	3		2,773	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	467	11	121	7	1,774	17	13,850	1	11	756	88	457	2,183	
Dutch and Flemish.....	493	648		81	7,618	69	107,610	51	478	1,125	88	208	4,666	
East Indian.....	1		2		131		402			59		326	46,943	22
English.....	3,649	372		2,220	16,728	309	107,400	429	1,740	12,054		2,711	8,645	6
Finnish.....	1,691	118	64	1,107	1,008	73	20,362	24	532	6,224	14	80	110,544	10
French.....	729	150	553	5,105	2,434	97	36,386	15	281	1,648		311	12,839	1
German.....	2,116	15,474	321	523	46,923	333	190,236	182	23,521	58,684	2,496	4,348	108,534	3
Greek.....	103	980	57	8,708	3,679	00	70,007	135	157	3,683	90	947	57,435	1
Hebrew.....	1,732	42		830	34,279	22	690,296	188	849	20,531	166	792	1,205	3
Irish.....	3,079	895	224	3,003	24,377	63	159,080	57	707	7,408	104	874	59,627	1
Italian, North.....	1,872	370	3,024	464	12,013	1,042	89,458	222	90	5,687	279	1,205	389,573	1
Italian, South.....	1,807	2,488		898	106,667	294	898,655	69	126	83,012	135	4,485	145	
Japanese.....	264	30	25	1	2	22	2,482	4	7	66			1	
Korean.....	1	2			2		40	1		1			1	
Lithuanian.....	1	184		1,305	8,777	5	27,258	8	78	2,958	77	60	58,467	
Magyar.....	21	208	1	37	51,119	31	64,201	5	226	55,433	19	103	106,641	
Mexican.....	117		6		20	445	1,457	1		10	43	3	42	
Pacific Islander.....	2													
Polish.....	325	1,569	14	5,167	83,237	16	205,430	10	1,007	32,961	168	156	254,281	2
Portuguese.....	11		255	99	51	2	4,196	3		109		29	76	
Rumanian.....	129	44		3	2,339	1	5,582	4	187	31,835	2	20	22,301	
Russian.....	36	296	2	743	2,937	6	26,477	20	1,442	1,035	26	134	17,839	
Ruthenian.....	37				16,615		31,307	71	585	4,984	15	38	73,449	
Scandinavian.....	6,232	10,799	348	1,908	12,339	178	107,775	250	26,447	4,531	167	5,268	19,190	10
Scotch.....	2,693	353	100	724	7,855	190	34,917	71	26,447	4,531	167	5,268	19,190	10
Slovak.....	340	106		51	35,729	47	38,310	12	100	30,758	35	142	196,682	5
Spanish.....	26	20	1,362	6	129	86	16,278	3		8	4	65	513	
Spanish American.....	3			2	81	6	16,278	3		51	4	9	204	
Syrian.....	74	232	2	381	887	51	18,370	263	135	2,780	139	60	7,318	
Turkish.....	2			399	84	1	2,032	2	4	805		6	1,412	
Ust.....	237	130	18	7	439	13	4,119	7	81	1,440	15	96	6,779	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	6			14	228		6,228	5	1	9		3	466	
Other peoples.....	6	13	151	174	105	4	2,573	11	10	515	7	31	801	2
Total.....	28,600	43,712	7,996	34,532	489,533	4,450	2,994,358	2,203	60,674	407,285	5,548	28,936	1,737,059	61

Race or people.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennes-see.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washing-ton.	West Virginia.	Wiscon-sin.	Wyo-ming.	Tourists.
African (black).....	976	707	3	1	17	36	42	7	66	17	3	1	5	10
Armenian.....	3	2,668	113	477	21	107	22	15	199	253	4	179	165	9
Bosnian, and Montenegrin.....	9	63	6	194	56	2,425	40	36	381	944	1,275	1,110	216	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	126	32	3	301	9	35	48	3	31	1,354	6,068	9,191	881	3
Chinese.....	2	47	16	301	868	1,085	1,337	50	570	3,653	6,068	9,191	881	2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	608	13	68	3	46	94	61	9	18	6	933	266	74	4
Cuban.....	3	11	345	1,047	5	147	61	34	96	1,291	97	3,638	103	55
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	106	635	372	1,047	23	522	1,124	34	96	1,291	97	3,638	103	55
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	1	22	22	4	4	2	1	4	1,414	1,617	2,760	1,001	7
East Indian.....	278	13,672	166	1,131	597	2,403	5,237	1,243	1,984	9,790	1,617	2,760	1,001	2,580
English.....	765	5,126	341	1,064	26	196	910	373	1,088	4,165	1,118	4,038	1,597	2
French.....	220	1,514	110	1,114	53	711	229	1,486	1,088	1,629	310	4,322	421	110
German.....	9	1,617	253	13,368	593	7,621	2,815	3,222	880	7,922	1,865	33,523	421	332
Greek.....	12	5,023	209	182	436	3,593	2,883	290	1,176	1,575	1,962	4,966	240	5
Hebrew.....	6	9,210	64	362	1,244	3,436	141	475	1,502	1,000	1,496	6,369	13	11
Irish.....	170	1,969	29	491	1,153	3,818	621	770	2,502	2,793	2,588	1,098	310	128
Italian, North.....	378	30,182	137	78	1,118	2,115	2,724	2,171	575	5,676	2,593	3,020	1,720	21
Italian, South.....	9	2	5	15	485	2,078	5,129	2,435	1,377	6,402	23,865	8,104	437	29
Japanese.....					15	2,223	114		20	25,912	3	24	75	45
Korean.....					1	16				48			2	
Lithuanian.....		575	4	38	3	40	7	329	108	275	1,488	2,593	13	
Magyar.....	1	75	17	44	38	408	26	718	1,434	182	5,078	3,153	105	2
Mexican.....	63	1			9	32,078	1	2	1,22	12	2	5	6	4
Pacific Islander.....														
Polish.....	3	7,437	181	171	136	2,164	36	4,185	426	1,584	6,005	16,943	494	15
Portuguese.....	8	7,040		3	2	11	2	56	23	28	2	4	15	19
Romanian.....				203	7	116	4	64	208	164	2,058	298	7	1
Russian.....	12	327	9	3	29	1,081	5	365	478	1,166	741	680	22	9
Ruthenian.....		975	5	132		589	2	441	94	199	757	330	26	
Scandinavian.....	110	4,605	64	14,132	98	2,002	4,564	1,103	491	24,950	217	36,472	1,495	68
Scottish.....	43	2,496	300	244	256	527	570	2,124	486	4,384	715	1,069	771	315
Slovak.....	3	153	4	61	36	254	39	511	486	4,509	4,032	5,079	227	2
Spanish.....	5,222	25	1	2	8	977	47	469	102	139	545	17	68	35
Spanish-American.....	946	4			18	56	1		16	63	4	13	32	4
Syrian.....	440	1,186	187	103	139	1,051	55	198	398	148	833	276	23	1
Turkish.....	24	556	2	26		35	2	2	33	27	145	57	48	1
Welsh.....		95	8	65	23	74	95	469	103	533	181	594	53	19
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,503	54	4	1	6	27	1	2	10	7			4	35
Other peoples.....	44	43	3	21	2	79	26	7	13	237	81	113	24	14
Not specified.....					11					1				
Total.....	11,979	98,635	2,567	34,437	6,575	75,808	25,689	20,769	15,013	111,814	64,938	150,162	10,881	3,907



## ALIENS DEBARRED AT UNITED STATES PORTS, 1892 TO 1910.

The first United States immigration law to specifically exclude any classes of aliens from the country was the act of March 3, 1875. By the terms of that act criminals and women imported for the purpose of prostitution were denied admission at United States ports. The law of 1875, however, was enacted chiefly for the purpose of controlling Chinese immigration to the Pacific coast and, particularly at Atlantic ports, was indifferently enforced. The immigration act of August 3, 1882,<sup>a</sup> which was the first serious attempt on the part of the Federal Government to control the immigration movement, prohibited the landing at United States ports of convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons unable to care for themselves without becoming public charges. The administration of this law was delegated to the various States at whose ports immigrants entered and the number debarred for the causes specified was not large. The first contract-labor law was approved February 26, 1885,<sup>a</sup> and under its terms aliens under contract to labor in this country were added to the class of excluded immigrants.

The first really comprehensive immigration law, however, was the act of March 3, 1891.<sup>b</sup> This provided for the direct control of immigration by the Federal Government rather than through the agency of the States. A careful inspection of immigrants at United States ports was inaugurated and the following classes were excluded from the United States: Idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, criminals, polygamists, and certain classes of assisted immigrants. The act of 1891 further provided that rejected immigrants should, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel bringing them, the cost of their maintenance while awaiting deportation and the expense of their return to be borne by the owners of the vessel. This legislation marked the real beginning of the systematic examination of immigrants at United States ports, and the statistics of rejections shown in the table which follows date from the time the act of 1891 became effective. The various immigration laws enacted since 1891 have contained many additions to the excluded classes above enumerated, and with increased immigration and a stricter interpretation and enforcement of the law the number of debarments has multiplied in recent years.

It will be noted by the table which follows that the number of rejections on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases increased greatly following the year 1897. This increase was due to the fact that in that year trachoma<sup>c</sup> was classed by the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as a dangerous contagious disease within the meaning of the immigration law of 1891. By far the greater part of rejections under the head of "loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases" since 1898 have been on account of trachoma. Moreover, this decision of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service resulted in a more careful medical inspection of intending emigrants at foreign ports of embarkation and a consequent rejection of many thousands at such ports annually.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 569.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 571.

<sup>c</sup> Granulation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, attended by inflammation.—Webster.

<sup>d</sup> See pp. 199 and 200.

As will be noted from the table which follows, the number of immigrants debarred as paupers or persons likely to become public charges is larger than for any other class, and in the fiscal year 1910 it reached the large total of 15,918. The somewhat remarkable fluctuation in the number debarred for this cause is largely due to administrative interpretation of the law.

The following table shows the number and cause of debarments at all United States ports during the period July 1, 1891–June 30, 1910:

TABLE 18.—*Aliens debarred at all United States ports during the fiscal years 1892 to 1910, inclusive, by cause.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Year.	Total number debarred.	Number debarred for each specified cause.				
		Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Other physical or mental diseases or defects.	Paupers or persons likely to become public charges.	Contract laborers.	All other causes.
1892.....	2,164	80	21	1,002	932	129
1893.....	1,053	81	11	431	518	12
1894.....	1,389	15	9	802	553	10
1895.....	2,419	.....	6	1,714	694	5
1896.....	2,799	2	11	2,010	776	.....
1897.....	1,617	1	7	1,277	328	4
1898.....	3,030	258	13	2,261	417	81
1899.....	3,798	348	20	2,599	741	90
1900.....	4,246	393	33	2,974	833	13
1901.....	3,516	309	22	2,798	327	60
1902.....	4,974	709	34	3,944	275	12
1903.....	8,769	1,773	24	5,812	1,066	74
1904.....	7,994	1,560	49	4,798	1,501	86
1905.....	11,874	2,198	130	7,898	1,164	484
1906.....	12,432	2,273	231	7,069	2,314	545
1907.....	13,064	3,822	218	6,866	1,434	724
1908.....	10,902	2,900	1,246	3,710	1,932	1,114
1909.....	10,411	2,382	726	4,402	1,172	1,729
1910.....	24,270	3,123	696	15,918	1,786	2,747

Year.	Per cent debarred for each specified cause.				
	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Other physical or mental diseases or defects.	Paupers or persons likely to become public charges.	Contract laborers.	All other causes.
1892.....	3.7	1.0	46.3	43.1	6.0
1893.....	7.7	1.0	40.9	49.2	1.1
1894.....	1.1	.6	57.7	39.8	.7
1895.....	.....	.2	70.9	28.7	.2
1896.....	.1	.4	71.8	27.7	.....
1897.....	.1	.4	70.0	20.3	.2
1898.....	8.5	.4	74.6	13.8	2.7
1899.....	9.2	.5	68.4	19.5	2.4
1900.....	9.3	.8	70.0	19.6	.3
1901.....	8.8	.6	79.6	9.3	1.7
1902.....	14.3	.7	79.3	5.5	.2
1903.....	20.2	.3	66.3	12.4	.8
1904.....	19.5	.6	60.0	18.8	1.1
1905.....	18.5	1.1	66.5	9.8	4.1
1906.....	18.3	1.9	56.9	18.6	4.4
1907.....	29.3	1.7	52.6	11.0	5.5
1908.....	26.6	11.4	34.0	17.7	10.2
1909.....	22.9	7.0	42.3	11.3	16.6
1910.....	12.9	2.8	65.6	7.4	11.3

## ALIENS LEAVING THE UNITED STATES, 1908 TO 1910.

The immigration law of February 20, 1907, provided that after July 1 of that year certain data respecting aliens leaving the United States should be recorded.<sup>a</sup> Previous to that time no official record of the outward movement of aliens was kept, and consequently few data are available. It is known, however, that for a considerable period of years the outward movement, or emigration of aliens, has been approximately one-third as great as the immigration movement to this country. The records of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Association for the period 1899-1910 show that during that time 37 steerage passengers were carried from United States ports to European ports for every 100 such passengers brought from Europe to the United States.<sup>b</sup> Similar data from other sources show substantially the same result.

The movement from the United States during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, is shown by the following table:

TABLE 19.—*Emigrant aliens departed from the United States in fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
African (black).....	889	1,104	926	2,919
Armenian.....	234	561	521	1,316
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,051	746	943	2,740
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	5,965	2,422	2,720	11,107
Chinese.....	3,898	3,397	2,383	9,678
Croatian and Slovenian.....	28,589	9,014	7,133	44,736
Cuban.....	2,089	1,243	1,556	4,888
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,046	515	432	1,993
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,198	903	1,192	3,293
East Indian.....	124	48	80	252
English.....	5,320	5,061	6,508	16,889
Finnish.....	3,463	1,427	1,276	6,166
French.....	3,063	2,862	4,029	9,954
German.....	14,418	13,541	13,303	41,262
Greek.....	6,763	6,275	8,814	21,852
Hebrew.....	7,702	6,105	5,689	19,496
Irish.....	2,441	2,059	2,472	6,972
Italian, North.....	19,507	16,658	13,431	49,596
Italian, South.....	147,828	69,781	41,772	259,381
Japanese.....	5,323	3,903	4,377	13,603
Korean.....	188	114	137	439
Lithuanian.....	3,388	1,990	1,812	7,190
Magyar.....	29,276	11,507	10,533	51,316
Mexican.....	173	158	210	541
Pacific Islander.....	7	4	1	12
Polish.....	46,727	19,290	16,884	82,901
Portuguese.....	898	816	906	2,620
Roumanian.....	5,264	1,352	1,834	8,450
Russian.....	7,507	5,125	5,682	18,314
Ruthenian.....	3,310	1,672	1,719	6,701
Scandinavian.....	5,801	7,257	5,032	18,090
Scotch.....	1,696	1,618	1,992	5,206
Slovak.....	23,573	8,894	9,259	41,726
Spanish.....	1,977	1,834	2,323	6,134
Spanish-American.....	333	305	387	1,025
Syrian.....	1,700	1,204	1,077	3,981
Turkish.....	1,276	725	1,058	3,059
Welsh.....	163	171	195	529
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	375	394	388	1,157
Other peoples.....	630	1,874	806	3,310
Not specified.....		11,873	20,644	32,517
Total.....	295,073	225,802	202,436	823,311

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 735.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 183.

The number of aliens (823,311) departing from the United States in the three years considered in the preceding table is larger than the total immigration to the United States in any year previous to 1903, considerably exceeds the total number of immigrants admitted to the country from 1820 to 1840, and approximates the combined population of the States of Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming, according to the census of 1900. The exodus in the fiscal year 1908 followed the financial depression of the fall and winter of 1907-8 and to a considerable degree was abnormal, but the exodus of 1909 and 1910 was more nearly normal.

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION CONTRASTED.

In the following table is shown, by race or people, the number of emigrant aliens leaving the United States for every 100 immigrant aliens admitted, during the fiscal years 1908 to 1910, inclusive:

TABLE 20.—Immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, emigrant aliens departed, and number departed for every 100 admitted, fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by race or people.

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens departed.	Number departed for every 100 admitted.
African (black).....	13,890	2,919	21
Armenian.....	11,915	1,316	11
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25,476	2,740	11
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	39,590	11,107	28
Chinese.....	4,874	9,478	199
Croatian and Slovenian.....	80,215	44,736	56
Cuban.....	10,034	4,888	49
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	10,546	1,993	19
Dutch and Flemish.....	30,652	3,293	11
East Indian.....	3,829	252	7
English.....	141,575	16,889	12
Finnish.....	34,169	6,106	18
French.....	63,411	9,964	19
German.....	202,952	41,262	20
Greek.....	88,206	21,852	25
Hebrew.....	215,198	19,496	8
Irish.....	105,994	6,972	7
Italian, North.....	80,630	49,596	62
Italian, South.....	468,468	259,381	55
Japanese.....	22,491	13,603	60
Korean.....	66	439	784
Lithuanian.....	51,688	7,190	14
Magyar.....	80,384	51,316	64
Mexican.....	39,033	541	1
Pacific Islander.....	70	12	17
Polish.....	274,018	82,901	30
Portuguese.....	19,072	2,620	14
Romanian.....	31,869	8,450	27
Russian.....	44,443	18,314	41
Ruthenian.....	56,076	6,701	12
Scandinavian.....	119,822	18,090	15
Scotch.....	88,072	5,208	9
Slovak.....	71,172	41,728	59
Spanish.....	17,412	6,134	35
Spanish-American.....	2,853	1,025	36
Syrian.....	15,505	3,981	26
Turkish.....	4,430	3,059	69
Welsh.....	6,447	529	8
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3,284	1,157	35
Other peoples.....	6,397	8,310	82
Not specified.....		32,517	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,576,226</b>	<b>823,311</b>	<b>32</b>

It will be noted from the preceding table that in the case of several races the number of persons leaving the country during the three years considered was more than one-half as great as the number admitted to the United States. These races are as follows: Korean, Chinese, Turkish, Magyar, North Italian, Japanese, Slovak, Croatian and Slovenian, and South Italian.

Among the races showing relatively a small number of emigrants are the following: Irish, East Indian, Hebrew, Welsh, Scotch, Armenian, Bohemian and Moravian, Dutch and Flemish, English, Rutenian, Portuguese, Lithuanian, and Scandinavian.

SEX, AGE, PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, AND OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANT ALIENS.

In the series of tables which follows are presented statistical data, compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, respecting the sex and age, length of continuous residence in the United States, and the occupations, of aliens leaving the United States during the fiscal years 1908 to 1910, inclusive.

It will be noted from Table 20 that the outward movement is very largely one of males, and that 85.6 per cent of the emigrants are from 14 to 44 years of age, while only 4.7 per cent are children under 14 years old. These data show conclusively that the movement is essentially one of individuals rather than families, and that the individuals are for the most part of the working age.

That the alien emigration movement from the United States during the three years considered was composed for the most part of recent immigrants is clearly shown by Table 21. More than 81 per cent of the total number leaving the country and reporting length of residence had been here not over five years, while 96.2 per cent had resided here not over ten years.

The occupational status was reported for 759,560 of 823,311 aliens who left the United States during the three years under consideration. As indicated by Table 22, 32,517 emigrant aliens left the United States via Canada, and concerning these and 31,234 others who left by United States ports, no information respecting occupations is available. Data relating to departing aliens are recorded by the steamship companies and by them reported to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. It is not entirely clear whether the occupations reported represent those followed by the aliens in the United States, but it is presumed that such is the case. In this connection it is interesting to compare the occupational status of outgoing aliens with that of immigrants admitted to the United States, as shown by the tables on pages 100 and 101 of this volume.

It will be noted from Table 23 that common laborers predominate among the outgoing aliens, 64.2 per cent of the total number reporting occupation being of that class. Persons in skilled occupations rank second among those having an occupational status, and servants are third in number. Considering the fact that a large proportion of all immigrants admitted to the United States are farm laborers,<sup>a</sup> the number rated as such among outgoing aliens is remarkably small. While this may be due in small part to a greater tendency toward permanency of residence among immigrants who go to the farms, it no doubt is accounted for chiefly by the fact that most aliens rated as farm laborers when they come to the United States engage in other pursuits in this country.

<sup>a</sup> See tables on pp. 100 and 101.



TABLE 22.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by race or people and length of continuous residence in United States.*

Race or people.	Total number departed.	Number reporting residence of—				Per cent a reporting residence of—					
		Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	2,919	2,237	429	39	17	13	81.8	15.7	1.4	0.6	0.5
Armenian.....	1,316	1,281	368	67	36	2	63.1	28.7	1.4	2.8	2.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,740	2,150	431	34	35	6	80.5	18.1	1.3	1.3	1.7
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	11,107	10,807	654	72	9	20	93.6	6.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Chinese.....	9,678	9,670	1,114	22	1,786	3,204	12.9	16.4	19.7	18.5	33.1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	44,738	41,415	1,887	1,850	1,557	78	82.4	16.4	1.1	4.4	2.4
Cuban.....	4,888	3,636	718	55	21	19	93.6	4.5	1.7	4.4	1.5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,993	1,873	208	13	11	9	82.9	15.5	2.4	1.2	1.4
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,228	2,280	405	69	35	40	81.3	13.7	2.4	1.2	1.4
East Indian.....	252	200	77	69	35	40	87.7	11.8	2.7	1.6	1.6
English.....	16,889	11,867	1,872	371	231	219	83.3	10.8	2.7	1.4	1.9
Finnish.....	6,180	5,246	1,281	151	76	45	70.4	24.4	2.9	1.4	1.9
French.....	9,954	8,693	2,81	151	76	45	70.4	24.4	2.9	1.4	1.9
German.....	41,262	38,544	1,993	699	633	345	69.1	20.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
Greek.....	21,852	21,316	3,051	699	633	644	79.8	14.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Hebrew.....	19,496	18,413	3,051	179	60	20	84.5	14.3	8	2.2	1.1
Irish.....	6,972	6,013	1,906	178	101	52	87.1	11.2	5.0	3.5	4.3
Italian, North.....	49,596	48,399	6,136	298	212	261	65.5	21.7	5.0	3.5	4.3
Italian, South.....	29,281	28,598	3,570	623	570	262	77.6	18.9	1.9	1.0	1.5
Japanese.....	13,603	13,580	38,498	2,846	1,411	590	45.0	15.0	1.1	1.6	2.0
Korean.....	439	439	4,064	1,999	1,014	409	75.6	23.7	14.7	7.2	3.0
Lithuanian.....	7,190	5,942	1,070	104	57	17	82.6	14.9	1.4	3	1.1
Magyar.....	51,316	43,924	6,119	267	168	56	86.7	12.1	4.4	3	1.1
Mexican.....	541	447	64	24	5	1	82.6	11.8	4.4	3	1.1
Pacific Islander.....	12	10	10	24	5	1	83.3	8.3	4.4	3	1.1
Polish.....	82,901	71,247	9,536	808	438	131	86.7	11.6	1.0	1.9	2.2
Portuguese.....	2,620	2,619	1,889	60	51	57	72.1	21.5	2.3	1.9	2.2
Romanian.....	8,450	8,297	7,815	464	11	6	94.2	5.6	1.1	5.4	2.2
Russian.....	18,314	16,148	1,633	173	81	38	88.1	10.1	1.1	5.4	2.2
Ruthenian.....	6,701	6,681	1,730	29	29	13	87.0	11.2	1.2	2.5	1.7
Scandinavian.....	18,090	11,541	5,276	353	285	191	71.7	21.1	3.1	2.5	1.7
Scotch.....	5,206	3,721	2,496	553	37	59	86.0	9.5	1.9	1.0	1.6
Slovak.....	41,726	34,681	5,858	473	273	117	83.9	14.1	1.2	1.7	3.3
Spanish.....	6,124	5,901	897	254	41	39	82.9	11.6	4.2	1.7	1.6
Spanish-American.....	1,025	97	27	13	13	7	85.9	9.5	2.6	1.3	1.7
Syrian.....	3,981	2,594	97	133	45	12	67.2	27.9	3.5	1.2	1.7
Turkish.....	3,069	2,684	1,072	32	12	12	87.9	10.5	1.1	3.0	3.0
Welsh.....	529	328	31	32	12	12	81.6	10.2	2.2	3.0	3.0
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,157	960	118	32	6	2	85.2	10.8	2.9	1.1	1.1
Other peoples.....	8,330	1,737	87	7	2	2	94.7	4.7	4.4	1.1	1.1
Total.....	779,794	619,457	111,308	13,457	8,292	7,016	81.6	14.7	1.8	1.1	1.9

a Based on number reporting continuous residence.

b Less than 0.05 per cent.

c Not including 32,617 whose race or people and length of residence are unknown.

TABLE 23.—Number of emigrant aliens departed from the United States in fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by race or people and by class or occupation.

Race or people.	Total number departing.	Number reporting occupation.	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Farm laborers.	Farmers.	Common laborers.	Servants.	No occu- pation.	Miscel- laneous.
African (black).....	2,919	2,735	50	357	544	17	879	340	373	175
Armenian.....	1,281	1,281	17	201	26	9	832	31	86	79
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,740	2,670	31	460	5	89	1,117	256	676	36
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	11,107	10,807	12	631	79	180	9,518	65	253	69
Chinese.....	9,678	9,670	112	675	54	355	5,234	248	444	2,448
Croatian and Slovenian.....	44,736	44,415	42	7,821	808	887	30,169	792	3,546	2,550
Cuban.....	4,888	4,888	127	2,023	1	11	37	37	2,342	252
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,993	1,993	3	1,998	43	36	1,463	24	147	49
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,293	2,926	134	586	21	136	1,937	118	834	144
East Indian.....	252	228	23	2	8	5	137	5	25	23
English.....	16,889	13,890	1,138	3,783	28	323	1,497	1,035	4,921	1,165
Finnish.....	6,166	5,246	18	1,253	9	168	2,375	321	1,039	63
French.....	9,954	9,530	887	1,569	120	216	1,442	1,073	2,833	1,000
German.....	41,262	36,544	1,480	5,912	107	1,335	11,671	3,867	10,138	2,028
Greek.....	21,852	21,316	40	906	157	87	18,073	178	880	1,045
Hebrew.....	19,496	18,846	231	6,385	2	64	4,875	910	3,899	2,480
Irish.....	6,972	6,013	171	972	12	114	1,255	1,921	1,275	263
Italian, North.....	49,596	48,399	453	8,916	2,252	476	28,331	1,180	5,633	1,158
Italian, South.....	259,381	255,958	500	11,796	1,402	476	207,505	4,905	26,839	2,106
Japanese.....	13,603	13,580	288	580	5,253	1,079	2,072	327	2,609	1,372
Korean.....	439	439	11	299	2	14	46	2	53	13
Lithuanian.....	7,190	7,190	10	677	100	35	4,834	161	1,391	75
Magyar.....	51,316	50,634	114	4,087	7	867	34,323	2,687	8,070	386
Mexican.....	541	541	57	96	3	10	45	24	253	53
Pacific Islander.....	12	12	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Polish.....	82,901	82,160	92	5,491	86	706	58,178	2,969	14,044	594
Portuguese.....	2,620	2,619	14	372	6	111	1,065	290	601	170
Romanian.....	8,450	8,297	11	290	24	194	7,084	137	482	75
Russian.....	18,314	16,148	116	1,892	39	242	10,711	444	2,229	475
Ruthenian.....	6,701	6,681	5	609	11	64	4,911	235	806	40
Scandinavian.....	18,090	11,541	376	3,012	53	655	2,759	1,885	2,391	410
Scotch.....	5,206	3,721	164	1,472	7	49	345	272	1,202	210
Slovak.....	41,736	41,407	37	4,545	76	940	27,204	1,821	6,487	297
Spanish.....	6,134	6,032	239	2,124	39	147	1,246	162	1,066	1,009
Spanish-American.....	1,025	1,023	140	108	2	18	53	46	517	139
Syrian.....	3,981	3,846	23	274	30	46	1,660	110	660	1,043
Turkish.....	3,059	3,006	19	307	25	39	2,314	32	119	151
Welsh.....	3,529	3,402	20	139	.....	11	59	30	121	22
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,157	1,091	61	293	17	17	74	123	380	116
Other peoples.....	3,310	1,855	27	88	10	38	1,572	13	55	32
Total.....	a 790,794	759,560	7,304	81,294	11,765	10,695	487,998	29,077	109,082	21,745

a Not including 32,217 whose race or people and occupation are unknown; left United States via Canadian border and were reported by Canadian government.



TABLE 24.—Per cent of emigrant aliens in each specified class or occupation departed from the United States in fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910, by race or people.

Race or people.	Total.	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Farm laborers.	Farmers.	Common laborers.	Servants.	No occu- pation.	Miscel- laneous.
African (black).....	100.0	1.8	13.1	19.9	0.6	32.1	12.4	13.6	6.4
Armenian.....	100.0	1.3	15.7	2.0	0.7	64.9	2.4	6.2	6.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	100.0	1.2	17.2	2.0	3.3	41.8	9.6	25.3	1.3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	100.0	1.1	5.8	7.7	1.7	88.1	6.6	2.3	1.6
Chinese.....	100.0	1.2	7.0	5.6	3.7	54.1	2.6	4.6	26.3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	100.0	1.1	17.6	1.8	2.0	67.9	1.8	8.0	8.8
Cuban.....	100.0	2.6	41.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	47.9	7.4	5.2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	100.0	2.2	10.0	(b)	1.8	74.9	1.2	7.4	2.5
Dutch and Flemish.....	100.0	4.6	20.0	2.7	4.6	32.6	4.0	28.5	4.9
East Indian.....	100.0	10.1	20.9	3.5	2.2	40.1	2.2	11.0	10.1
English.....	100.0	8.2	27.2	(b)	3.2	10.8	7.5	35.4	1.2
French.....	100.0	9.3	20.6	(b)	3.2	45.3	6.1	19.8	8.4
German.....	100.0	4.1	16.2	1.3	2.3	15.1	11.3	29.5	10.5
Greek.....	100.0	4.1	16.2	1.3	3.7	31.9	10.6	27.7	5.6
Hebrew.....	100.0	1.2	4.2	7.7	5.5	84.8	3.9	3.9	4.9
Hungarian.....	100.0	1.2	33.0	(b)	5.3	25.9	4.8	20.7	13.2
Irish.....	100.0	2.8	16.2	2.2	1.9	20.9	31.9	21.2	4.9
Italian, North.....	100.0	2.6	18.4	4.7	1.0	58.5	2.9	11.6	2.4
Italian, South.....	100.0	2.2	4.6	5.5	4.4	81.1	1.9	10.9	8.8
Japanese.....	100.0	2.1	4.3	38.7	7.9	15.3	2.5	13.2	10.1
Korean.....	100.0	2.1	9.2	68.1	3.2	10.5	2.5	12.1	3.0
Lithuanian.....	100.0	1.1	8.1	1.1	3.2	67.2	2.5	18.3	1.0
Magyar.....	100.0	2.2	8.1	2.6	1.7	67.8	5.3	13.9	1.0
Mexican.....	100.0	10.2	17.7	2.6	1.8	8.3	4.3	46.8	9.8
Pacific Islander.....	100.0	41.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	25.0	7.0
Polish.....	100.0	1.1	6.7	1.1	0.0	70.8	3.0	17.0	7.7
Portuguese.....	100.0	5.9	14.2	2.3	4.2	49.3	11.1	22.9	6.5
Romanian.....	100.0	1.1	3.9	2.2	2.3	88.4	2.7	3.8	2.9
Russian.....	100.0	7.7	11.7	2.2	1.5	59.3	2.7	13.6	2.6
Ruthenian.....	100.0	1.1	9.1	2.2	1.5	73.9	3.5	20.7	3.6
Scandinavian.....	100.0	4.4	39.6	2.2	5.7	23.9	16.3	32.3	5.7
Scotch.....	100.0	4.4	11.0	2.2	2.3	68.7	7.3	15.7	16.7
Slovak.....	100.0	3.3	28.1	2.2	2.3	4.4	2.7	17.7	13.6
Spanish.....	100.0	3.1	38.2	2.2	2.4	3.2	4.6	50.6	27.1
Spanish-American.....	100.0	13.7	10.6	2.2	1.8	43.2	2.9	17.2	2.1
Syrian.....	100.0	6.6	7.1	8.8	1.2	77.0	1.1	4.0	8.0
Turkish.....	100.0	5.0	10.2	2.2	1.5	14.7	7.5	30.1	8.6
Welsh.....	100.0	5.6	34.6	1.6	2.7	6.8	11.3	36.7	10.6
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	100.0	5.6	26.9	1.6	1.6	6.8	11.3	36.7	10.6
Other peoples.....	100.0	1.5	4.8	.5	2.1	83.7	.7	3.0	1.7
Total.....	100.0	1.0	10.7	1.5	1.4	64.2	3.8	14.4	2.9

a Based on number reporting occupation.

b Less than 0.05 per cent.

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ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, 1850 TO 1900.

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For the complete report on the distribution of immigrants, 1850 to 1900,  
see Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 3.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, 1850 TO 1900.

### GROWTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

Prior to the Fourth Census, taken in 1820, the returns made no distinction between alien, foreign-born, and native population. In 1820, for the first time, provision was made to return aliens, that is, foreigners not naturalized. This provision was repeated in 1830, but not in 1840. In 1850 the census schedule asked for place of birth, thereby securing information as to the nativity of every inhabitant. The same information has been secured at each succeeding census. In addition it was ascertained in 1870 whether or not the parents of an inhabitant were of foreign birth, and since 1880 the places of birth of father and mother have been returned.

The following table gives the foreign-born population of continental United States by census years since 1820, and the decennial increase and percentage of increase since 1850.

**TABLE 1.**—*Foreign-born population of continental United States, by census year: 1820 to 1900.*

Census year.	Foreign-born population.	Increase since preceding census.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1900.....	10,341,276	1,091,716	11.8
1890.....	9,249,560	2,569,617	38.5
1880.....	6,679,943	1,112,714	20.0
1870.....	5,567,229	1,428,532	34.5
1860.....	<sup>a</sup> 4,138,697	1,894,095	84.4
1850.....	<sup>a</sup> 2,244,602		
1840.....	(b)		
1830.....	107,832		
1820 <sup>c</sup> .....	53,687		

<sup>a</sup> Free population only.

<sup>b</sup> No figures available.

<sup>c</sup> Aliens—foreigners not naturalized. An additional 5,477, given as "number of aliens, etc., in New York City," is not included.

<sup>d</sup> Aliens—foreigners not naturalized.

The foreign-born population of continental United States showed an uninterrupted increase between 1850 and 1900. During the fifty years the number of the foreign-born grew to more than four and a half times its original figure, or from 2,244,602 to 10,341,276. In the decade 1850 to 1860 the foreign-born population increased by 1,894,095, or 84.4 per cent. This percentage of increase was greater than in any succeeding decade, but the numerical increase was greatest in the decade 1880 to 1890, when the foreign-born population increased 2,569,617. It is noteworthy that the smallest numerical increase, as well as the smallest percentage of increase, was that recorded for 1890 to 1900—the last decade of the half century covered by the table.

It is interesting in this connection to compare the decennial increase in the foreign-born population enumerated by the census with the statistics of immigration compiled by the Bureau of Immigration.

TABLE 2.—Immigration and increase of foreign-born population, by decade: 1850 to 1900.

Decade.	Total recorded immigration.	Increase in foreign-born population, according to census.		Total immigration from Europe.	Increase in population born in Europe, according to census.	
		Number.	Per cent of recorded immigration.		Number.	Per cent of recorded immigration.
1890 to 1900.....	3,687,564	1,091,716	29.6	3,558,978	851,287	23.9
1880 to 1890.....	5,246,613	2,549,617	49.0	4,737,046	2,276,297	48.1
1870 to 1880.....	2,812,191	1,112,714	39.6	2,272,262	807,693	35.6
1860 to 1870.....	2,314,824	1,428,532	61.7	2,065,270	1,130,917	54.8
1850 to 1860.....	2,598,214	1,894,085	72.9	2,452,660	1,773,834	72.3

In the decade 1850 to 1860 an immigration from Europe of 2,452,660 produced an increase of 1,773,834 in the population of European birth. Forty years later, in the decade 1890 to 1900, a European immigration of 3,558,978 produced an increase of only 851,287 in the population born in Europe. Thus an immigration that was 50 per cent greater produced an increase only one-half as great. The explanation of this contrast is readily seen. The increase in the foreign-born population during any period is the net result of immigration, deaths, and emigration or return migration. Expressed in the form of an equation:

Increase = immigration — deaths and return migration.

In 1890 the foreign-born population present in this country was four times as great as it was in 1850. Therefore, at the present time it takes a much larger immigration merely to make good the losses through death than it did when the foreign-born population was smaller and contained fewer old people.

The statistics of the census of 1900 indicate that not more than 70 per cent of the total number of immigrants entering the United States in the ten-year period between 1890 and 1900 were found in this country at the end of that period. The others had either died or returned to the country from which they came or remigrated to some other country. This statement is based on the following figures:

TABLE 3.—Distribution of foreign-born population, by period of immigration: 1900.

Period of immigration.	Foreign-born population of continental United States.
Total.....	10,341,276
1890-1900.....	2,609,173
1880-1890.....	3,503,042
Prior to 1880.....	4,229,061

In this table the 1,012,653 foreign-born persons for whom the date of immigration was not ascertained are distributed pro rata on the basis of the distribution shown by the 9,328,623 foreign-born persons whose length of residence in the United States was ascertained. On this basis it is found that in 1900 there were living in the United States 2,609,173 foreign-born who had immigrated since 1890; 3,503,042 who immigrated between 1880 and 1890; and 4,229,061 who immigrated prior to 1880.

In the decade 1890 to 1900 the total recorded immigration was 3,687,564. According to the census the number of foreign-born present in the United States in 1900 who had immigrated during that period was, as just stated, 2,609,173. Assuming that the census figures are approximately accurate, then if the record of immigration is complete, the difference between these totals will represent the number of immigrants coming in between 1890 and 1900 who died or remigrated before the end of the decade. The difference is 1,078,391, or 29 per cent of the total recorded immigration. As a matter of fact, however, the record of immigration is not complete, as it includes only a small part of the immigration across the Canadian and Mexican borders. Therefore, the percentage of immigrants who died or returned must have been considerably greater than this comparison would indicate.

The total recorded immigration from Europe between 1890 and 1900 was 3,558,978, which may be accepted as a practically complete record. In 1900 the total population born in Europe was, according to the census, 8,871,895; but the census does not show what proportion of this total number immigrated since 1890, the period of immigration being given for the total foreign-born only. Assuming, however, that the proportion would be the same for the population born in Europe as for the total foreign-born population, the number of Europeans who immigrated between 1890 and 1900 would be 2,238,454, which is 62.9 per cent of the total immigration from Europe in that period.

The table following shows the number and per cent of foreign-born in the population of each State and geographic division of continental United States, 1850 to 1900, by decade.



TABLE 4.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born in the population of each State and geographic division of continental United States: 1850 to 1900.*

Geographic division.	1900.			1890.			1880.		
	Total population.	Foreign-born.		Total population.	Foreign-born.		Total population.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6	62,947,714	9,249,560	14.7	50,155,783	6,679,943	13.3
North Atlantic.....	21,046,695	4,762,796	22.6	17,406,969	3,888,177	22.3	14,507,407	2,814,520	19.4
New England.....	5,592,017	1,445,237	25.8	4,700,749	1,142,432	24.3	4,010,529	793,612	19.8
Maine.....	694,466	93,330	13.4	631,086	78,961	11.9	648,936	58,883	9.1
New Hampshire.....	411,588	88,107	21.4	376,530	72,340	19.2	346,991	46,294	13.3
Vermont.....	343,641	44,747	13.0	332,422	44,388	13.3	322,286	40,959	12.3
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	846,324	30.2	2,238,947	657,137	29.4	1,733,085	443,491	25.1
Rhode Island.....	428,556	134,319	31.4	345,506	106,305	30.8	276,531	73,963	26.8
Connecticut.....	908,420	238,210	26.2	746,258	183,601	24.6	622,700	129,992	20.9
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	3,317,559	21.5	12,706,220	2,745,745	21.6	10,496,878	2,020,908	19.3
New York.....	7,208,894	1,900,425	26.1	6,003,174	1,571,050	26.2	5,062,871	1,211,379	23.8
New Jersey.....	1,833,669	431,884	22.9	1,444,933	328,975	22.8	1,131,116	221,700	19.6
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	985,250	15.6	5,258,113	845,720	16.1	4,282,891	587,829	13.7
South Atlantic.....	10,443,489	216,030	2.1	8,857,922	208,525	2.4	7,597,197	174,258	2.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	169,775	3.8	3,860,049	163,484	4.2	3,390,197	142,357	4.2
Delaware.....	184,735	13,810	7.5	168,463	13,161	7.8	146,608	9,468	6.5
Maryland.....	1,188,044	93,934	7.9	1,042,390	94,296	9.0	934,943	82,806	8.9
District of Columbia.....	278,718	20,119	7.2	230,392	18,770	8.1	177,624	17,122	9.6
Virginia.....	1,854,184	19,461	1.0	1,655,980	18,374	1.1	1,512,565	14,696	1.0
West Virginia.....	998,800	22,451	2.3	762,794	18,583	2.5	618,457	18,265	3.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	46,255	.8	4,997,873	45,041	.9	4,207,000	31,901	.8
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	4,402	.2	1,617,940	3,702	.2	1,399,750	3,742	.3
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	5,528	.4	1,151,149	6,270	.5	966,577	7,686	.8
Georgia.....	2,216,331	12,403	.6	1,837,353	12,137	.7	1,542,180	10,564	.7
Florida.....	528,542	23,832	4.5	391,422	22,932	5.9	269,493	9,909	3.7
North Central.....	26,333,094	4,158,474	15.8	22,410,417	4,060,114	18.1	17,364,111	2,916,829	16.8
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	2,625,226	16.4	13,478,305	2,510,924	18.6	11,206,668	1,916,630	17.1
Ohio.....	4,157,545	458,734	11.0	3,672,329	450,203	12.5	3,198,062	394,943	12.3
Indiana.....	2,516,462	142,121	5.6	2,192,404	146,205	6.7	1,978,301	144,178	7.3
Illinois.....	4,821,550	966,747	20.1	3,826,352	842,347	22.0	3,077,871	583,576	19.0
Michigan.....	2,420,982	541,653	22.4	2,093,860	543,880	26.0	1,636,937	388,508	23.7
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	515,971	24.9	1,693,330	519,199	30.7	1,315,497	405,425	30.8

Western North Central.....									
Minnesota.....	10,347,423	1,533,248	14.8	8,932,112	1,540,100	17.3	6,157,443	1,000,199	16.2
Iowa.....	1,751,304	505,318	28.9	1,310,283	467,356	35.7	1,020,773	267,676	34.3
Missouri.....	2,731,852	305,920	11.7	1,912,267	324,049	16.9	1,624,615	261,050	16.1
North Dakota.....	3,106,665	116,379	7.0	2,679,185	224,849	8.8	2,168,380	211,578	9.8
South Dakota.....	3,116,163	113,391	35.4	2,190,983	81,461	42.7	135,177	51,795	38.3
Nebraska.....	446,570	189,598	22.4	246,600	91,055	26.1	137,542	452,402	21.5
Kansas.....	1,094,300	177,347	16.0	1,062,656	202,542	19.1	996,096	97,414	11.1
.....	1,470,465	126,685	8.6	1,428,108	147,838	10.4		110,086	
South Central.....	14,080,047	357,655	2.5	11,170,137	321,834	2.9	8,919,371	274,274	3.1
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	90,568	1.2	6,429,154	102,114	1.6	5,585,151	95,162	1.7
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	50,249	2.3	1,858,635	59,356	3.2	1,648,690	59,517	3.6
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	17,746	.9	1,767,518	20,029	1.1	1,642,359	16,702	1.1
Alabama.....	1,828,697	14,592	.8	1,613,401	14,777	1.0	1,262,505	9,734	.8
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	7,981	.5	1,289,600	7,952	.6	1,131,597	9,209	.8
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	267,067	4.1	4,740,983	219,720	4.6	3,334,220	179,112	5.4
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	52,903	3.8	1,118,588	49,747	4.4	939,946	54,146	5.8
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	14,280	1.1	1,128,211	14,264	1.3	802,525	10,350	1.3
Indian Territory.....	392,060	4,858	1.2	180,182	13	(a)			
Oklahoma.....	398,331	15,680	3.9	78,475	2,740	3.5			
Texas.....	3,048,710	179,357	5.9	2,235,527	152,956	6.8	1,591,749	114,616	7.2
Western.....	4,091,349	846,321	20.7	3,102,269	770,910	24.8	1,767,697	500,062	28.3
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	213,866	17.4	867,558	170,714	19.7	406,450	75,186	18.5
Montana.....	243,329	67,067	27.6	142,924	43,096	30.2	39,150	11,521	29.4
Idaho.....	161,772	24,604	15.2	88,548	17,456	19.7	32,610	9,974	30.6
Wyoming.....	92,531	17,415	18.8	62,555	14,913	23.8	26,780	8,550	28.1
Colorado.....	539,700	91,155	16.9	413,249	83,990	20.3	194,322	38,790	20.5
New Mexico.....	195,310	13,625	7.0	160,282	11,259	7.0	119,565	8,051	6.7
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	88,103	19.9	346,377	86,565	25.0	246,669	85,696	34.7
Arizona.....	122,931	24,233	19.7	88,243	18,795	21.3	40,440	16,040	39.7
Utah.....	276,749	53,777	19.4	210,779	53,044	25.2	143,983	43,904	30.6
Nevada.....	42,335	10,093	23.8	47,355	14,706	31.1	62,266	25,655	41.2
Pacific.....	2,416,692	544,352	22.5	1,888,334	513,631	27.2	1,114,578	339,180	30.4
Washington.....	518,103	111,364	21.5	357,232	90,005	25.2	75,116	15,903	21.0
Oregon.....	413,526	65,748	15.0	317,704	57,317	18.0	174,768	30,503	17.5
California.....	1,485,053	367,240	24.7	1,213,398	306,309	30.2	864,094	292,874	33.9

a Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE 4.—Number and per cent of foreign-born in the population of each State and geographic division of continental United States: 1850 to 1900—Cont'd.

Geographic division.	1870.			1890.			1850.		
	Total population.	Foreign-born.		Total population.	Foreign-born.		Total population.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	38,558,371	5,567,229	14.4	31,443,321	4,138,697	13.2	23,191,876	2,244,602	9.7
North Atlantic.....	12,298,730	2,520,606	20.5	10,594,268	2,023,905	19.1	8,023,851	1,325,543	15.4
New England.....	3,487,924	648,001	18.6	3,135,283	419,330	15.0	2,728,116	306,249	11.2
Maine.....	626,915	48,881	7.8	628,279	37,453	6.0	583,169	31,825	5.5
New Hampshire.....	318,300	29,611	9.3	326,073	20,938	6.4	317,976	14,265	4.5
Vermont.....	330,551	47,155	14.3	315,098	32,743	10.4	314,120	33,715	10.7
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	353,319	24.2	1,231,066	260,106	21.1	994,514	164,024	16.5
Rhode Island.....	217,353	55,396	25.5	174,620	37,394	21.4	147,545	23,902	16.2
Connecticut.....	537,456	113,639	21.1	460,147	80,196	17.5	370,792	38,518	10.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	8,810,806	1,872,605	21.3	7,458,985	1,554,575	20.8	5,898,735	1,019,294	17.3
New York.....	4,382,759	1,138,353	26.0	3,890,735	1,001,280	25.8	3,097,394	655,929	21.2
New Jersey.....	906,066	188,943	20.9	672,035	122,790	18.3	480,555	59,948	12.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	545,309	15.5	2,906,215	430,505	14.8	2,311,786	303,417	13.1
South Atlantic.....	5,853,610	166,844	2.9	5,364,703	162,500	3.0	4,679,090	104,910	2.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	2,704,786	139,647	5.2	2,470,663	134,236	5.4	2,147,914	84,365	3.9
Delaware.....	125,015	9,136	7.3	112,216	9,165	8.2	91,532	5,253	5.7
Maryland.....	780,804	83,412	10.7	687,049	77,529	11.3	583,034	51,209	8.8
District of Columbia.....	131,700	16,254	12.3	75,080	16,618	22.2	4,918	4,918	9.5
Virginia.....	1,225,163	13,754	1.1	1,596,318	35,058	2.2	1,421,661	22,985	1.6
West Virginia.....	442,014	17,091	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	3,148,824	27,197	.9	2,894,040	28,264	1.0	2,531,176	20,545	.8
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	3,029	.3	992,622	3,298	.3	869,039	2,581	.3
South Carolina.....	705,606	8,074	1.1	703,708	9,986	1.4	688,507	8,707	1.3
Georgia.....	1,184,109	11,127	.9	1,037,286	11,671	1.1	906,185	6,488	.7
Florida.....	187,748	4,967	2.6	140,424	3,309	2.4	87,445	2,769	3.2
North Central.....	12,981,111	2,333,285	18.0	9,096,716	1,543,358	17.0	5,403,595	650,375	12.0
Eastern North Central.....	9,124,517	1,661,674	18.2	6,926,884	1,197,196	17.3	4,823,260	550,837	12.2
Ohio.....	2,665,290	372,493	14.0	2,339,511	328,249	14.0	1,980,329	218,193	11.0
Indiana.....	1,960,637	141,474	8.4	1,350,428	118,284	8.8	988,416	55,572	5.6
Illinois.....	2,539,891	515,198	20.3	1,711,951	324,643	19.0	851,470	111,802	13.1
Michigan.....	1,184,059	268,010	22.6	749,113	149,093	19.9	307,654	54,703	18.8
Wisconsin.....	1,054,070	364,499	34.6	775,881	276,927	35.7	305,391	110,477	36.2

	3,856,594	671,611	17.4	2,160,832	346,162	16.0	880,335	90,538	11.3
<b>Western North Central.</b>									
Minnesota	439,706	160,687	36.5	172,023	58,728	34.1	6,077	1,877	32.5
Iowa	1,194,020	204,692	17.1	674,913	106,077	15.7	192,214	20,969	10.9
Missouri	1,721,285	272,267	12.9	1,182,012	160,541	13.6	682,044	76,592	11.2
North Dakota	14,181	4,815	34.0	4,837	1,774	36.7	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	122,993	30,748	25.0	28,841	6,351	22.0	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	364,359	48,392	13.3	107,206	12,691	11.8	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>South Central.</b>	6,434,410	233,131	3.6	5,768,638	229,932	4.0	4,303,522	136,755	3.2
<b>Eastern South Central.</b>	4,404,445	103,867	2.4	4,020,991	101,935	2.5	3,363,271	49,370	1.5
Kentucky	1,321,011	63,398	4.8	1,155,684	59,759	5.2	982,405	31,420	3.2
Tennessee	1,258,320	19,316	1.5	1,109,801	21,226	1.9	1,002,717	5,653	.6
Alabama	990,982	9,962	1.0	964,201	12,352	1.3	771,623	7,509	1.0
Mississippi	827,922	11,191	1.4	791,305	8,558	1.1	606,526	4,788	.8
<b>Western South Central.</b>	2,029,905	129,264	6.4	1,747,667	127,997	7.3	940,251	87,385	9.3
Louisiana	726,915	61,827	8.5	708,002	80,975	11.4	517,762	68,233	13.2
Arkansas	484,471	5,026	1.0	435,450	3,600	.8	209,897	1,471	.7
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	818,579	62,411	7.6	604,215	43,422	7.2	212,592	17,681	8.3
<b>Western.</b>	990,510	313,363	31.6	618,976	179,002	28.9	178,818	27,019	15.1
<b>Rocky Mountain.</b>	176,450	31,596	17.9	127,793	9,389	7.3	61,547	2,151	3.5
Montana	20,585	7,979	38.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	14,999	7,865	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	9,118	3,513	38.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	39,864	6,599	16.6	34,277	2,066	7.8	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,874	5,620	6.1	93,516	6,723	7.2	61,547	2,151	3.5
<b>Basin and Plateau.</b>	138,935	55,312	39.8	47,130	14,818	31.4	11,380	2,044	18.0
Arizona	9,658	5,899	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	86,786	30,702	35.4	40,273	12,754	31.7	11,380	2,044	18.0
Nevada	42,491	18,801	44.2	6,857	2,064	30.1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Pacific.</b>	675,125	226,455	33.5	444,033	154,795	34.9	105,891	22,824	21.6
Washington	23,955	5,024	21.0	11,594	3,144	27.1	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	90,923	11,000	12.8	52,415	6,123	9.8	13,264	1,022	7.7
California	560,247	209,831	37.5	379,994	146,528	38.6	92,597	21,802	23.5

In 1850 the per cent foreign-born in each main geographic division was as follows: North Atlantic, 15.4; North Central, 12; South Atlantic, 2.2; South Central, 3.2; and Western, 15.1. In the next twenty years the most notable increases in proportion of foreign-born are found in the States of the Western division, over one-third of the population in 7 of a total of 11 States being foreign-born in 1870, California alone containing 209,831 immigrants, as against 21,802 in 1850.

Of the New England States, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the most prominent in the proportion of immigrants; and the per cent foreign-born in these States has advanced from 16.5 and 16.2, respectively, in 1850, to 30.2 and 31.4 in 1900. New York has always had more foreign-born than any other State, but while the number increased from 655,929 in 1850 to 1,001,280 in 1860 and 1,900,425 in 1900, the proportion has changed but little, being about one-fourth of the total population.

In the States of the two southern divisions the proportion of foreign-born has never exceeded 10 per cent, except in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Louisiana, in which the great majority of immigrants are found in the three cities of Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans.

In the North Central division the numbers of immigrants in 1850 were largest in Ohio (218,193), Illinois (111,892), and Wisconsin (110,477). Since 1870 Illinois has ranked first, with 515,198 in 1870 and 966,747 in 1900. Michigan rose to second place in 1890, with 543,880 foreign-born, Wisconsin and Minnesota being third and fourth, these last two in 1900 containing 515,971 and 505,318 immigrants, respectively.

The following table shows the per cent distribution of the foreign-born population of continental United States by geographic division, 1850 to 1900:

TABLE 5.—*Per cent distribution of the foreign-born population of continental United States, by geographic division: 1850 to 1900.*

Geographic division.	1900.		1890.		1880.	
	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.
Continental United States.....	10,341,276	100.0	9,249,560	100.0	6,679,943	100.0
North Atlantic.....	4,762,796	46.1	3,888,177	42.0	2,814,520	42.1
North Central.....	4,158,474	40.2	4,040,114	43.9	2,916,829	43.7
South Atlantic.....	216,030	2.1	208,525	2.3	174,258	2.6
South Central.....	357,635	3.5	321,834	3.5	274,274	4.1
Western.....	846,321	8.2	770,910	8.3	500,062	7.5

Geographic division.	1870.		1860.		1850.	
	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.	Foreign-born population.	Per cent distribution.
Continental United States.....	5,567,229	100.0	4,138,697	100.0	2,244,602	100.0
North Atlantic.....	2,520,606	45.3	2,023,905	48.9	1,325,543	59.1
North Central.....	2,333,285	41.9	1,543,358	37.3	650,375	29.0
South Atlantic.....	166,844	3.0	162,500	3.9	104,910	4.7
South Central.....	273,131	4.2	229,932	5.6	136,755	6.1
Western.....	313,363	5.6	179,002	4.3	27,019	1.2

In 1850, 59.1 per cent of the immigrants in the United States resided in the North Atlantic and 29 per cent in the North Central division, these two divisions together containing 88.1 per cent of the total foreign-born in the United States. By the year 1880, however, the tide of immigration had moved westward to such an extent that the number in the North Central reached 2,916,829 and exceeded the number in the North Atlantic division, the respective percentages in these divisions being 43.7 and 42.1 of the total foreign-born in the United States. From 1880 to 1890 each division gained over 1,000,000 foreign-born persons, the North Central division being still in the lead; but in the decade 1890-1900 the increase in number of foreign-born was confined largely to the North Atlantic division, this fact being clearly shown by the following table:

TABLE 6.—*Per cent distribution of increase in foreign-born population in each decade, by geographic division: 1850 to 1900.*

Geographic division.	1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1890.	1870 to 1880.	1860 to 1870.	1850 to 1860.
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic.....	80.1	41.8	26.4	34.8	36.9
North Central.....	9.0	44.5	52.4	55.3	47.1
South Atlantic.....	.7	1.3	.7	.3	3.0
South Central.....	3.3	1.9	3.7	.2	4.9
Western.....	6.9	10.5	16.8	9.4	8.0

In conclusion of the above discussion it may be noted that of the phenomenal increase of 2,569,617 in the foreign-born population in the decade 1880-1890, the North Central division comprised 44.5 per cent and the North Atlantic 41.8 per cent, but of an increase of 1,091,729 in the decade 1890 to 1900 the North Atlantic division comprised 80.1 per cent, or 4 of every 5, as against 9.1 per cent, or less than 1 of every 10, in the North Central division.

If the United States be divided into three main belts running north and south, the easternmost belt to comprise the two Atlantic divisions, the central belt the two central divisions, and the westernmost belt the Western division, the per cent distribution of the total increase by belts is as follows:

TABLE 7.—*Per cent distribution of increase of foreign-born population in each decade, in Atlantic, Central, and Western belts: 1850 to 1900.*

Geographic division.	1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1890.	1870 to 1880.	1860 to 1870.	1850 to 1860.
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Atlantic belt.....	80.8	43.1	27.1	35.1	39.9
Central belt.....	12.3	46.3	56.1	55.5	52.1
Western belt.....	6.9	10.5	16.8	9.4	8.0

During the first three decades the central belt received a large proportion—more than one-half—of the increase in the foreign-born population. The share of the increase in the western belt became larger in each succeeding decade, while the Atlantic belt received a smaller share each decade. The last two decades completely reverse these conditions. The rush of immigrants to the Middle West and

West suffered a check, for the percentage of total increase in the central belt fell from 56.1 per cent between 1870 and 1880 to 46.3 per cent between 1880 and 1890, and but 12.3 per cent between 1890 and 1900. The percentage in the western belt similarly fell from 16.8 per cent to 10.5 per cent and then to 6.9 per cent. The percentage in the Atlantic belt, however, increased from 27.1 per cent between 1870 and 1880 to 45.1 per cent between 1880 and 1890 and 80.8 per cent between 1890 and 1900.

The following table gives the native and foreign born population for each census since 1850, and the number and per cent of increase by decades:

TABLE 8.—*Native and foreign born population of continental United States, by census year, and number and per cent of increase, by decade: 1850 to 1900.*

Census year.	Population.		Increase since preceding census.		Per cent of increase.	
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
1900.....	65,653,299	10,341,276	12,280,596	1,091,716	23.0	11.8
1890.....	53,372,703	9,249,560	9,896,863	2,569,617	22.8	38.5
1880.....	43,475,840	6,679,943	10,484,098	1,112,714	31.8	20.0
1870.....	32,991,142	5,567,229	5,686,518	1,428,532	20.8	34.5
1860.....	27,304,624	4,138,697	6,357,350	1,894,095	30.3	84.4
1850.....	20,947,274	2,244,002				

The increase in native population during the fifty years covered by this table was 44,706,025; in foreign-born population, 8,096,674. These increases may be distributed by decades, as follows:

TABLE 9.—*Per cent distribution of increase in native and foreign born population, by decade: 1850 to 1900.*

Decade.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
1890-1900.....	27.5	13.5
1880-1890.....	22.1	31.7
1870-1880.....	23.5	13.7
1860-1870.....	12.7	17.6
1850-1860.....	14.2	23.4

For the native population, the largest increase occurred in the last decade, 1890 to 1900. This increase was made up in much larger numbers of native white one or both of whose parents were foreign-born, than the increase during previous decades. Undoubtedly the unprecedented immigration of the decade 1880 to 1890 was responsible for this; for the influx of a large body of immigrants in the productive period of life is bound to contribute materially to the increase of native-born population during the succeeding decade or two.

The second largest increase in native population occurred between 1870 and 1880, the third largest between 1880 and 1890, and the smallest increase of all in the civil-war decade, 1860 to 1870.

For the foreign-born population the largest increase took place in the decade 1880 to 1890, when times were prosperous and economic conditions normal. This decade saw also the greatest immigration of the whole century. The second largest increase occurred in the decade 1850 to 1860, largely made up of Irish and Germans, who were driven to the United States by economic and political unrest in their own countries. As these classes of immigrants came to stay, the increase in foreign-born population during the decade is very marked. The smallest increases occurred in the decades 1870 to 1880 and 1890 to 1900, and by almost identical figures. In the earlier decade the increase was a small one because of economic and financial depression. In the latter decade there was also an economic crisis, which had its effect not so much in checking immigration as in promoting the return of immigrants. Although the immigration between 1890 and 1900 was the second largest of the century, the increase in foreign-born population during the decade was the smallest for any of the five decades under consideration.

During three of the five decades the rate of increase of foreign-born population was greater than that of the native population. (See Table 8.) These were the decades 1850 to 1860, 1860 to 1870, and 1880 to 1890. From 1850 to 1860 the rate of growth of the foreign-born was nearly three times that of native population. In the following decade, 1860 to 1870, the rate of growth of foreign-born population was but three-fourths greater than that of native population, being 34.5 per cent as against 20.8 per cent for the native population. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase of native population was nearly twice as large as in the decade of the civil war, but the increase of the foreign-born fell off nearly one-fourth. The result was that for the first time since 1850 the rate of growth of the foreign-born was lower than that of the native population, being only 20 per cent as against 31.8 per cent for the native-born. In the decade between 1880 and 1890 the foreign-born population increased by an amount twice that of the preceding decade; and as the numerical increase of the native population at the same time fell off, the rate of increase of the foreign-born was again greater than that of the native population and by a considerable margin. The increase of the native population in the following decade, 1890 to 1900, was the largest in fifty years, but the increase of foreign-born population fell off, with the result that the rate of growth of the foreign-born population was only half as great as that of the native population.



The following table shows the distribution of foreign-born population in continental United States, by country of birth, 1850-1900:

TABLE 10.—*Foreign-born population of continental United States, by country of birth: 1850 to 1900.*

Country of birth.	1900.	1890. <sup>a</sup>	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
All foreign countries.....	10,341,276	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,138,793	2,210,839
Europe.....	8,871,895	8,020,608	5,744,311	4,936,618	3,805,701	2,031,867
Northwest Europe.....	3,845,289	4,056,160	3,212,431	2,867,926	2,271,661	1,358,887
United Kingdom.....	2,783,082	3,122,911	2,772,169	2,626,241	2,199,079	1,340,812
Ireland.....	1,615,459	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	961,719
Wales.....	93,586	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	29,868
England.....	840,513	909,092	664,160	555,046	433,494	278,675
Scotland.....	233,524	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,550
Scandinavia.....	1,062,207	933,249	440,262	241,685	72,582	18,075
Denmark.....	153,805	132,543	64,196	30,107	9,962	1,838
Norway.....	336,388	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	12,678
Sweden.....	572,014	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,625	3,559
Central Europe.....	3,878,649	3,447,564	2,325,931	1,919,813	1,399,114	609,239
Holland.....	104,931	81,828	58,090	46,802	28,281	9,848
Belgium.....	29,757	22,639	15,535	12,553	9,072	1,313
Luxemburg.....	3,031	2,882	12,836	5,802	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	115,593	104,069	88,621	75,153	53,327	13,358
Germany.....	2,663,418	2,784,894	1,966,742	1,690,533	1,278,075	583,774
Austria.....	275,907	123,271	38,663	30,508	25,061	946
Bohemia.....	156,891	118,106	85,361	40,289	.....	.....
Poland.....	383,407	147,440	48,557	14,436	7,298	.....
Hungary.....	145,714	62,435	11,526	3,737	.....	.....
East Europe.....	486,367	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,414
Finland.....	62,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	423,726	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,414
Southwest Europe.....	625,882	317,935	164,932	141,997	129,907	62,135
Portugal.....	30,608	15,996	8,138	4,542	4,116	1,274
Spain.....	7,050	6,185	5,288	3,841	4,244	3,113
France.....	104,197	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,870	54,069
Italy.....	484,027	182,580	44,535	17,212	11,677	3,679
Southeast Europe.....	33,457	3,726	1,981	692	456	192
Greece.....	8,515	1,887	770	380	328	86
Turkey.....	9,910	1,839	1,205	302	128	106
Roumania.....	15,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe (not specified).....	2,251	12,579	3,314	1,546	1,403	.....
America, outside United States.....	1,317,265	1,088,245	807,230	551,335	288,285	108,484
Canada.....	1,179,807	980,938	717,157	493,464	249,970	147,711
English.....	784,741	678,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	395,066	302,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	25,435	23,256	16,401	11,570	7,353	5,772
Cuba.....	11,081	.....	6,917	5,319	.....	.....
Other West Indies.....	14,354	.....	9,484	6,251	.....	.....
Mexico.....	103,393	77,853	68,399	42,435	27,466	13,317
Central America.....	3,897	1,192	707	301	233	141
South America.....	4,733	5,006	4,566	3,565	3,263	1,543
Asia.....	120,248	113,383	107,630	64,565	36,796	1,135
Japan.....	24,788	2,292	401	73	.....	.....
China.....	81,534	106,688	104,468	63,042	35,565	758
India.....	2,031	2,143	1,707	586	.....	.....
Asia (not specified).....	11,895	2,260	1,054	864	1,231	377
Africa.....	2,538	2,207	2,204	2,657	526	551
Australia.....	6,807	5,984	4,906	3,118	1,419	.....
Oceanic Islands.....	11,781	13,108	9,594	5,344	2,082	7588
Atlantic.....	9,768	9,739	7,641	4,434	1,361	.....
Pacific.....	2,013	3,369	1,953	910	721	7588
All others.....	10,742	6,012	4,068	3,592	3,984	8,214

<sup>a</sup> Not including Indian Territory.

<sup>b</sup> In the census of 1900 the number of persons born in Poland is given as follows: Poland (Austrian) 58,497; Poland (German) 150,210; Poland (Russian) 154,376; Poland (unknown) 20,324.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Newfoundland.

<sup>d</sup> British America.

<sup>e</sup> Not including Porto Rico.

<sup>f</sup> Hawaii only.

<sup>g</sup> Includes Hawaii.

<sup>h</sup> Includes persons born abroad but country not specified, and persons born at sea under a foreign flag.

Of the 2,210,839 foreign-born in continental United States in 1850, the Irish constituted 43.5 per cent, the Germans 26.4 per cent, and the English 12.6 per cent, these three peoples together furnishing 82.5 per cent of the total. In 1900, however, these three constituted less than half (49.5 per cent) of the total foreign-born. The Irish had declined from 43.5 to 15.6 per cent and the English from 12.6 to 8.1 per cent, while the Germans more nearly held their ground during the half century, furnishing over one-fourth (25.8 per cent) of the total immigrant population in 1900, a decline of less than 1 per cent below the proportion in 1850. While immigrants from the United Kingdom decreased in proportion from 60.6 to 26.9 per cent in fifty years, their neighbors, the Scandinavians, increased from 0.8 per cent in 1850 to 10.3 per cent in 1900, Sweden alone furnishing 5.5 per cent of the total foreign-born.

An equally conspicuous gain is that of immigrants from east Europe (including Finland and Russia, exclusive of Russian Poland), who constituted less than 1 per cent (0.5 per cent), or 35,722 persons, in 1880, but 4.7 per cent in 1900. In 1880 Italian immigrants furnished only 44,535, or 0.7 per cent of the total immigrant population, but in 1890 2 per cent, and in 1900, 4.7 per cent. In 1900 immigrants from the three countries of southeast Europe (Greece, Turkey, and Roumania) constituted only 0.3 per cent of the total, or 33,457 persons, the tide from this quarter appearing to have set in about twenty years later than that from Russia and thirty years after that from Italy. From countries outside of Europe there has been little increase or decrease in proportion of immigrants in the United States except in the case of Canada, the immigrants from that country constituting 6.7 per cent of the total in 1850, and 11.4 per cent in 1900.

The following table shows the increase of foreign-born from each contributing geographic division in each decade from 1850 to 1900:

TABLE 11.—*Increase in foreign-born population, by census decade and country of birth: 1850 to 1900.*

Country of birth.	1890 to 1900. <sup>a</sup>	1880 to 1890. <sup>a</sup>	1870 to 1880.	1860 to 1870.	1850 to 1860.
All foreign countries.....	1,091,729	2,569,604	1,112,714	1,428,436	1,927,954
Europe.....	851,287	2,276,297	807,693	1,130,917	1,773,834
Northwest Europe.....	<sup>b</sup> 210,871	843,729	344,505	596,265	912,774
United Kingdom.....	<sup>b</sup> 339,829	350,742	145,928	427,162	858,267
Ireland.....	<sup>b</sup> 256,050	16,938	<sup>b</sup> 1,256	244,523	649,585
Wales.....	<sup>b</sup> 6,493	16,777	8,769	28,770	15,895
England.....	<sup>b</sup> 68,579	244,932	109,114	121,552	154,819
Scotland.....	<sup>b</sup> 8,707	72,095	29,301	32,317	37,968
Scandinavia.....	128,958	492,987	198,577	169,103	54,507
Denmark.....	21,262	68,347	34,089	20,145	8,124
Norway.....	13,723	140,936	67,483	70,251	31,317
Sweden.....	93,973	283,704	97,005	78,707	15,066
Central Europe.....	431,085	1,121,633	406,118	520,699	780,875
Holland.....	23,103	23,738	11,288	18,521	18,433
Belgium.....	7,118	7,104	2,982	3,481	7,759
Luxemburg.....	149	<sup>b</sup> 9,954	7,034	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	11,524	15,448	13,468	21,826	39,969
Germany.....	<sup>b</sup> 121,476	818,152	276,209	414,458	692,301
Austria.....	152,636	84,608	8,155	5,447	24,115
Bohemia.....	38,785	32,745	45,072	.....	.....
Poland.....	235,967	98,883	34,121	7,138	.....
Hungary.....	83,279	50,909	7,789	.....	.....
East Europe.....	303,723	146,922	31,078	1,484	1,746
Russia.....	241,082	146,922	31,078	1,484	1,746

<sup>a</sup> Not including Indian Territory in 1890.

<sup>b</sup> Decrease.

TABLE 11.—*Increase in foreign-born population, by census decade and by country of birth: 1850 to 1900—Continued.*

Country of birth.	1890 to 1900. <sup>a</sup>	1880 to 1890. <sup>a</sup>	1870 to 1880.	1860 to 1870.	1850 to 1860.
<b>Europe—Continued.</b>					
Southwest Europe.....	307,947	153,003	22,935	12,090	67,772
Portugal.....	14,612	7,858	3,596	436	2,842
Spain.....	865	897	1,447	6403	1,131
France.....	68,977	6,203	69,431	6,532	55,801
Italy.....	301,447	138,045	27,323	5,535	7,998
Southeast Europe.....	29,731	1,745	1,289	236	264
Greece.....	6,628	1,111	386	22	242
Turkey.....	8,071	634	903	174	22
Europe (not specified).....	610,328	9,265	1,768	143	
America, outside United States.....	229,020	281,015	255,895	263,050	119,801
Canada.....	198,869	263,781	223,693	243,494	102,259
English.....	106,299				
French.....	92,570				
West Indies.....	2,179	6,855	4,831	4,217	1,581
Cuba.....			1,598		
Other West Indies.....			3,233		
Mexico.....	25,540	9,454	25,964	14,969	14,149
Central America.....	2,705	485	406	68	92
South America.....	6273	440	1,001	302	1,720
<b>Asia</b> .....	6,865	5,753	43,065	27,709	35,061
Japan.....	22,496	1,891	328		
China.....	625,154	2,220	41,426	27,477	34,807
India.....	6112	436	1,121		
Asia (not specified).....	9,635	1,206	190	6367	854
Africa.....	331	3	6453	2,131	625
Australia.....	823	1,078	1,788	1,699	
Oceanic Islands.....	61,327	3,514	4,230	3,262	(c)
Atlantic.....	29	2,098	3,207	3,073	
Pacific.....	61,356	1,416	1,043	189	(c)
All others <sup>d</sup> .....	4,730	1,944	476	6392	64,230

<sup>a</sup> Not including Indian Territory in 1890.<sup>b</sup> Decrease.<sup>c</sup> No increase estimated for the decade 1850-1860, since in 1850 the Oceanic and Pacific Islands included Hawaii only.<sup>d</sup> Includes persons born abroad but country not specified, and persons born at sea under a foreign flag.

The foregoing table presents an interesting record of the character of the increase of foreign-born population from census to census. For the first decade, 1850 to 1860, the countries furnishing the largest portions of the total increase were Germany and Ireland, with over 600,000 each, and England and Canada. For the second decade, 1860 to 1870, the leading countries in this regard were Germany, with over 400,000, Ireland and Canada, with over 200,000 each, and England. For the third decade, 1870 to 1880, the leading countries were Germany, with nearly 300,000, Canada, with over 200,000, and England. For the fourth decade, 1880 to 1890, they were Germany, with over 800,000, Sweden, Canada, and England, with over 200,000 each, and Russia, Norway, and Italy. For the fifth decade, 1890 to 1900, they were Italy, with 300,000, Russia and Poland, with over 200,000 each, and Canada and Austria. During this decade, for the first time, there appear large decreases, especially among the leading countries of the earlier decades. Ireland lost 250,000, Germany over 100,000, and England 70,000.

The table following shows the per cent of increase of foreign-born in each decade, by country of birth.

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of increase in foreign-born population, by census decade and country of birth: 1850 to 1900.*

Country of birth.	1890 to 1900. <sup>a</sup>	1880 to 1890. <sup>a</sup>	1870 to 1880.	1860 to 1870.	1850 to 1860.
All foreign countries.....	11.8	38.5	20.0	34.5	87.2
Europe.....	10.6	39.6	16.4	29.7	87.3
Northwest Europe.....	<sup>b</sup> 5.2	26.3	12.0	26.2	67.2
United Kingdom.....	<sup>b</sup> 10.9	12.7	5.6	19.4	64.0
Ireland.....	<sup>b</sup> 13.7	9	<sup>b</sup> 1	15.2	67.5
Wales.....	<sup>b</sup> 6.5	20.1	11.8	62.9	53.2
England.....	<sup>b</sup> 7.5	36.9	19.7	28.0	55.6
Scotland.....	<sup>b</sup> 3.6	42.4	20.8	29.8	53.8
Scandinavia.....	13.8	112.0	82.2	233.0	301.6
Denmark.....	16.0	106.5	113.2	202.2	442.0
Norway.....	4.3	77.6	59.1	159.7	247.0
Sweden.....	19.7	146.0	99.7	422.6	423.3
Central Europe.....	12.5	48.2	21.2	37.2	129.6
Holland.....	28.2	40.9	24.1	65.5	187.2
Belgium.....	31.4	45.7	23.8	38.4	590.9
Luxemburg.....	5.2	<sup>b</sup> 77.5	121.2	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	11.1	17.4	17.9	40.9	299.2
Germany.....	<sup>b</sup> 4.4	41.6	16.3	32.5	118.6
Austria.....	123.8	218.8	26.7	21.7	2,549.2
Bohemia.....	32.8	38.4	111.9	.....	.....
Poland.....	160.0	203.6	236.4	97.8	.....
Hungary.....	133.4	441.7	298.4	.....	.....
East Europe.....	166.3	411.3	609.2	47.0	123.5
Russia.....	132.0	411.3	609.2	47.0	123.5
Southwest Europe.....	96.9	92.8	16.2	9.3	109.1
Portugal.....	91.3	96.6	79.2	10.3	223.1
Spain.....	14.0	17.0	37.7	<sup>b</sup> 9.5	36.3
France.....	<sup>b</sup> 7.9	5.8	<sup>b</sup> 8.1	5.9	103.2
Italy.....	165.1	310.0	158.7	47.4	217.4
Southeast Europe.....	797.9	88.1	186.3	51.8	137.5
Greece.....	351.2	143.2	99.0	18.9	281.4
Turkey.....	438.9	52.6	299.0	135.9	20.8
Europe (not specified).....	<sup>b</sup> 82.1	279.6	114.4	10.2	.....
America, outside United States.....	21.0	34.8	46.4	91.2	71.1
Canada.....	20.3	36.8	45.3	97.4	69.2
English.....	15.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	30.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	9.4	41.8	41.8	57.4	27.4
Cuba.....	.....	.....	30.0	.....	.....
Other West Indies.....	.....	.....	51.7	.....	.....
Mexico.....	32.8	13.8	61.2	54.5	106.2
Central America.....	226.9	68.6	134.9	29.2	65.2
South America.....	<sup>b</sup> 5.5	9.6	28.1	9.3	111.6
Asia.....	6.1	5.3	66.7	75.5	3,141.9
Japan.....	981.5	471.6	449.4	.....	.....
China.....	<sup>b</sup> 23.6	2.1	65.7	77.3	4,592.0
India.....	<sup>b</sup> 5.2	25.5	191.3	.....	.....
Asia (not specified).....	426.3	114.4	22.0	<sup>b</sup> 29.8	226.5
Africa.....	15.0	1	<sup>b</sup> 17.0	405.1	<sup>b</sup> 4.5
Australia.....	13.8	22.0	57.3	119.7	.....
Oceanic Islands.....	<sup>b</sup> 10.1	36.6	79.5	156.7	( <sup>c</sup> )
Atlantic.....	3	27.5	72.3	225.8	.....
Pacific.....	<sup>b</sup> 40.2	72.5	114.6	26.2	( <sup>c</sup> )
All others <sup>d</sup> .....	78.7	47.8	13.3	<sup>b</sup> 9.8	<sup>b</sup> 1761.7

<sup>a</sup> Not including Indian Territory in 1890.<sup>b</sup> Decrease.<sup>c</sup> No increase estimated for the decade 1850-1860, since in 1850 the Oceanic and Pacific Islands included Hawaii only.<sup>d</sup> Includes persons born abroad but country not specified, and persons born at sea under a foreign flag.

Although the foregoing percentages are very interesting as showing general immigration currents, they are apt to be misleading unless studied in relation to the absolute numbers which they represent. For instance, the increase of 4,592 per cent in number of Chinese during the first decade, 1850 to 1860, represented in absolute figures an increase of 34,807 persons, while in the decade 1870 to 1880, when the increase in numbers was larger, being 41,426, the increase in percentage was notably less, being 65.7 per cent.

In northwest Europe Irish immigration was the earliest and also the first to subside, there being a decrease of 0.1 per cent during the decade 1870 to 1880. The Welsh, Scotch, and English show a decrease for the first time from 1890 to 1900. The increase in Scandinavians bids fair to change to a decrease; especially is this true of the Norwegians, who show only a 4.3 per cent increase during the decade 1890 to 1900.

In central Europe Germany has been the most important source of immigration since 1850, but during the decade 1890 to 1900 there was a decrease of 4.4 per cent in number of German immigrants in the United States, although in the preceding decade the increase was 41.6 per cent, representing nearly a million persons (818,152). The Bohemians, though of the earlier immigration, still increase steadily, the last decade showing a 32.8 per cent increase. Austria and Hungary, sources of recent immigration, show increases of 123.8 and 133.4 per cent, respectively, during the decade 1890 to 1900. The rate of increase of persons born in what was formerly Poland (including Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Poland) was 160 per cent during the decade 1890 to 1900.

Other European countries which may be looked to as sources of future immigration show percentage increases in the decade 1890 to 1900 as follows: Russia (including Finland), 166.3; Portugal, 91.3; Italy, 165.1; Greece, 351.2, and Turkey, 438.9.

Canada and Mexico are steady contributors to our population, showing increases of 20.3 and 32.8 per cent, respectively, during the decade 1890 to 1900.

Chinese immigration came to a standstill during the decade 1880 to 1890, after the first exclusion laws were passed in 1882, and in the decade 1890 to 1900 the Chinese in the United States decreased 23.6 per cent. Japanese immigration has just begun to be numerically significant, as indicated by an increase of 981.5 per cent during the decade 1890 to 1900, or 22,496 persons.

## CONCENTRATION IN CITIES.

## DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

In 1900 the 10,341,276 foreign-born residing in continental United States were distributed by class of place of residence as indicated in the following table:

TABLE 13.—*Distribution of foreign-born population of continental United States, by class of place of residence: 1900.*

Class of place of residence.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	10,341,276	100.0
Cities of 2,500 or over.....	6,859,078	66.3
100,000 or over.....	4,008,085	38.8
25,000 to 100,000.....	1,122,196	10.8
8,000 to 25,000.....	953,827	9.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	479,866	4.6
2,500 to 4,000.....	295,104	2.9
Smaller cities and country districts.....	3,482,198	33.7

From the preceding table it will be seen that 38.8 per cent of the foreign-born population of continental United States in 1900 resided in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants. The percentage in cities having a population of from 25,000 to 100,000 was 10.8, making the total percentage in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants 49.6, or practically one-half. The percentage in smaller cities, having a population of from 2,500 to 25,000, was 16.7, or one-sixth, and in country districts 33.7, or one-third.

To gauge the degree of concentration in cities indicated by these percentages, it is necessary to introduce corresponding percentages for the native population, which is done in the following table:

TABLE 14.—*Per cent distribution of native and foreign born population of continental United States, by class of place of residence: 1900.*

Class of place of residence.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Cities of 2,500 or over.....	36.1	66.3
100,000 or over.....	15.5	38.8
25,000 to 100,000.....	6.7	10.8
8,000 to 25,000.....	6.6	9.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	4.4	4.6
2,500 to 4,000.....	2.9	2.9
Smaller cities and country districts.....	63.9	33.7

The preceding table shows clearly that the foreign-born population of continental United States is concentrated in cities to a much greater degree than the native population. Of the total foreign-born population, 66.3 per cent reside in cities having a population of at

least 2,500, but only 36.1 per cent of the native population are so classed. The larger the cities, the greater the disparity between the percentages of foreign-born population and of native population residing in such cities.

The following table exhibits the concentration of foreign-born in cities from a somewhat different angle. There is shown the total population for each class of cities and for country districts in continental United States, the foreign-born population, and the ratio of foreign-born to total.

TABLE 15.—*Total population and number and per cent of foreign-born, in continental United States, by class of place of residence: 1900.*

Class of place of residence.	Total population.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6
Cities of 2,500 or over.....	30,583,411	6,859,078	22.4
100,000 or over.....	14,208,347	4,008,085	28.2
25,000 to 100,000.....	5,509,965	1,122,196	20.4
8,000 to 25,000.....	5,273,887	953,827	18.1
4,000 to 8,000.....	3,380,193	479,866	14.2
2,500 to 4,000.....	2,211,019	295,104	13.3
Smaller cities and country districts.....	45,411,164	3,482,198	7.7

The ratio of the foreign-born population to the total population of continental United States is shown by the preceding table to be 13.6 per cent. The percentage for cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants is 22.4 and that for country districts is 7.7. The percentage of foreign-born is thus three times as great in cities as in country districts. By class of city, the percentage of foreign-born decreases regularly with the size of city. In cities of at least 100,000 population the percentage of foreign-born is 28.2; in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 it is 20.4; in cities of 8,000 to 25,000, 18.1; in cities of 4,000 to 8,000, 14.2; and in cities of 2,500 to 4,000, 13.3.

The next table compares the native white of native parentage, native white of foreign parentage, and foreign-born white, as regards the number and percentage residing, in 1900, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. Figures for foreign-born white are used in preference to those for all foreign-born, as furnishing a more accurate basis of comparison with native white population.

TABLE 16.—*White population in cities of continental United States, by nativity: 1900.*

Nativity.	Total white population.	In cities having a population of 25,000 or over.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	66,809,196	18,529,154	27.7
Native-born (both parents native-born).....	40,949,362	6,621,617	16.2
Native-born (one or both parents foreign-born).....	15,646,017	6,833,875	43.6
Foreign-born.....	10,213,817	5,073,662	49.7

The preceding table shows that the greater the remove of a class from native white stock the greater is the percentage of that class in large cities. The proportion of each class of white population in cities of the specified size in 1900 is as follows: Native white of native parentage, 16.2 per cent; native white of foreign parentage (i. e., first remove), 43.6 per cent; foreign-born white (i. e., second remove), 49.7 per cent. The percentage for the three classes combined is 27.7.

The table next presented shows the increase in native and foreign born population, 1890 to 1900, and the extent to which this increase is found in cities and in country districts:

**TABLE 17.**—*Number and per cent distribution of native and foreign born population, and number and per cent of increase, by class of place of residence: 1890 and 1900.*

Class of place of residence.	Population.				Increase, 1890-1900.	
	Native-born.		Foreign-born.		Native-born.	Foreign-born.
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.		
Total .....	65,653,299	53,698,154	10,341,276	9,249,560	11,955,145	1,091,716
Cities of 2,500 or over .....	23,724,333	16,880,232	6,859,078	5,679,135	6,844,101	1,179,943
100,000 or over .....	10,200,262	6,613,312	4,068,085	3,084,648	3,586,950	923,437
25,000 to 100,000 .....	4,387,769	3,294,329	1,122,196	997,279	1,093,440	124,917
8,000 to 25,000 .....	4,320,060	3,357,180	953,827	897,877	962,880	55,950
4,000 to 8,000 .....	2,900,327	2,020,453	479,866	428,846	879,874	51,020
2,500 to 4,000 .....	1,915,915	1,594,958	295,104	270,485	320,957	24,619
Smaller cities and country districts .....	41,928,966	36,817,922	3,482,198	3,570,425	5,111,044	88,227

Class of place of residence.	Per cent distribution of population.				Per cent of increase, 1890-1900.	
	Native-born.		Foreign-born.		Native-born.	Foreign-born.
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.		
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.3	11.8
Cities of 2,500 or over .....	36.1	31.4	66.3	61.4	40.5	20.8
100,000 or over .....	15.5	12.3	38.8	33.4	54.2	29.9
25,000 to 100,000 .....	6.7	6.1	10.8	10.8	33.2	12.5
8,000 to 25,000 .....	6.6	6.3	9.2	9.7	28.7	6.2
4,000 to 8,000 .....	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.6	43.5	11.9
2,500 to 4,000 .....	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	20.1	9.1
Smaller cities and country districts .....	63.9	68.6	33.7	38.6	13.9	2.5

α Decrease.

The preceding table shows that of a total of 10,341,276 foreign-born persons in continental United States in 1900, 6,859,078, or 66.3 per cent, resided in cities of 2,500 or over. The number residing in smaller cities and in country districts, 3,482,198, constituted 33.7 per cent, or slightly over one-third, of the total foreign-born. Almost exactly inverse proportions are found among the native population, however, 63.9 per cent of a total of 65,653,299 residing in the smaller cities and country districts, and 36.1 per cent in the larger cities.



Of the total native population 15.5 per cent were in cities of over 100,000; of the total foreign-born 38.8 per cent were in such cities.

Comparing the figures for 1890 and 1900 it will be seen that in cities of 100,000 or over the native population shows an increase of 3,586,950, or a percentage increase of 54.2. This was sufficient to cause an advance in the proportion living in such cities from 12.3 per cent of the total native in 1890 to 15.5 per cent in 1900. The number of foreign-born living in cities of 100,000 increased 29.9 per cent between 1890 and 1900 and the proportion in cities of this size advanced from 33.4 per cent of the total foreign-born in 1890 to 38.8 per cent in 1900.

These figures indicate that there was a tendency toward concentration in the largest cities on the part of both native and foreign born. In the smaller cities and country districts, however, although the native-born show an absolute increase of 5,111,044, or 13.9 per cent, the foreign-born show a decrease of 2.5 per cent. The increase in native population in country districts was not sufficient to maintain its position relative to the large city population, however, the proportion in country districts declining from 68.6 per cent of the total in 1890 to 63.9 per cent in 1900.

The increase in foreign-born is an increase in city population entirely, and mostly in large city population. The increase in native-born, however, was more equally proportioned between cities and country districts.

These figures for native-born include negroes, native whites of native parentage, and native whites of foreign parentage, and therefore do not throw any light upon the relative positions of native whites of native parentage and those of foreign parentage. The growth and distribution of these two classes of whites in comparison with foreign whites are shown in the table following.

TABLE 18.—*Number and per cent distribution of white population and number and per cent of increase, by class of place of residence: 1890 and 1900.*

Class of place of residence.	Population.						Increase, 1890-1900.		
	Native white (both parents native-born).		Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).		Foreign white.				
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Native white (both parents or both native-born).	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).	Foreign white.
Total.....	40,949,362	34,475,716	15,646,017	11,503,675	10,213,817	9,121,867	6,473,646	4,142,342	1,091,950
Cities of 2,500 or over.....	12,262,484	8,927,000	9,462,693	6,480,942	6,780,969	5,603,425	3,335,484	2,981,751	1,177,544
100,000 or over.....	4,254,817	2,773,789	5,280,186	3,409,420	3,972,324	3,046,533	1,481,028	1,870,766	925,791
25,000 to 100,000.....	2,366,800	1,791,941	1,553,689	1,133,624	1,101,338	983,176	574,859	420,065	118,162
8,000 to 25,000.....	2,518,697	1,977,509	1,405,706	1,055,237	942,525	885,264	541,188	350,469	57,261
4,000 to 8,000.....	1,835,991	1,299,946	758,069	537,407	473,988	423,704	566,045	220,662	50,284
2,500 to 4,000.....	1,256,179	1,083,815	465,043	345,254	290,794	264,748	172,364	119,789	26,046
Smaller cities and country districts.....	28,686,878	25,548,716	6,183,324	5,022,733	3,432,848	3,518,442	3,138,162	1,160,591	a 85,594
Per cent distribution of population.									
Class of place of residence.	Native white (both parents native-born).		Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).		Foreign white.		Per cent of increase, 1890-1900.		
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Native white (both parents or both native-born).	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).	Foreign white.
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.8	36.0	12.0
Total.....	29.9	25.9	60.5	56.3	66.4	61.4	37.4	40.0	21.0
Cities of 2,500 or over.....	10.4	8.1	33.8	29.6	38.9	33.4	53.4	54.9	30.4
100,000 or over.....	5.8	5.2	9.9	9.8	10.8	10.8	32.1	37.1	12.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	6.1	5.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.7	27.4	33.2	6.5
8,000 to 25,000.....	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	43.5	41.1	11.9
4,000 to 8,000.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	15.9	34.7	9.8
2,500 to 4,000.....									
Smaller cities and country districts.....	70.1	74.1	39.5	43.7	33.6	38.6	12.3	23.1	a 2.4

a Decrease.

When the native white population is separated into two classes a striking contrast is seen in the distribution between city and country, for while 29.9 per cent of the native white of native parentage are in cities of at least 2,500 population and 70.1 per cent in the country, the distribution of the native white of foreign parentage shows 60.5 per cent in such cities and only 39.5 per cent in the country. The foreign-born white show a larger measure of concentration in cities than either of the other classes, 66.4 per cent of them being in cities and 33.6 per cent in the country. It should be noted that the word cities as here used is restricted to the cities having not less than 2,500 inhabitants, while the term country includes the smaller cities as well as the distinctively country districts.

Comparing 1890 and 1900 it will be seen that native whites of foreign parentage show the highest rates of increase in both city and country, or 40 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively. The increases for native whites of native parentage were 37.4 per cent in city population and 12.3 per cent in the country. The foreign white population increased 21 per cent in cities, but show a decrease of 2.4 per cent in the country.

If the increases in city and country are considered relative to the total increases it will be found that of a total increase of 6,473,646 in the native whites of native parentage, the cities of 100,000 or over contributed 1,481,028, or slightly over one-fifth, and the country 3,138,162, or nearly one-half. Among native whites of foreign parentage, of a total increase of 4,142,342 persons, 1,870,766, or slightly less than one-half, represented an increase in cities of at least 100,000 population, and 1,160,591, or a little over one-fourth, an increase in the country. Among foreign white, however, the net increase of 1,091,950 persons is almost all accounted for by the increase of 925,791 in cities of 100,000 or over, while in the country there was a decrease of 85,594 foreign white. The increase of foreign white was exclusively an increase of city population; the increase of native whites of foreign parentage was over two-thirds in the cities, while the increase of native whites of native parentage was nearly one-half in the country, this last proportion being, however, somewhat lower than might be expected when the fact is considered that 74.1 per cent of this class were in the country in 1890.

#### CONCENTRATION BY PRINCIPAL FOREIGN NATIONALITIES.

The "principal foreign nationalities" include 16 European and the 2 Canadian nationalities that have emigrated to the United States in greatest numbers.

The following table gives the number of each principal foreign nationality residing in continental United States in 1900, and the percentage in cities having in 1890 a population of 25,000 or over. This table utilizes the 1890 classification of cities in order to furnish a basis of comparison with the corresponding percentages for the year 1890.

TABLE 19.—*Number and per cent of total population of continental United States in cities having in 1890 a population of 25,000 or over, by country of birth: 1900.*

Country of birth.	Total in 1900.	In cities having a population of 25,000 or over in 1890.		
		Number in 1900.	Per cent in 1900.	Per cent in 1890.
All countries .....	75,994,575	18,582,151	24.5	22.3
Continental United States .....	65,633,299	13,691,377	20.9	18.6
All foreign countries .....	10,341,276	4,890,774	47.3	44.1
Russia .....	486,367	320,368	73.4	<sup>a</sup> 57.9
Italy .....	484,027	296,040	61.2	58.8
Poland .....	383,497	<sup>b</sup> 229,887	60.0	57.1
Ireland .....	1,615,459	966,189	59.8	56.0
Bohemia .....	156,891	89,498	51.3	48.3
Austria .....	275,907	136,915	49.6	48.3
Germany .....	2,663,418	1,297,474	48.7	47.7
France .....	104,197	50,105	48.1	45.7
Hungary .....	145,714	69,440	47.7	44.8
England .....	840,513	369,776	44.0	40.7
Scotland .....	233,524	101,884	43.6	41.2
Canada (English) .....	781,741	291,332	37.1	<sup>c</sup> 31.4
Switzerland .....	115,593	39,534	34.2	31.2
Canada (French) .....	395,066	132,253	33.5	(c)
Sweden .....	572,014	187,496	32.8	31.8
Wales .....	93,586	26,540	28.4	25.8
Denmark .....	153,803	37,439	24.3	23.2
Norway .....	336,388	70,845	21.1	20.8

<sup>a</sup> Including Finland.<sup>b</sup> Including German, Austrian, and Russian Poland, and Poland unknown.<sup>c</sup> French and English Canadians not given separately in 1890.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the nationalities vary greatly in their tendency to concentrate in large cities. Probably this is mainly due to differences in national characteristics, although to some degree it may be attributable to differences in periods of immigration. The Russians, with 73.4 per cent in large cities, the Italians, with 61.2 per cent, and the Poles, with 60 per cent, are all of the newer class of immigrants. On the other hand, the Danes and Norwegians, who have the smallest percentage in cities, were by no means the earliest immigrants to this country. The Germans, who are numerically the most important of the 18 nationalities, and represent an earlier immigration, reside in large cities to the extent of 48.7 per cent, a percentage almost exactly midway between the highest and lowest in the table. The Irish, who are the second most important nationality, have the high percentage of 59.8, although they are of an older class of immigrants and might be expected to be considerably dispersed. The third most important nationality, the English, are also an older type of immigrants, and have the comparatively low percentage of 44. A comparison of the figures for 1890 and 1900 shows an increasing percentage in cities for every nationality as well as for the total population.

## AGE.

The following table shows the distribution of each age group, by nativity:

TABLE 23.—*Per cent distribution of each age group, in continental United States, by nativity: 1900.*

Age group.	Native white (both parents native-born).	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).	Foreign white.	Total colored. <sup>a</sup>
All ages .....	53.9	26.6	13.4	12.1
Under 5 .....	59.6	26.2	.6	13.6
5 to 9 .....	58.3	26.1	1.7	13.9
10 to 14 .....	57.7	24.6	3.9	13.9
15 to 19 .....	56.0	23.1	7.4	13.4
20 to 24 .....	51.9	21.9	12.6	13.7
25 to 29 .....	49.1	22.3	16.8	11.7
30 to 34 .....	47.9	21.1	21.1	9.9
35 to 39 .....	46.3	19.8	23.7	10.2
40 to 44 .....	49.6	18.4	22.7	9.3
45 to 49 .....	51.7	13.8	24.3	10.1
50 to 54 .....	52.7	9.5	27.3	10.5
55 to 59 .....	54.5	7.9	29.1	8.6
60 to 64 .....	53.9	6.1	30.4	9.5
65 to 69 .....	55.3	4.9	31.5	8.2
70 to 74 .....	55.3	4.2	31.9	8.6
75 to 79 .....	57.0	4.3	30.6	8.1
80 to 84 .....	57.4	4.5	27.5	10.7
85 or over .....	53.9	4.6	23.9	17.5
Age unknown .....	55.9	4.1	12.4	27.7

<sup>a</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.

American stock of native white parentage constitutes 53.9 per cent of the total population of the United States. The highest percentage (59.6) of this class is found in the group of persons under 5 years, the proportion by age groups regularly decreasing until the group "35 to 39 years" is reached, which group stands lowest in percentage (46.3) of native white parentage. Thereafter, until the age of 85 years is reached, there is a gradual though irregular rise.

The proportion of native white persons of foreign parentage, also, is largest (26.2 per cent) in the age group "under 5 years." With the exception of one group (25 to 29 years), every group shows a decrease as the age increases until the age of 75 years is reached. Just the opposite is true of the foreign-born white (immigrants), however, the age group "under 5 years" constituting less than 1 per cent (0.6), and an increase in per cent of the total population taking place with every advance by age group except one (40 to 44 years), until the age of 75 years is reached, the highest percentage being 31.9 in the group "70 to 74 years."

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by age group, of the population comprised in each class of nativity:

TABLE 21.—*Population and per cent distribution, in continental United States, by nativity and age group: 1900.*

Age group.	Population.				
	All classes.	Native white (both parents native-born).	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).	Foreign white.	Total colored. <sup>a</sup>
All ages <sup>b</sup> .....	75,793,990	40,837,331	15,637,876	10,188,937	9,129,847
Under 20.....	33,681,074	19,534,444	8,453,389	1,072,872	4,620,369
20 to 44.....	28,632,443	14,077,733	6,003,381	5,334,072	3,217,257
45 to 64.....	10,399,976	5,509,927	1,039,960	2,831,646	1,018,442
65 or over.....	3,080,498	1,715,226	141,146	950,347	273,779

Age group.	Per cent distribution.				
	All classes.	Native white (both parents native-born).	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).	Foreign white.	Total colored. <sup>a</sup>
All ages <sup>b</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	44.4	47.8	54.1	10.5	50.6
20 to 44.....	37.8	34.5	38.4	52.4	35.2
45 to 64.....	13.7	13.5	6.6	27.8	11.2
65 or over.....	4.1	4.2	.9	9.3	3.0

<sup>a</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of persons of unknown age.

Of the total population of the United States, 44.4 per cent, or 9 of every 20 persons, are under 20 years of age, while the number of those in the most active period of life (20 to 44 years of age) constitutes 37.8 per cent, or over one-third of the total population.

Among the native whites having both parents native there is a slightly higher percentage (47.8) under 20 years of age, while the percentage (34.5) from 20 to 44 years of age is lower than the corresponding proportion in the total population.

Among the foreign-born white the proportion in the active period of life (20 to 44) constitutes over one-half (52.4 per cent) of the total foreign white population. Considering the fact that only 10.5 per cent of this class are under 20 years of age, it would seem that the net productivity or economic gain from this class would be greater than from any other if considered alone. However, in this connection must be considered the second generation of foreign parentage, represented by the native whites having one or both parents foreign-born. Of this class 54.1 per cent, or more than one-half of the total, are under 20 years of age. Nevertheless this class has a larger percentage (38.4) in the most active period of life (20 to 44) than has the class of whites of native parentage, and a smaller percentage over 45 years of age than either of the other classes of white population.

The colored population has about the same percentage (35.2) in the age group 20 to 44 years as have the native whites of native parentage, but a larger percentage (50.6) under 20 years of age, and a slightly less proportion over 45 years of age, or 14.2 per cent as compared with 17.7 per cent among the native whites of native parentage.

#### VOTING AGE AND CITIZENSHIP.

The figures for voting age and citizenship are not, of course, restricted to the number of actual voters, but comprise all those of the male sex who would be eligible to vote apart from educational, residential, or other limitations imposed by the national and state governments.

The following table shows the per cent increase of males of voting age, by nativity:

TABLE 22.—*Per cent increase of males of voting age, by nativity: 1890 to 1900.*

Nativity.	Males of voting age.		Increase.	
	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per cent.
Total <sup>a</sup> .....	21,102,982	16,940,311	4,162,671	24.6
Native white (both parents native-born).....	10,535,748	8,807,223	1,728,525	19.6
Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).....	3,458,556	2,159,273	1,308,283	60.8
Foreign white.....	4,914,173	4,242,360	671,813	15.8
Colored <sup>b</sup> .....	2,194,505	1,740,455	454,050	26.1

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>b</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that native white males of native parentage at least 21 years of age show an increase of 1,728,525, or 19.6 per cent, during the decade. The native white of foreign parentage show a smaller numerical increase, 1,308,283, but their percentage increase, 60.8, was over three times as large as that of the whites of native parentage. Immigrant whites increased only 15.8 per cent, or 671,813 in actual numbers, while the colored races show an increase of 26.1 per cent, or slightly over one-fourth.

The following table shows, for the States specified, the per cent foreign-born in the male population 21 years of age or over, 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 23.—*Per cent of foreign-born in the total male population 21 years of age or over of specified States: 1890 and 1900.*

States. <sup>a</sup>	Male population 21 years of age or over.					
	1900.			1890.		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States....	21,134,299	5,010,286	23.7	16,940,311	4,348,459	25.7
North Dakota.....	95,217	55,873	58.7	55,959	36,314	64.9
Minnesota.....	506,794	261,026	51.5	376,036	221,309	58.9
Wisconsin.....	570,715	257,527	45.1	461,722	244,384	52.9
Montana.....	101,931	43,694	42.9	65,415	29,973	45.8
Rhode Island.....	127,144	54,324	42.7	100,017	40,185	40.2
California.....	544,087	225,270	41.4	462,289	232,135	50.2
Massachusetts.....	843,465	347,731	41.2	665,009	257,094	38.7
Nevada.....	17,710	7,187	40.6	20,951	10,770	51.4
South Dakota.....	112,681	45,002	40.5	96,765	42,914	44.3
New York.....	2,184,965	838,136	38.4	1,769,649	685,462	38.7
Connecticut.....	280,340	107,092	38.2	224,092	78,419	35.0
Utah.....	67,172	25,233	37.6	54,471	24,525	45.0
Michigan.....	719,478	262,125	36.4	617,445	248,317	40.2
New Jersey.....	555,608	198,161	35.7	413,530	145,047	35.1
Washington.....	195,572	69,382	35.5	146,918	57,950	39.4
Illinois.....	1,401,456	468,882	33.5	1,072,643	390,317	36.4
Arizona.....	44,081	13,775	31.2	23,696	10,031	42.3
Nebraska.....	301,091	91,130	30.3	301,500	95,875	31.8
Wyoming.....	37,898	11,335	29.9	27,044	9,192	34.0
Oregon.....	144,446	42,523	29.4	111,744	37,415	33.5
Idaho.....	53,932	15,747	29.2	31,490	11,705	37.2
Colorado.....	185,708	51,773	27.9	164,920	50,340	30.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,817,239	487,149	26.8	1,461,869	397,440	27.2
New Hampshire.....	130,987	34,888	26.6	118,135	26,047	22.0
Iowa.....	635,298	158,025	24.9	520,332	155,670	29.9
Vermont.....	108,356	20,891	19.3	101,697	19,686	19.4
Ohio.....	1,212,223	226,254	18.7	1,016,464	218,841	21.5
Maine.....	217,663	38,732	17.8	201,241	30,470	15.1
Kansas.....	413,786	67,025	16.2	383,231	72,065	19.1
New Mexico.....	55,067	7,585	13.8	44,951	6,757	15.0
Maryland.....	321,903	42,687	13.3	270,738	42,589	15.7
Missouri.....	856,684	113,025	13.2	705,718	120,737	17.1
Delaware.....	54,018	6,816	12.6	47,559	6,152	12.9
District of Columbia.....	83,823	10,101	12.1	64,505	9,242	14.3
Texas.....	737,768	87,169	11.8	535,942	75,248	14.0
Indiana.....	720,206	73,317	10.2	595,066	73,358	12.3

<sup>a</sup> States in which at least 10 per cent of the total male population 21 years of age or over in 1900 was foreign-born.

The four States having the highest percentages of foreign-born in the total male population of voting age are North Dakota (58.7 per cent), Minnesota (51.5 per cent), Wisconsin (45.1 per cent), and Montana (42.9 per cent), all these States touching the Canadian border between the Rocky Mountains and Lake Michigan. The States with the largest numbers of foreign-born of voting age are New York with 838,136, Pennsylvania with 487,140, Illinois with 468,882, and Massachusetts with 347,731, these figures constituting 38.4, 26.8, 33.5, and 41.2 per cent of the total male populations of voting age in the respective States. The States with the lowest percentages are generally in the South or Middle West.

Comparing 1900 with 1890 it will be seen that decreases in the per cent of foreign-born are the rule, increases occurring in only six States, viz, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Maine.

The table next presented shows the per cents naturalized or having first papers in the foreign-born population 21 years of age or over of specified States.



TABLE 24.—*Per cent naturalized and per cent having first papers in the foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over of specified States: 1890 and 1900.*

States. <sup>a</sup>	Foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over.					
	1900.			1890.		
	Total.	Per cent—		Total.	Per cent—	
		Naturalized.	Having first papers.		Naturalized.	Having first papers.
Continental United States.....	5,010,286	56.9	8.2	4,348,459	58.5	5.4
Iowa.....	158,025	74.4	3.6	155,670	68.9	4.5
Minnesota.....	261,026	63.8	13.7	221,309	63.7	11.6
Wisconsin.....	257,527	47.0	30.0	244,384	64.7	11.6
South Dakota.....	45,602	58.6	17.4	42,914	66.7	13.2
North Dakota.....	55,873	56.5	18.9	36,314	48.9	20.3
Nebraska.....	91,130	59.5	15.8	95,875	64.5	8.7
Missouri.....	113,025	69.8	4.6	120,737	67.0	3.4
Indiana.....	73,317	60.6	13.4	73,358	75.9	4.7
District of Columbia.....	10,101	67.1	6.5	9,242	60.8	1.8
Illinois.....	468,882	69.7	3.5	390,317	62.1	4.3
Ohio.....	229,254	69.6	3.1	218,841	70.3	2.5
Kansas.....	67,025	61.6	10.9	73,065	69.4	6.6
Colorado.....	51,773	57.4	14.2	50,340	58.5	7.3
Michigan.....	262,125	58.6	11.9	248,317	56.8	8.9
Maryland.....	42,687	67.0	3.0	42,589	61.8	3.3
Montana.....	43,694	60.3	9.2	29,973	49.9	16.0
Utah.....	25,233	62.7	5.3	24,525	59.6	6.4
Idaho.....	15,747	58.0	8.9	11,705	55.2	7.2
Wyoming.....	11,335	55.2	9.8	9,192	47.6	11.7
Washington.....	69,382	57.0	8.0	57,950	51.2	11.8
New York.....	838,136	57.5	7.1	685,462	60.7	3.3
Delaware.....	6,816	60.4	4.1	6,152	56.8	1.9
New Jersey.....	198,161	55.3	6.5	145,047	60.3	3.4
Texas.....	87,169	43.1	17.0	75,248	54.4	5.4
Oregon.....	42,523	51.4	8.4	37,415	47.6	7.2
Nevada.....	7,187	52.3	3.6	10,770	54.1	2.5
Rhode Island.....	54,324	51.3	3.8	40,185	38.8	3.9
California.....	225,270	50.8	4.2	232,135	43.3	4.2
Pennsylvania.....	487,140	48.2	5.7	397,440	53.2	3.8
Connecticut.....	107,092	49.3	4.6	78,419	49.4	2.7
New Mexico.....	7,585	47.3	5.8	6,757	52.9	4.5
Vermont.....	20,891	45.8	3.1	19,686	47.0	2.5
Massachusetts.....	347,731	43.5	4.3	257,094	43.8	2.5
New Hampshire.....	34,888	40.2	2.7	26,047	38.9	2.6
Arizona.....	13,775	34.9	4.8	10,031	38.8	2.2
Maine.....	38,732	34.3	2.0	30,470	36.5	1.8

<sup>a</sup> States in which at least 10 per cent of the total male population 21 years of age or over in 1900 was foreign-born. The ranking of the States is according to the percentage of the foreign-born either naturalized or having first papers in 1900.

The five States which rank highest in the proportion of the foreign-born male population of voting age having either first or second naturalization papers are Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the two Dakotas. All these States are in the northwest, and the proportion having either first or second papers is over 75 per cent of the foreign-born males of voting age in each State. The next ten States in order (including the District of Columbia) have percentages ranging from 70 in Maryland to 75.3 in Nebraska, eight of these ten being in the West or Middle West. The next five States in order are Rocky Mountain States in the northwest, and the proportions having either first or second papers range from 65 per cent in Washington to 69.5 per cent in Montana. The percentages of the remaining States range from 36.3 in Maine to 64.6 in New York, all of these with the exception of Delaware being either in the North Atlantic division, which comprises the great majority of recent immigrants, or in those sections in which the Chinese or Mexicans are present in large proportions.

The following table shows the per cent of foreign-born in the male population 21 years of age or over of specified States and cities, 1890 and 1900:

TABLE 25.—*Per cent of foreign-born in the male population 21 years of age or over of specified States and cities: 1890 and 1900.*

States and cities, a	1900.		1890.	
	Total number of males 21 years of age or over.	Foreign-born.		Total number of males 21 years of age or over.
		Number.	Per cent.	
Massachusetts.....	843,465	347,731	41.2	665,009
Boston.....	176,068	82,580	46.9	137,910
Worcester.....	35,743	16,653	46.6	25,274
Fall River.....	26,842	17,810	66.4	18,993
Lowell.....	27,059	15,362	56.8	20,505
Cambridge.....	26,884	12,286	45.7	20,211
Lawrence.....	17,813	11,147	62.6	11,942
New Bedford.....	17,162	9,354	54.5	7,314
Holyoke.....	11,791	7,186	60.9	11,367
Fitchburg.....	9,102	4,285	46.9	9,083
Gloucester.....	9,245	4,738	51.2	.....
Rhode Island.....	127,144	54,324	42.7	100,017
Pawtucket.....	11,075	5,285	47.7	7,538
Woonsocket.....	7,363	4,477	60.8	3,556
Connecticut.....	280,340	107,092	38.2	224,092
Bridgeport.....	21,952	10,022	45.7	14,701
Waterbury.....	13,558	6,943	51.2	8,247
New Britain.....	8,041	4,473	55.6	.....
New York.....	2,184,965	838,136	38.4	1,769,649
New York.....	1,007,670	547,225	54.3	444,798
Buffalo.....	97,938	45,021	46.0	71,755
Yonkers.....	13,385	6,257	46.7	8,715
New Jersey.....	555,608	198,161	35.7	413,530
Newark.....	70,558	31,766	45.0	50,133
Jersey City.....	60,319	27,340	45.3	46,884
Paterson.....	29,648	16,504	56.0	20,875
Hoboken.....	17,089	10,001	58.0	12,034
Elizabeth.....	15,191	7,065	46.5	10,457
Bayonne.....	9,308	5,100	54.8	4,939
Passaic.....	7,552	4,914	65.1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,817,239	487,140	26.8	1,461,899
Scranton.....	28,075	13,641	48.6	20,053
McKeesport.....	9,812	4,556	46.4	.....
Ohio.....	1,212,223	226,254	18.7	1,016,464
Cleveland.....	111,522	57,144	51.2	73,948
Youngstown.....	13,591	6,278	46.2	8,977
Illinois.....	1,401,456	175,577	12.5	1,072,663
Chicago.....	511,048	273,360	53.5	331,593
Rockford.....	8,856	4,219	47.6	.....
Joliet.....	8,932	4,451	49.8	.....
Michigan.....	719,478	262,125	36.4	617,445
Detroit.....	78,855	40,359	51.2	55,476
Bay City.....	7,259	3,847	53.0	7,838
Wisconsin.....	570,715	257,527	45.1	461,722
Milwaukee.....	75,020	40,485	54.0	52,330
Superior.....	11,320	6,415	56.7	.....
Racine.....	8,283	4,441	53.6	.....
Oshkosh.....	7,513	3,379	45.0	.....
Minnesota.....	506,794	261,026	51.5	376,036
Minneapolis.....	63,711	30,256	47.5	56,301
Duluth.....	18,937	11,241	59.4	15,029
Montana.....	101,931	43,694	42.9	65,415
Butte.....	13,387	6,273	46.9	29,973
Washington.....	195,572	69,382	35.5	146,918
Tacoma.....	14,005	6,409	45.8	17,136
Oregon.....	144,446	42,523	29.4	111,744
Portland.....	38,353	17,374	45.3	22,253
California.....	544,087	225,270	41.4	462,299
San Francisco.....	128,985	66,734	51.7	116,350

a Includes all cities with a population of 25,000 or over in which at least 45 per cent of the total male population 21 years of age or over in 1900 was foreign-born. All States included which have cities of this class.

Of all males of voting age in the city of Fall River, Mass., in 1900, 66.4 per cent were foreign-born (66.9 per cent in 1890), this being a higher proportion than in any other city in the United States, the next highest being in Passaic, N. J., where it was 65.1 per cent. Among the largest cities New York stands high with 54.3 per cent (60.2 per cent in 1890), Milwaukee had 54 per cent (64.3 per cent in 1890), Chicago 53.6 per cent (59.9 per cent in 1890), and San Francisco 51.7 per cent (64.4 per cent in 1890).

Throughout the West decreases in proportion of foreign-born in the total population of voting age during the decade are conspicuous. In the eastern States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the change was less than 1 per cent either way, while in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut there were noteworthy increases during the decade.

The following table shows the percentages naturalized and having first papers in the foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over of specified States and cities, in 1890 and 1900:

TABLE 26.—*Per cent naturalized and per cent having first papers, in the foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over of specified States and cities: 1890 and 1900.*

States and cities. <sup>a</sup>	1900.			1890.		
	Foreign-born males 21 years of age or over.	Per cent—		Foreign-born males 21 years of age or over.	Per cent—	
		Naturalized.	Having first papers.		Naturalized.	Having first papers.
Massachusetts.....	347,731	43.5	4.3	257,094	43.8	2.5
Boston.....	82,580	52.5	4.4	63,731	49.7	2.4
Worcester.....	16,653	42.5	7.1	11,324	45.5	5.0
Fall River.....	17,810	61.1	2.7	12,705	44.5	2.1
Lowell.....	15,362	41.4	2.6	10,970	44.2	1.5
Cambridge.....	12,286	45.0	5.0	9,428	43.1	2.8
Lawrence.....	11,147	47.5	3.8	7,314	52.2	2.0
New Bedford.....	9,354	35.6	3.7	5,012	30.6	2.0
Holyoke.....	7,186	43.6	3.8	5,782	38.7	4.3
Fitchburg.....	4,265	36.3	5.5			
Gloucester.....	4,738	30.2	1.3			
Rhode Island.....	54,324	51.3	3.8	40,185	38.8	3.9
Pawtucket.....	5,285	59.9	4.8	3,556	46.8	4.0
Woonsocket.....	4,477	43.8	2.3			
Connecticut.....	107,092	49.3	4.6	78,419	49.4	2.7
Bridgeport.....	10,022	52.7	6.5	6,220	54.9	2.1
Waterbury.....	6,943	48.2	3.0	4,021	34.8	2.8
New Britain.....	4,473	51.0	4.5			
New York.....	838,136	57.5	7.1	685,462	60.7	3.3
New York.....	547,225	54.9	8.3	269,069	57.5	3.1
Buffalo.....	45,021	65.2	8.2	37,656	58.2	4.9
Yonkers.....	6,257	49.0	5.4	4,373	60.9	2.2
New Jersey.....	198,161	55.3	6.5	145,047	60.3	3.4
Newark.....	31,766	57.0	6.1	23,900	65.5	1.6
Jersey City.....	27,340	61.0	6.7	24,126	63.7	2.6
Paterson.....	16,594	59.2	6.4	12,106	62.6	3.6
Hoboken.....	10,001	62.4	8.8	7,699	59.7	6.0
Elizabeth.....	7,065	57.6	4.8	4,939	67.6	2.6
Bayonne.....	5,100	50.6	6.2			
Passaic.....	4,914	38.2	5.8			
Pennsylvania.....	487,140	48.2	5.7	397,440	53.2	3.8
Scranton.....	13,641	60.3	4.7	11,116	59.2	3.4
McKeesport.....	4,556	55.3	4.6			
Ohio.....	226,254	69.6	3.1	218,841	70.3	2.5
Cleveland.....	57,144	64.5	4.3	42,499	59.2	2.7
Youngstown.....	6,278	61.8	2.3	4,756	64.7	3.3
Illinois.....	468,882	69.7	3.5	390,317	62.1	4.3
Chicago.....	273,360	68.3	3.8	198,484	55.6	4.9
Rockford.....	4,219	72.3	2.3			
Joliet.....	4,451	60.2	2.7			
Michigan.....	262,125	58.6	11.9	248,317	58.8	8.9
Detroit.....	40,359	63.5	9.8	31,994	60.3	7.5
Bay City.....	3,847	69.4	6.3	4,568	56.5	10.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes all cities with a population of 25,000 or over in which at least 45 per cent of the total male population 21 years of age or over in 1900 was foreign-born. All States included which have cities of this class.

TABLE 26.—*Per cent naturalized and per cent having first papers, in the foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over of specified States and cities: 1890 and 1900.—Continued.*

States and cities. <sup>a</sup>	1900.			1890.		
	Foreign-born males 21 years of age or over.	Per cent—		Foreign-born males 21 years of age or over.	Per cent—	
		Naturalized.	Having first papers.		Naturalized.	Having first papers.
Wisconsin.....	257,527	47.0	30.0	244,384	64.7	11.6
Milwaukee.....	40,485	51.8	34.2	33,661	56.5	17.7
Superior.....	6,415	48.9	29.6	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	4,441	42.6	45.6	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	3,379	38.9	36.0	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	261,026	63.8	13.7	221,309	63.7	11.6
Minneapolis.....	30,256	62.2	14.9	29,473	57.5	12.5
Duluth.....	11,241	54.9	19.2	8,999	46.4	21.2
Montana.....	43,694	60.3	9.2	29,073	49.9	16.0
Butte.....	6,273	68.4	9.1	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	69,382	57.0	8.0	57,950	51.2	11.8
Tacoma.....	6,409	54.2	6.1	7,448	46.7	17.4
Oregon.....	42,523	51.4	8.4	37,415	47.6	7.2
Portland.....	17,374	38.2	5.4	11,828	35.1	5.7
California.....	225,270	50.8	4.2	232,135	43.3	4.2
San Francisco.....	66,734	57.6	3.5	75,204	44.8	2.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes all cities with a population of 25,000 or over in which at least 45 per cent of the total male population 21 years of age or over in 1900 was foreign-born. All States included which have cities of this class.

In Massachusetts 43.5 per cent of the total foreign-born male population 21 years of age or over are naturalized, and in the other specified States in the North Atlantic division it may be said that generally about one-half of the total are naturalized, New York standing highest with 57.5 per cent. Throughout the Middle and Northwest the per cent naturalized ranges generally between 60 and 70, except in Wisconsin, where the per cent naturalized is only 47. However, Wisconsin has a conspicuously large proportion of persons having first papers only, or 30 per cent, this peculiarity being explained in some measure by the Wisconsin voting laws, under which any immigrant may vote in a State election who has taken out first papers and resided in the State a year, while only first papers and ten days of residence are required for suffrage in city elections.

On the Pacific coast a little over one-half are naturalized, a slight increase being general since 1890.

In the large cities the proportion naturalized is generally over 50 per cent, viz, 52.5 in Boston, 54.9 in New York, 64.5 in Cleveland, 68.3 in Chicago, 63.5 in Detroit, 51.8 in Milwaukee, 62.2 in Minneapolis, and 57.6 in San Francisco. Instances of low percentages are found in some of the smaller cities of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Portland, Oreg. (38.2), and in Oshkosh, Wis. (38.9), although in the cities of Wisconsin nearly 17 of every 20 immigrants are either naturalized or in possession of first papers. Aliens are comparatively few also in Minneapolis and Duluth, where about three of every four immigrants have taken either the first or second degree in citizenship.

In the preceding tables on citizenship the total foreign-born male population over 21 years of age was the base of computation. In the table following, the base number includes only foreign-born white males 21 years of age or over who have resided at least five years in the United States.

TABLE 27.—*Citizenship of foreign-born white males 21 years of age or over who have been in the United States five years or over, by geographic division: 1900.*

Geographic division.	Total.	Naturalized.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	4,322,054	2,849,981	65.9
North Atlantic.....	1,784,596	1,095,137	61.3
North Central.....	1,813,513	1,319,970	70.8
South Atlantic.....	89,423	65,392	73.1
South Central.....	150,178	94,092	62.6
Western.....	434,344	275,390	63.4

Of all foreign-born males of voting age who are potential citizens (of at least five years' residence) 65.9 per cent, or nearly two of every three, have been naturalized. The lowest proportion of naturalized is found in the North Atlantic division (61.3 per cent). The highest proportion (73.1 per cent) is found in the South Atlantic division, but a proportion almost as high (70.8 per cent), representing twentyfold as many people, is found in the North Central division.

The following table shows, for 1900, the three foreign nationalities numerically the most significant in the white male population of voting age in those States in which at least 10 per cent of the population was foreign-born:

TABLE 28.—*Per cent foreign-born of the total white male population 21 years of age or over, and country of birth of the three ranking foreign nationalities, in specified States: 1900.*

[Only those States are included in this table in which at least 10 per cent of the male population of voting age was foreign-born.]

State.	Male population 21 years of age or over.							
	Total.	Per cent foreign-born.	Largest foreign nationality.		Second largest foreign nationality.		Third largest foreign nationality.	
			Country of birth.	Per cent of total.	Country of birth.	Per cent of total.	Country of birth.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.	21,134,299	23.7	Germany....	6.3	Ireland.....	3.4	England....	2.0
North Atlantic division:								
Maine.....	217,663	17.8	Canada, Eng.	6.7	Canada, Fr..	5.2	Ireland.....	2.1
New Hampshire.....	130,987	26.6	Canada, Fr..	12.3	Canada, Eng.	4.6	Ireland.....	4.0
Vermont.....	108,356	19.3	Canada, Fr..	6.4	Canada, Eng.	4.0	Ireland.....	3.1
Massachusetts.....	843,465	41.2	Ireland.....	12.1	Canada, Eng.	6.8	Canada, Fr..	5.9
Rhode Island.....	127,144	42.7	Ireland.....	11.1	Canada, Fr..	8.6	England.....	7.7
Connecticut.....	280,340	38.2	Ireland.....	10.6	Germany.....	5.4	Italy.....	3.6
New York.....	2,184,965	38.4	Germany.....	10.6	Ireland.....	8.0	Italy.....	3.8
New Jersey.....	555,608	35.7	Germany.....	10.3	Ireland.....	7.0	Italy.....	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	1,817,239	26.8	Germany...	5.7	Ireland.....	5.0	England.....	2.9
North Central division:								
Ohio.....	1,212,223	18.7	Germany...	8.3	Ireland.....	2.1	England.....	1.9
Indiana.....	720,206	10.2	Germany...	5.3	Ireland.....	1.1	England.....	.8
Illinois.....	1,401,456	33.5	Germany...	11.7	Ireland.....	3.9	Sweden.....	3.7
Michigan.....	719,478	36.4	Canada, Eng.	9.2	Germany...	8.4	England.....	3.3
Wisconsin.....	570,715	45.1	Germany...	20.5	Norway.....	5.5	Sweden.....	2.5
Minnesota.....	506,794	51.5	Sweden.....	11.8	Germany...	11.6	Norway.....	10.6
Iowa.....	635,298	24.9	Germany...	10.0	Sweden.....	2.4	Ireland.....	2.3
Missouri.....	856,684	13.2	Germany...	6.7	Ireland.....	1.8	England.....	1.8
North Dakota.....	95,217	58.7	Norway.....	16.8	Canada, Eng.	12.3	Germany...	6.5
South Dakota.....	112,681	40.5	Norway.....	9.1	Germany...	8.5	Russia.....	4.3
Nebraska.....	301,091	30.3	Germany...	11.3	Sweden.....	4.2	Bohemia.....	2.5
Kansas.....	431,786	16.2	Germany...	5.2	Sweden.....	1.9	England.....	1.8
South Atlantic division:								
Delaware.....	54,018	12.6	Ireland.....	4.2	Germany...	2.2	Poland.....	1.4
Maryland.....	321,903	13.3	Germany...	16.5	Ireland.....	1.8	Russia.....	1.4
District of Columbia	83,823	12.1	Germany...	3.7	Ireland.....	3.3	England.....	1.4
South Central division:								
Texas.....	737,768	11.8	Mexico.....	4.1	Germany....	3.4	England....	.7
Western division:								
Montana.....	101,931	42.9	Ireland.....	6.2	Canada, Eng.	6.0	England.....	4.8
Idaho.....	53,932	29.2	England.....	4.1	Germany...	3.6	Sweden.....	3.2
Wyoming.....	37,898	29.9	England.....	3.7	Germany...	3.7	Sweden.....	3.0
Colorado.....	185,708	27.9	Germany...	4.6	England.....	4.0	Sweden.....	3.2
New Mexico.....	55,067	13.8	Mexico.....	5.7	Germany...	1.6	England.....	1.1
Arizona.....	44,081	31.2	Mexico.....	14.3	China.....	2.9	England.....	2.4
Utah.....	67,172	37.6	England.....	12.9	Denmark.....	5.8	Sweden.....	4.3
Nevada.....	17,710	40.6	China.....	6.8	Italy.....	5.7	Ireland.....	4.4
Washington.....	195,572	35.5	Germany...	5.3	Canada, Eng.	5.0	Sweden.....	4.1
Oregon.....	144,446	29.4	China.....	6.3	Germany...	5.4	England.....	2.4
California.....	544,087	41.4	China.....	7.0	Germany....	6.7	Ireland.....	5.0

The 36 States specified in the preceding table are mostly in the North and West, the entire South Central division (except Texas) and all but three of the South Atlantic States having less than 10 per cent foreign-born among males of voting age. Of these omitted States only 3 have any one nationality that constitutes over 1 per cent of the total males of voting age, the highest being in Kentucky, where the Germans constitute 3.6 per cent of the total.

Of the States specified in the table the Germans are the numerically predominant nationality in 15 instances; this people ranks second 9 times and takes third rank once. The English take first rank in 3 States and second in 1. Conspicuous, however, is the number of States in which the English rank third, there being 13 such. The French Canadians rank first in New Hampshire and Vermont and the English Canadians in Maine and Michigan. In Oregon, California, and Nevada the Chinese are the leading foreign nationality, while the Mexicans take first rank in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. It must be remembered, however, that this means first rank only among the foreign-born, and that in these 6 States predominated by Mexicans and Chinese the population is generally sparse, as in Nevada and Arizona, or the percentage of foreign-born is low, as in Texas, where 88.2 per cent of the total are native-born. California is an exception, for the population is large and the per cent of foreign-born is high (41.4), the Germans constituting 6.7, the Irish 5, and the Chinese 7 per cent of the total male population of voting age.

The number of times each nationality takes rank is shown in the following table:

TABLE 29.—Nationalities ranking first, second, and third in number of males of voting age in States specified in the preceding table, by country of birth: 1900.

Country of birth.	First.	Second.	Third.
Germany.....	15	11	1
Ireland.....	5	9	6
England.....	3	1	13
Canada, English.....	2	6	0
Canada, French.....	2	2	1
Sweden.....	1	3	7
China.....	3	1	0
Mexico.....	3	0	0
Norway.....	2	1	1
Italy.....	0	1	3
Denmark.....	0	1	0
Russia.....	0	0	2
Bohemia.....	0	0	1
Poland.....	0	0	1
Total number of States .....	36	36	36

#### ILLITERACY AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

An illiterate in census statistics is a person at least 10 years of age who can not read and write any language. If a person is unable to write he is generally unable to read, but in 1900, of a total of 6,180,069 illiterates, 955,843, or 15.5 per cent, were able to read but unable to write. In the following tables these partial illiterates are counted as "illiterate."

In the native white population 10 years of age or over, 4.6 per cent are illiterate, as compared with 12.9 per cent in the foreign-born white population. Among children 10 to 14 years of age the difference is not so great, illiteracy among those born in the United States being 3.4 per cent as against 5.6 per cent among those born abroad. In cities with 25,000 inhabitants or over the proportions illiterate are still lower, or 0.3 per cent among native white children and 3.9 per cent among foreign-born white children, the corresponding figures in smaller cities and country districts being 4.3 and 7.6 per cent, respectively.

In continental United States the proportion illiterate of native white children of foreign parentage (0.9 per cent) is notably less than that of native white children of native parentage (4.4 per cent). This difference must be ascribed to the fact that the foreign-born are largely concentrated in cities and have better educational advantages than those afforded in country districts, where the children of native parentage more generally reside. This lower proportion of illiteracy in cities than in country districts is general in the population over 10 years of age. If literacy is an index of Americanization it would seem that the second generation of foreign parentage could be better assimilated in cities than in country districts.

The following table shows, by nativity, the per cent of illiterates in the population of each grand division, in 1900:

TABLE 30.—*Per cent illiterate in the population 10 years of age or over of continental United States, by geographic division and nativity: 1900.*

Geographic division.	Population 10 years of age or over.			Native white (both parents native-born).		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States...	57,949,824	6,180,069	10.7	30,310,261	1,734,764	5.7
North Atlantic.....	16,692,161	976,536	5.9	7,699,683	133,345	1.7
North Central.....	20,281,866	858,322	4.2	10,436,150	295,415	2.8
South Atlantic.....	7,616,159	1,821,346	23.9	4,447,906	535,163	12.0
South Central.....	10,124,215	2,318,579	22.9	6,198,648	719,392	11.6
Western.....	3,235,423	205,286	6.3	1,527,874	51,449	3.3

Geographic division.	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born).			Foreign white.			Colored. <sup>a</sup>		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	10,926,401	178,847	1.6	10,014,256	1,287,135	12.8	6,698,906	2,979,323	44.5
North Atlantic.....	4,029,853	58,707	1.4	4,620,656	734,424	15.8	341,969	50,060	14.6
North Central.....	5,300,323	68,257	1.2	4,095,121	383,976	9.3	450,272	110,674	24.6
South Atlantic.....	300,716	6,367	2.1	205,209	226,437	12.8	2,662,328	1,253,479	47.1
South Central.....	525,118	35,575	6.7	342,942	78,339	22.8	3,057,507	1,485,273	48.6
Western.....	770,391	9,941	1.2	750,328	63,959	8.5	186,830	79,937	42.8

<sup>a</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.



The preceding table shows that in the northern divisions the average proportion of illiterates is about 5 per cent. In the southern States, largely owing to the presence of negroes, the percentage of illiteracy is more than four times as high as in the North. The Western division has about 1 per cent more illiterates proportionally than have the northern States.

Among native whites of native parentage the percentage of illiterates is lowest (1.7) in the North Atlantic division, increasing gradually to the West. In the South the per cent of illiterate whites of native parentage is comparatively high, being between 11 and 12. The native population of immigrant parentage shows less illiteracy than do the whites of native parentage, or about 1.3 per cent in the North and West and about 6 per cent throughout the South.

The percentage of illiteracy among the immigrants themselves is lowest in the North Central division (9.3), higher in the North Atlantic (15.8) than in the South Atlantic States (12.8), but highest in the South Central States, where 22.8 per cent are illiterate. The negroes are less illiterate in the North Atlantic division than the white immigrants, but in the South nearly one-half are illiterate.

The following table is especially interesting as an index of the educational condition of the children of immigrants in city and country:

TABLE 31.—*Per cent illiterate in the population 10 years of age or over in cities and in country districts, by geographic division and nativity: 1900.*

Geographic division.	Cities having a population of 25,000 or over.					Cities having a population of less than 25,000 and country districts.				
	Total.	Native white (both parents native-born.)	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born.)	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>a</sup>	Total.	Native white (both parents native-born.)	Native white (one or both parents foreign-born.)	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>a</sup>
Continental United States.	5.7	0.8	0.7	11.6	24.4	12.5	6.7	2.4	14.0	48.0
North Atlantic.....	5.8	.6	.7	13.7	12.1	5.9	2.1	2.6	19.9	18.5
North Central.....	5.7	.7	.6	8.6	16.5	.4	3.2	1.6	9.9	29.4
South Atlantic.....	10.4	1.6	1.1	11.7	29.2	26.1	13.3	3.6	14.4	49.3
South Central.....	12.5	2.3	1.6	12.7	33.8	24.0	12.2	9.9	27.1	50.1
Western.....	2.8	.3	.3	5.4	20.4	7.6	4.2	1.8	10.1	49.9

<sup>a</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.

The foregoing table shows greater literacy in the larger cities, 5.7 per cent of the population being illiterate, as against 12.5 per cent in the rural districts and small towns. The proportion of illiterate immigrants is generally over 10 per cent in the city and country, but it is notable that the second generation, of foreign-born parentage, shows even less illiteracy than the native stock of native white parentage, except in the North Atlantic division, where there is approximate equality. In the North Atlantic division there is 13.7 per cent of illiteracy in the city population among foreign-born whites, while among the native-born of foreign parentage there is less than 1 per cent (0.7) of illiteracy. In the small towns and country districts of the same division the second generation of foreign parentage shows only 2.6 per cent illiterate, although the proportion illiterate among immigrants

is 19.9 per cent. The native-born of foreign parentage are 9.9 per cent illiterate in the country districts of the South Central division. This is a rather large proportion, but it represents comparatively few persons, as the majority of those of foreign parentage are in the North.

The following table shows the per cent illiterate in the male population 21 years of age or over in cities of 25,000 or more, and in smaller cities and country districts, by nativity and grade of citizenship:

TABLE 32.—*Per cent illiterate in the male population 21 years of age or over in cities and in country districts, by nativity and citizenship: 1900.*

Nativity and citizenship.	Cities having a population of 25,000 or over.			Cities having a population of less than 25,000 and country districts		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Total</b> .....	5,885,644	339,223	5.8	15,248,655	1,949,247	12.8
Native white.....	3,231,316	25,290	.8	10,783,111	662,291	6.1
Native colored <sup>a</sup> .....	331,921	80,856	24.4	1,777,665	929,955	52.3
<b>Foreign-born</b> .....	2,322,407	233,077	10.0	2,687,879	357,001	13.3
Naturalized.....	1,358,985	64,667	4.8	1,490,996	115,678	7.8
First papers.....	160,808	16,669	10.4	251,982	32,131	12.8
Alien.....	500,800	120,486	24.1	500,795	153,422	30.6
Unknown.....	301,814	31,225	10.4	444,106	55,770	12.6

<sup>a</sup> Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.

In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants the percentage of illiteracy among males of voting age is 5.8, while for smaller cities and country districts it is much higher, being 12.8. Less than 1 per cent of native whites of the larger cities would be disfranchised by the enforcement of a literacy requirement, but a higher percentage, 6.1, would be affected in the country districts. Among colored races the proportion illiterate is 24.4 per cent in the larger cities and 52.3 per cent in the smaller cities and country districts. Of all immigrant males of voting age 1 of every 10 is illiterate in the larger cities and 1 of every 8 in the smaller cities and country districts, the proportions for the same urban groups being 24.1 and 30.6 per cent among aliens, 10.4 and 12.7 per cent among those having first papers, and 4.8 and 7.8 per cent—least of all—among naturalized immigrants.

In the preceding tables on illiteracy, persons are considered illiterate only when they can not read or write any language, either English or foreign.

The table following shows, for 1890 and 1900, the percentage of foreign-born whites 10 years of age or over unable to speak English, in each grand division.

**TABLE 33.**—*Per cent unable to speak English in the foreign-born white population 10 years of age or over, by geographic division: 1890 and 1900.*

Geographic division.	1900.			1890.		
	Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States...	10,014,256	1,217,280	12.2	8,786,887	1,371,044	15.6
North Atlantic.....	4,620,656	585,617	12.6	3,720,601	509,670	13.7
North Central.....	4,095,121	471,418	11.5	3,908,466	690,756	17.7
South Atlantic.....	205,209	19,518	9.5	196,454	25,265	12.9
South Central.....	342,942	85,661	25.0	307,458	82,954	27.0
Western.....	750,328	55,066	7.3	653,908	62,399	9.5

The preceding table indicates that there has been a gain in ability to speak English among white immigrants in each grand division.

The largest gain was in the North Central division, where the percentage unable to speak English declined from 17.7 in 1890 to 11.5 in 1900. The least decline in proportion unable to speak English was in the North Atlantic division, from 13.7 per cent in 1890 to 12.6 per cent in 1900. In the South Central division one of every four white immigrants is unable to speak English. In the Western division is found the lowest percentage unable to speak English—only 7.3 in 1900—the large proportion of English, Irish, and Canadians present in this division partly explaining its low proportion of non-English-speaking foreign-born.

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**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
EMIGRATION CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.**

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**For the complete report on emigration conditions in Europe  
see Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 4.**

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## EMIGRATION CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

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In the summer of 1907 Commissioners Dillingham (chairman), Latimer, Howell, Bennet, Burnett, and Wheeler visited Europe for the purpose of making a general survey of emigration causes and conditions in countries which are the chief sources of the immigration movement to the United States. The commissioners sailed from Boston May 18 for Naples and, with the exception of Mr. Wheeler, who conducted supplementary investigations for about two months, reached New York on the return voyage September 6.

In the course of the inquiry the Commission, or individual commissioners, visited Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Finland, Greece, Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, Roumania, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, France, England, Ireland, and Scotland. The general plan followed by the Commission included a study of the natural and artificial causes of emigration, classes emigrating, and the character of emigrants, the attitude of various European governments toward emigration, the effects of emigration on various European countries, emigration control and the inspection of emigrants abroad, the emigration of criminals and other classes debarred by the United States law and the effect of that law on European immigration to this country.

The capital of each country, the principal ports at which emigrants for the United States embark, and wherever feasible the chief emigrant-furnishing districts of southern and eastern Europe, were visited. Much of the available time was necessarily given to consultation with officials of the various countries included in the inquiry and with American diplomatic and consular officers and others acquainted with the emigration situation in Europe. In the course of the investigation the commissioners prepared memoranda covering all phases of the subject under consideration. When deemed necessary, formal hearings were resorted to; interviews were recorded, in detail or in substance; considerable carefully prepared information, including expressions of opinion by government officials and others, was secured; and a large quantity of governmental and other documents and exhibits was collected. This material was carefully considered in the preparation of this feature of the Commission's general report. In addition to the data secured by the Commission there was made available by the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization a digest of unpublished reports by representatives of the bureau who visited Europe in 1906 to investigate various phases of the subject under consideration. Following the commissioners' visit to Italy, the Royal Italian Agricultural Commission investigated emigration conditions in Basilicata and Calabria, and the report resulting from this inquiry was placed



at the disposal of the Immigration Commission by the Italian authorities. The two reports last mentioned have been freely used and duly accredited. Other sources considered in the preparation of the reports were largely official publications of foreign governments, and in some cases authoritative unofficial publications were employed.

The Commission's report upon this topic is divided into two parts. The first is a discussion of recent European immigration to the United States and the more general features of the emigration situation in Europe, while the second part deals more particularly with emigration conditions in the various countries which are now the chief sources of immigration to the United States. It is the purpose of the report to show the causes and character of the present movement of population from Europe to the United States and other matters necessary to an understanding of the situation.

In studying this situation in the various countries which are now the chief sources of our immigration, the Commission considered the possibility and feasibility of international agreements as a measure for regulating the movement of population between such countries and the United States. Naturally such information as was secured in that regard can not be included in the Commission's report to the Congress. There seems to be every assurance, however, that agreements with certain European governments for the control of the movement, especially with a view to preventing the emigration of criminals and other undesirables, are entirely within the range of possibility.

#### OLD AND NEW EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

In studying the emigration situation in Europe the Commission was not unmindful of the fact that the widespread apprehension in the United States relative to immigration is chiefly due to the changed character in the movement of population from Europe in recent years. Because of this, European immigration, for the purposes of this report, is divided into two general classes, which for convenience of reference may be designated as the old and the new immigration. The former class includes immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, which countries from 1819 to 1883 furnished about 95 per cent of the total movement of population from Europe to the United States, while the latter class, or new immigration, includes immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Syria, and Turkey, which countries in the year 1907 furnished 81 per cent of the total number of European immigrants admitted to the United States.

The crest of the wave in which the old immigration predominated was reached in 1882, the crest of the new, thus far, in 1907, and a survey of European immigration in those years as shown by the following table indicates in detail the change in its character geographically.

TABLE 1.—*European immigration to the United States, fiscal years 1882 and 1907, by country.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Country.	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent distribution.	
	1882.	1907.			1882.	1907.
Austria-Hungary.....	29,150	338,452	309,302	.....	4.5	28.2
Belgium.....	1,431	6,396	4,965	.....	.2	.5
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	11,359	11,359	.....	.....	.9
Denmark.....	11,618	7,243	.....	4,375	1.8	.6
France, including Corsica.....	6,004	9,731	3,727	.....	.9	.8
German Empire.....	250,630	37,807	.....	212,823	38.7	3.2
Greece.....	126	36,580	36,454	.....	(b)	3.0
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	32,159	285,731	253,572	.....	5.0	23.8
Netherlands.....	9,517	6,637	.....	2,880	1.5	.6
Norway.....	29,101	22,133	.....	6,968	4.5	1.8
Poland.....	4,672	(a)	(a)	(a)	.7	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	1,436	9,608	8,172	.....	.2	.8
Roumania.....	65	4,384	4,319	.....	(b)	.4
Russian Empire.....	16,918	258,943	242,025	.....	2.6	21.6
Spain.....	378	5,784	5,406	.....	.1	.5
Sweden.....	64,607	20,589	.....	44,018	10.0	1.7
Switzerland.....	10,844	3,748	.....	7,096	1.7	.3
Turkey in Europe.....	69	20,767	20,698	.....	(b)	1.7
United Kingdom:						
England.....	82,394	56,637	.....	25,757	12.7	4.7
Ireland.....	76,432	34,530	.....	41,902	11.8	2.9
Scotland.....	18,937	19,740	803	.....	2.9	1.6
Wales.....	1,666	2,660	1,004	.....	.3	.2
Not specified.....	4	.....	.....	4	(b)	(b)
Europe, not specified.....	38	107	69	.....	(b)	(b)
Total Europe.....	648,186	1,199,536	551,380	.....	100.0	100.0

\* In 1907 Poland is included under Austria-Hungary, German Empire, and Russian Empire.

† Less than 0.05 per cent.

The following table shows the number of European immigrants admitted to the United States in 1882 and 1907, classified according to old and new immigration, as previously explained:

TABLE 2.—*European immigration to the United States, fiscal years 1882 and 1907, by class.*

Class.	Year.		Per cent distribution.	
	1882.	1907.	1882.	1907.
Old immigration.....	563,175	227,851	86.9	19.0
New immigration.....	84,973	971,608	13.1	81.0
Not specified.....	38	107	(a)	(a)
Total.....	648,186	1,199,566	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Because of this radical change in the character of European immigration to the United States in recent years the Commission in its various lines of investigation has paid particular attention to the peoples of southern and southeastern Europe who have come to this country as immigrants. For the same reason the investigation in Europe was made especially with a view to securing information relative to conditions general in the south and east of Europe, so far as such conditions were in any way related to the subject under consideration.

## ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TOWARD EMIGRATION.

All European countries except Russia and Turkey recognize the right of their people to emigrate. Under the Russian law citizens of the Empire are in general forbidden to leave the country to take up a permanent residence elsewhere, but the fact that Russia in 1907 was third among the emigrant-furnishing nations of Europe indicates that the law in this regard is practically obsolete. The same is true as regards the Turkish law upon this subject. From a sentimental standpoint emigration is, with a few exceptions, a matter of national regret. In some countries military reasons inspire a not inconsiderable degree of opposition, for the reason that emigrants as a rule are of an age which makes them liable to military service. There appears to be, also, a well-grounded and increasing objection to emigration in some sections of Europe because of the economic loss resulting from the exodus of so many agricultural and other laborers. In general, however, it may be said that emigration is recognized as a phenomenon controlled almost entirely by irresistible economic forces which practically compel an attitude of acquiescence on the part of governments.

Some European countries, notably France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Belgium, have experienced no emigration problem of importance in more recent times. At one time Germany was the leading emigrant-furnishing nation of the world but this has now ceased to be the case. During the period when the emigration movement from northern and western Europe to the United States was at its greatest height, Denmark was somewhat affected. The movement from Denmark, however, was never so large as from other Scandinavian countries. The United Kingdom is still a source of considerable immigration to the United States, but the movement is smaller than formerly, and the number now emigrating is not sufficiently large to create an emigration problem. There is also a considerable movement of population from the United Kingdom, or more particularly from England and Scotland, to Canada and other parts of the British Empire, but this is encouraged and in a measure assisted, for England is the only country in Europe which openly promotes, or at least sanctions and assists in, the emigration of public charges. Such assisted emigration, however, is directed to Canada or other British colonies instead of to the United States.

The European countries most concerned in the matter of emigration at the present time are Norway, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Greece, Turkey, and the Balkan States, and so far as practicable the Commission has considered the attitude of these countries toward the present movement of their people to the United States.

In most European countries the government exercises some measure of control over emigration. Generally, however, this control concerns merely the welfare of the emigrant in protecting him from exploitation and ill treatment before embarkation and during his voyage at sea. Some countries also take a deep interest in the welfare of their citizens who as emigrants have left their native land.

The attitude of some governments toward emigration is naturally influenced to a greater or less extent by the permanency of such emigration. As stated elsewhere, the newer immigration to the United

States from southern and eastern Europe is to a considerable degree a movement of transient industrial workers, rather than persons who emigrate with the purpose of becoming actual settlers in another country. While it is a fact that many who come to the United States as intending transients eventually become permanent residents, it is also true that many continue in a transient state, and thus retain a more than sentimental interest in their native countries. Whatever may be the value, in an economic sense, of this latter class of immigrants to the country in which they may temporarily reside, it is certain that they are an important factor in promoting the general economic welfare of several European countries. The advantage in this regard is in great part due to the large and constant flow of so-called immigrant money into such countries from the United States. The greater part of this money is sent to countries or sections of countries where low economic conditions prevail, and its uplifting effect in many places is recognized. Another quite important factor in this regard is the immigrant who returns to resume a permanent residence in his native country with more or less capital acquired in the United States. Through the purchase and development of land or in other enterprises these returned immigrants have naturally benefited the communities in which they reside. It may be stated also that the introduction of American ideas and methods has, in many cases, proved a valuable adjunct to American-earned capital.

On the other hand, emigration from some provinces of southern and eastern European countries has been so great that a shortage in the supply of common labor has resulted. This claim was frequently made to members of the Commission by landowners and others in various countries. It appears also that a relatively large increase in wages has occurred in sections from which large numbers of immigrants have been drawn.

In brief, it may be stated that employers of labor may, through excessive emigration, be affected by a shortage of labor and a consequent rise in wages. But on the other hand, the economic condition of the laboring classes from which the great majority of emigrants are drawn is favorably affected, not only by remittances from the United States but by increased wages at home.

#### CHARACTER OF EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

The present-day emigration from Europe to the United States is for the most part drawn from country districts and smaller cities or villages and is composed largely of the peasantry and unskilled laboring classes. This is particularly true of the races or peoples from countries furnishing the newer immigration, with the conspicuous exception of Russian Hebrews, who are city dwellers by compulsion. Emigration being mainly a result of economic conditions, it is natural that the emigrating spirit should be strongest among those most seriously affected, but notwithstanding this the present movement is not recruited in the main from the lowest economic and social strata of the population. In European countries, as in the United States, the poorest and least desirable element in the population, from an economic as well as a social standpoint, is found in the larger cities, and as a rule such cities furnish comparatively few emigrants. Neither do the average or typical emigrants of to-day represent the

lowest in the economic and social scale even among the classes from which they come, a circumstance attributable to both natural and artificial causes. In the first place, emigrating to a strange and distant country, although less of an undertaking than formerly, is still a serious and relatively difficult matter, requiring a degree of courage and resourcefulness not possessed by weaklings of any class. This natural law in the main regulated the earlier European emigration to the United States, and under its influence the present emigration represents the stronger and better element of the particular class from which it is drawn.

A most potent adjunct to the natural law of selection, however, is the United States immigration act, the effect of which in preventing the emigration, or even attempted emigration, of at least physical and mental defectives is probably not generally realized. The provisions of the United States immigration law are well known among the emigrating classes of Europe, and the large number rejected at European ports, or refused admission after reaching the United States, has a decided influence in retarding emigration, and naturally that influence is most potent among those who doubt their ability to meet the law's requirements.

In its study of the character of European emigration the Commission confined itself to the ordinary characteristics and conditions of the various races which make for their desirability or undesirability as immigrants to the United States. The character of the various races from an ethnological standpoint has also been given attention and a comprehensive study in this regard forms a part of the Commission's general report under the title "Dictionary of races or peoples."<sup>a</sup>

In addition to more general observations relative to the character of European emigration, the sex, age, occupation, and degree of education are essential to an understanding of the present-day immigrant.

For the purpose of this discussion data relative to the above-mentioned items have been compiled for an eleven years' period, 1899-1909, and the results classified according to the old and new immigration previously mentioned. In this instance, however, the classification is by race or people, rather than country of origin, which arrangement is permitted by the fact that the data employed have since 1899 been so recorded by the Bureau of Immigration. In what follows the old and new immigration will be considered to include the following races or peoples:

Old: Dutch and Flemish, English, French, German, Irish, Scandinavian, Scotch, and Welsh.

New: Armenian; Bohemian and Moravian; Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin; Croatian and Slovenian; Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian; Finnish; Greek; Hebrew; North Italian; South Italian; Lithuanian; Magyar; Polish; Portuguese; Roumanian; Russian; Ruthenian; Slovak; Spanish; Syrian;<sup>b</sup> and Turkish.

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<sup>a</sup> Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 5. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

<sup>b</sup> Nearly all Syrian and a considerable number of Turkish immigrants come from Turkey in Asia, but for convenience and because they are so closely allied to the people of Turkey in Europe they are classed here as a part of the new immigration from Europe.

## SEX.

Classified by sex, there appears a wide difference among the various races of immigrants, as is shown by the following table covering this item in detail for the eleven years 1899 to 1909, inclusive:

TABLE 3.—*European immigration (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909 inclusive, by sex and by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Armenian.....	20,990	15,596	5,394	74.3	25.7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	91,727	52,237	39,490	56.9	43.1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	82,261	78,947	3,314	96.0	4.0
Croatian and Slovenian.....	295,981	251,919	44,062	85.1	14.9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	20,735	24,799	1,986	92.6	7.4
Dutch and Flemish.....	74,646	46,889	25,757	65.5	34.5
English.....	355,116	219,222	135,894	61.7	38.3
Finnish.....	136,038	89,505	46,473	65.8	34.2
French.....	94,676	55,502	39,174	58.6	41.4
German.....	682,995	405,863	277,132	59.4	40.6
Greek.....	177,827	109,726	8,101	95.4	4.6
Hebrew.....	990,182	561,616	428,566	56.7	43.3
Irish.....	401,342	189,611	211,731	47.2	52.8
Italian, North.....	341,888	268,123	73,765	78.4	21.6
Italian, South.....	1,719,260	1,351,719	367,541	78.6	21.4
Lithuanian.....	152,544	108,417	44,127	71.1	28.9
Magyar.....	310,049	225,272	84,777	72.7	27.3
Polish.....	820,716	567,992	252,724	69.2	30.8
Portuguese.....	62,240	38,515	26,725	59.0	41.0
Roumanian.....	68,505	62,636	5,869	91.4	8.6
Russian.....	66,280	56,104	10,176	84.6	15.4
Ruthenian.....	119,468	88,416	31,052	74.0	26.0
Scandinavian.....	534,269	327,448	206,821	61.3	38.7
Scotch.....	112,230	71,392	40,838	63.6	36.4
Slovak.....	345,111	242,620	102,491	70.3	29.7
Spanish.....	45,214	37,402	7,812	82.7	17.3
Syrian.....	50,592	34,487	16,105	68.2	31.8
Turkish.....	11,671	11,239	432	96.3	3.7
Welsh.....	18,508	11,996	6,512	64.8	35.2
Others.....	923	658	265	71.3	28.7
Total.....	8,213,034	5,667,928	2,545,106	69.0	31.0

The striking predominance of males does not apply to all races composing the new immigration, but the tendency in this regard is sufficient to create a wide difference between the old and new classes, as is indicated by the following table:

TABLE 4.—*European immigration (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909 inclusive, by class and sex.*

Class.	Number.			Per cent.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Old immigration.....	2,273,782	1,329,923	943,859	58.5	41.5
New immigration.....	5,939,252	4,338,005	1,601,247	73.0	27.0
Total.....	8,213,034	5,667,928	2,545,106	69.0	31.0

## AGE.

The element of age among European immigrants of both classes and all races is conspicuous because of the large proportion included in the age group of 14 to 44 years, as shown by the following table, covering European immigration of the old and new classes for the eleven years 1899 to 1909, classified by age groups:

TABLE 5.—*European immigration (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909 inclusive, by class and age groups.*

Class.	Number.				Per cent.		
	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years or over.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years or over.
Old immigration .....	2,273,782	290,164	1,828,382	155,236	12.8	80.4	6.8
New immigration .....	5,939,252	723,810	4,958,124	257,318	12.2	83.5	4.3
Total .....	8,213,034	1,013,974	6,786,506	412,554	12.3	82.6	5.0

The striking feature with regard to the age of immigrants, and indeed one of the most striking and significant features of European immigration to the United States in any regard, is the fact that so many of the immigrants are of the producing and so few are of the dependent age.

## OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

Occupation is an important factor in estimating the character of emigration, as it indicates the probable general industrial status of immigrants after admission to the United States. For convenience immigrants may be divided into the following general classes as regards occupation: Professional, skilled laborers, farm laborers, farmers, common laborers, servants, miscellaneous, and no occupation, the last named including women and children.

The distribution of occupations among European immigrants by race or people during the eleven years 1899 to 1909 is shown by the following table:

TABLE 6.—*Occupation of European immigrants (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909 inclusive, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Number.								Total.
	Profes- sional.	Skilled laborers.	Farm laborers.	Farm- ers.	Common laborers.	Serv- ants.	Mis- cella- neous.	No occu- pation. <sup>a</sup>	
Armenian .....	370	5,971	3,080	377	2,481	1,588	738	6,385	20,990
Bohemian and Moravian .....	748	22,601	8,247	1,580	7,341	13,995	1,010	36,505	91,727
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin .....	107	2,608	36,746	2,782	34,755	683	289	4,291	82,261
Croatian and Slovenian .....	228	13,952	80,167	4,290	146,278	17,558	683	32,825	295,981
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian .....	31	2,523	7,178	569	12,837	668	180	2,799	26,785
Dutch and Flemish .....	1,708	13,111	7,139	3,106	10,579	3,558	2,842	32,543	74,646
English .....	20,041	105,707	4,902	4,954	24,928	27,851	29,071	137,662	355,116
Finnish .....	314	6,380	5,604	1,520	68,243	27,581	414	25,982	136,038

<sup>a</sup> Including women and children.

TABLE 6.—Occupation of European immigrants (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, by race or people—Continued.

Race or people.	Number.								Total.
	Profes- sional.	Skilled laborers.	Farm laborers.	Farm- ers.	Common laborers.	Serv- ants.	Mis- cella- neous.	No occu- pation. <sup>a</sup>	
French.....	5,903	20,829	5,372	1,680	8,942	10,331	6,094	35,525	94,676
German.....	14,550	125,594	72,733	12,021	84,531	78,803	27,944	266,819	682,995
Greek.....	594	13,632	33,253	2,092	104,472	3,892	3,957	15,935	177,827
Hebrew.....	6,836	362,936	9,633	908	66,311	61,611	36,219	445,728	990,182
Irish.....	4,264	41,486	15,717	6,047	106,497	161,844	8,454	57,033	401,342
Italian, North.....	3,006	56,854	51,349	5,656	128,579	21,465	5,809	69,170	341,888
Italian, South.....	5,586	199,024	420,262	12,290	587,540	76,440	17,572	400,546	1,719,200
Lithuanian.....	148	8,243	29,918	355	64,174	19,819	291	29,596	152,544
Magyar.....	1,281	20,966	102,456	1,586	82,501	29,558	1,465	70,236	310,049
Polish.....	1,193	41,541	162,372	2,549	320,061	111,100	1,752	180,148	820,716
Portuguese.....	192	3,076	3,023	400	22,363	12,869	1,396	21,921	65,240
Romanian.....	139	1,852	38,285	217	20,411	1,617	261	5,723	68,505
Russian.....	843	5,348	20,323	862	24,803	2,273	863	10,965	66,280
Ruthenian.....	97	2,095	38,633	322	44,336	18,046	81	15,858	119,468
Scandinavian.....	5,076	86,921	30,060	11,009	158,967	131,760	7,598	102,878	534,269
Scotch.....	4,219	42,589	2,235	1,484	6,353	9,125	7,290	38,935	112,230
Slovak.....	184	12,088	85,419	1,899	124,201	39,417	440	81,463	345,111
Spanish.....	1,504	15,000	2,483	837	6,095	1,808	5,356	11,531	45,214
Syrian.....	396	7,360	9,756	1,762	6,797	3,548	3,242	17,731	50,592
Turkish.....	117	822	3,510	619	4,878	154	515	1,056	11,671
Welsh.....	585	6,517	440	332	1,277	1,426	816	7,115	18,508
Others <sup>b</sup> .....	2	48	.....	41	434	5	10	383	923
Total.....	80,322	1,247,674	1,290,295	84,146	2,282,565	890,093	172,652	2,165,287	8,213,034

Race or people.	Per cent.							
	Profes- sional.	Skilled laborers.	Farm laborers.	Farm- ers.	Com- mon laborers.	Serv- ants.	Miscel- laneous.	No occu- pation. <sup>a</sup>
Armenian.....	1.8	28.4	14.7	1.8	11.8	7.6	3.5	30.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.8	24.6	9.0	1.7	8.0	14.9	1.1	39.8
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	.1	3.2	44.7	3.4	42.2	.8	.4	5.2
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.1	4.7	27.1	1.4	49.4	5.9	.2	11.1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzego- vinian.....	.1	9.4	26.8	2.1	47.9	2.5	.7	10.4
Dutch and Flemish.....	2.4	17.6	9.6	4.2	14.2	4.8	3.8	43.6
English.....	5.6	29.8	1.4	1.4	7.0	7.8	8.2	38.8
Finnish.....	.2	4.7	4.1	1.1	50.2	20.3	.3	19.1
French.....	6.2	22.0	5.7	1.8	9.4	10.9	6.4	37.5
German.....	2.1	18.4	10.6	1.8	12.4	11.5	4.1	39.1
Greek.....	.3	7.7	18.7	1.2	58.7	2.2	2.2	9.0
Hebrew.....	.7	36.7	1.0	.1	6.7	6.2	3.7	45.0
Irish.....	1.1	10.3	3.9	1.5	26.5	40.3	2.1	14.2
Italian, North.....	.9	16.6	15.0	1.7	37.6	0.3	1.7	20.2
Italian, South.....	.3	11.6	24.4	.7	34.2	4.4	1.0	23.3
Lithuanian.....	.1	5.4	19.6	.2	42.1	13.0	.2	19.4
Magyar.....	.4	6.8	33.0	.5	26.6	9.5	.5	22.7
Polish.....	.1	5.1	19.8	.3	39.0	13.5	.2	22.0
Portuguese.....	.3	4.7	4.6	.6	34.3	19.7	2.1	33.6
Romanian.....	.2	2.7	55.9	.3	29.8	2.4	.4	8.4
Russian.....	1.3	8.1	30.7	1.3	37.4	3.4	1.3	16.5
Ruthenian.....	.1	1.8	32.3	.3	37.1	15.1	.1	13.3
Scandinavian.....	1.0	16.3	5.6	2.1	29.8	24.7	1.4	19.3
Scotch.....	3.8	37.9	2.0	1.3	5.7	8.1	6.5	34.7
Slovak.....	.1	3.5	24.8	.6	36.0	11.4	.1	23.6
Spanish.....	3.3	33.2	5.5	1.9	14.8	4.0	11.8	25.5
Syrian.....	.8	14.5	19.3	3.5	13.4	7.0	6.4	35.0
Turkish.....	1.0	7.0	30.1	5.3	41.8	1.3	4.4	9.0
Welsh.....	3.2	35.2	2.4	1.8	6.9	7.7	4.4	38.4
Others <sup>b</sup> .....	.2	5.2	.....	4.4	47.0	.5	1.1	41.5
Total.....	1.0	15.2	15.7	1.0	27.8	10.8	2.1	26.4

<sup>a</sup> Including women and children.<sup>b</sup> 119 Austrians, 800 Hungarians, 4 Transylvanians.



According to the old and new immigration classification the distribution of occupations is as follows:

TABLE 7.—*Occupation of European immigrants (including Syrian) to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909 inclusive, by class of immigration.*

Occupation.	Number.		Per cent distribution.	
	Old immigration.	New immigration.	Old immigration.	New immigration.
Professional.....	56,406	23,916	2.5	0.4
Skilled laborers.....	442,754	804,920	19.5	13.6
Farm laborers.....	138,598	1,151,697	6.1	19.4
Farmers.....	40,633	43,513	1.8	.7
Common laborers.....	402,074	1,880,491	17.7	31.7
Servants.....	424,698	465,395	18.7	7.8
Miscellaneous.....	90,109	82,543	4.0	1.4
No occupation.....	678,510	1,486,777	29.8	25.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,273,782</b>	<b>5,939,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The relatively large proportion of skilled laborers, the smaller proportion of unskilled, and the almost total absence of farm laborers among Hebrew immigrants practically places that race with the older immigration so far as occupations are concerned, and the elimination of Hebrews from the above table makes possible a clearer illustration of the comparative occupational status of the old and new immigration, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 8.—*Occupation of European immigrants (including Syrian) to the United States, Hebrews excepted, fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, by class of immigration.*

Occupation.	Number		Per cent distribution.	
	Old immigration.	New immigration (Hebrews excepted).	Old immigration.	New immigration (Hebrews excepted).
Professional.....	56,406	17,080	2.5	0.3
Skilled laborers.....	442,754	441,984	19.5	8.9
Farm laborers.....	138,598	1,142,064	6.1	23.1
Farmers.....	40,633	42,605	1.8	.9
Common laborers.....	402,074	1,814,180	17.7	36.7
Servants.....	424,698	403,784	18.7	8.2
Miscellaneous.....	90,109	46,324	4.0	.9
No occupation.....	678,510	1,041,049	29.8	21.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,273,782</b>	<b>4,949,070</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

An analysis of this table shows that about 60 per cent of the new immigration, Hebrew excepted, during the eleven years considered was composed of farm and other unskilled laborers, while these classes furnished about 25 per cent of the older immigration. The per cent of skilled laborers is much higher in the older class of immigrants, but the reverse is true of servants, which may be accounted

for by the fact that females are relatively fewer among the newer immigrants. The percentage of farmers as distinguished from farm laborers is higher in the older immigration, but the actual number is so small in either case that it is unimportant except to emphasize the fact that landowners or independent farmers irrespective of race do not, as a rule, emigrate to the United States.

## LITERACY IN EUROPE.

In none of the factors under consideration, unless it be that of permanence of residence, is there so wide a difference between the old and new classes of immigration as in the matter of degree of education, as will be noted from the following table, which shows the extent of illiteracy among the various races or peoples of European immigrants admitted to the United States during the eleven years 1899 to 1909:

TABLE 9.—*Number and per cent of illiterates 14 years of age and over among European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Number of persons 14 years of age or over admitted.	Persons 14 years of age or over who could neither read nor write.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Armenian.....	18,404	4,433	24.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	72,702	1,246	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	80,854	33,759	41.8
Croatian and Slovenian.....	283,270	103,156	36.4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	26,123	10,789	41.3
Dutch and Flemish.....	58,525	2,767	4.7
English.....	302,657	3,419	1.1
Finnish.....	123,415	1,681	1.4
French.....	81,449	4,401	5.4
German.....	566,578	28,854	5.1
Greek.....	170,514	45,960	27.0
Hebrew.....	744,395	101,544	25.7
Irish.....	381,095	10,233	2.7
Italian, North.....	311,243	36,869	11.8
Italian, South.....	1,517,768	822,113	54.2
Lithuanian.....	140,540	68,555	48.8
Magyar.....	a 283,430	b 32,205	11.4
Polish.....	742,753	263,177	35.4
Portuguese.....	49,799	33,960	68.2
Roumanian.....	67,029	23,232	34.7
Russian.....	61,287	23,607	38.5
Ruthenian.....	113,931	58,070	51.0
Scandinavian.....	483,049	2,168	.4
Scotch.....	95,073	682	.7
Slovak.....	312,954	75,914	24.3
Spanish.....	41,000	6,004	14.6
Syrian.....	42,463	22,978	54.1
Turkish.....	11,468	6,722	58.9
Welsh.....	15,191	309	2.0
Others.....	102	18	17.6
Total.....	7,199,061	1,918,825	26.7

a Including 693 "Hungarians" in 1899.

b Including 35 "Hungarians" in 1899.

The foregoing table classified according to the old and new immigration is as follows:

TABLE 10.—*Number and per cent of illiterates 14 years of age or over among European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States, fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, by class of immigration.*

Class.	Number of persons 14 years of age or over admitted.	Persons 14 years of age or over who could neither read nor write.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Old Immigration .....	1,983,617	52,833	2.7
New Immigration .....	5,215,444	1,865,992	35.8
Total .....	7,199,061	1,918,825	26.7

Whether the high percentage of illiteracy among the newer immigrants is due chiefly to environment or to inherent racial tendencies can not well be determined. The former would seem to be the more equitable explanation were it not for the fact that races living under practically the same material and political conditions show widely varying results. Conspicuous in this regard are the Germans, the majority of whom now come from Austria-Hungary and Russia, as compared with other races from those countries.

As suggested by the foregoing tables showing the degree of education among the various races of European immigrants coming to the United States, illiteracy exists in the various countries of Europe in widely different degrees. Comparison, however, in respect to the amount of illiteracy which prevails in specific countries is difficult because of the different means by which data relative to it are secured in the several countries. In some of the European states the military recruitment records afford the only measure of the literacy of the population, and of course an illiteracy rate based on such records is open to the objection that it is representative only of a selected class and not of the total population over an age at which they might be expected to read and write. For the purposes of an immigration study, however, data of this nature are valuable for the reason that immigrants and recruits are, as a rule, drawn from the same classes in the population. Unfortunately data relative to the literacy of recruits are not available for all European countries, a most important omission being Russia, which is among the three largest immigrant-furnishing nations of Europe. However, the following table, which shows the per cent of illiteracy among the recruits of twelve European countries, compared with the illiteracy among native white males 21 to 24 years of age in the United States, will be of interest. With the exception noted, the test of literacy in each case is ability to read and write.

TABLE 11.—*Per cent of illiteracy among the recruits in various European countries, and among native white males 21 to 24 years of age in the United States.*

Country.	Percent of illiteracy.	Date.	Source.
Belgium.....	9.1	1907	Hübner's "Tabellen," 1909, p. 93.
Denmark.....	.20	1897	Do.
France.....	3.5	1906	Statesman's Yearbook, 1909, p. 751.
German Empire.....	.04	1906	Do.
Greece.....	30.00	(a)	Hübner's "Tabellen," 1909, p. 93.
Italy.....	30.6	195	Italia Annuario Statistico, 1905-1907.
Netherlands.....	1.9	1907	Nederland Jaarlijfers, 1907, p. 51.
Roumania.....	69.0	1900-1904	Annarul Statistico al Romaniei, 1907.
Servia.....	52.1	1906	Servie-Annuaire Statistique, 1906, p. 712.
Sweden.....	.59	1904	Statesman's Yearbook, 1908, p. 1238.
Switzerland.....	0.1	1908	Statesman's Yearbook, 1910, p. 1253.
United Kingdom.....	1.4	1904-1905	Do.
United States.....	3.8	1900	Twelfth Census of the United States, Supplementary Analysis.

\*Date not given.

\* Unable to read.

While not conclusive as to literacy among the total population of the various countries considered, the data above presented tend to substantiate common knowledge that while illiteracy is at a minimum in northern and western Europe it is widespread in the southern and eastern countries which contribute largely to the present tide of immigration to the United States.

Statistics relative to literacy based on census records are available for some of the principal immigrant-furnishing countries of Europe. These data are based on such different proportions of the population in various countries that comparisons with each other or with the United States are difficult and in most cases impossible, but nevertheless they are valuable and interesting for the purposes of this report.

The following table shows the per cent of illiterates among a certain proportion of the population of the countries specified, the test of literacy, except as noted, being the ability to read and write.

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of illiteracy in the population of specified European countries and of the United States.*

Country.	Per cent of illiteracy.	Date.	Basis.	Source.
Austria.....	23.8	1900	Persons 6 years of age or over..	Oesterr. Statist. Handbuch, 1907, p. 6.
Belgium.....	21.9	1900	Total population.....	Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique, 1906, p. 74.
Finland.....	a 1.2	1900	Population 15 years of age or over.	Statistiske Årsbok, 1907, p. 32.
Hungary.....	41.0	1900	Total civil population 6 years of age or over.	Magyar Statisztikai Évköny, 1905, p. 324.
Italy.....	48.5	1905	Population 6 years of age or over.	Italia Annuario Statistico, 1905-1907, p. 245.
Portugal.....	75.1	1900	.....do.....	Statesman's Yearbook, 1908, p. 1367.
Roumania.....	61.4	1899	Population 10 years of age or over.	Annarul Statistico al Romaniei, 1907, p. 5.
Russia.....	72.0	1897	Population 9 years of age or over.	Rossia-Perepis Naselenia, 1897.
Servia.....	83.0	1900	Total population.	Statesman's Yearbook, 1908, p. 1485.
Spain.....	63.8	1900	.....do.....	Espana Censo de la Poblacion, 1900, Vol. II, p. xi.
United States.....	10.7	1900	Population 10 years of age or over.	Twelfth Census, United States, Supplementary Analysis.

\* Unable to read.

Information relative to illiteracy of the total population in Great Britain, France, and Germany is not available, but it is well known that the per cent is low compared with the countries of eastern and southern Europe under consideration. In the Scandinavian countries illiteracy is said to be almost nonexistent, and this statement is substantiated by the fact that the percentage of illiterates among Scandinavian immigrants to the United States is smaller than among any other immigrants.<sup>a</sup> In Norway no attempt is made to secure statistics relative to illiteracy for the reason that little exists.

#### MONEY SHOWN BY IMMIGRANTS.

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of money or the value of the property brought to the United States by immigrants. The only available information upon the subject is contained in the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and results from a provision of the immigration law which directs that there shall be secured from each immigrant information as to whether or not he is in possession of \$50, and if not, what is the amount he has.<sup>b</sup>

It will be noted that the law does not contemplate a record of the actual amount of money brought, the intent being merely to determine whether immigrants are possessed of a sufficient amount to carry them to their destination or to provide against their immediately becoming public charges. In many cases the amount of money possessed has an important bearing on the admissibility of the immigrant.

Reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration give the number of persons of each race or people showing \$50 or over, the number showing less than \$50, and the total amount shown. During the fiscal years 1905 to 1909, inclusive, 5,547,839 European immigrants, including Syrians, were admitted to the United States, and of these, 4,136,016 are recorded as having shown money to some amount, the discrepancy being in the main due to children and other dependents. The following table shows the amount of money shown by immigrants of old and new classes during the period mentioned, and also the average per capita based on the total number of immigrants as well as the total number showing money:

**TABLE 13.—Money per capita shown on admission to the United States by European immigrants (including Syrian), fiscal years 1905 to 1909, inclusive, by class of immigration.**

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Class.	Total number coming.	Total number showing money.	Total amount of money shown.	Average per capita.	
				Based on total coming.	Based on total number showing money.
Old Immigration.....	1,529,272	1,105,395	\$61,018,916	\$39.90	\$55.20
New Immigration.....	4,018,567	3,030,621	63,623,404	15.83	20.99
Total.....	5,547,839	4,136,016	124,642,320	22.47	30.14

<sup>a</sup> See table on p. 175.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, p. 735.

As previously suggested the amounts specified in the foregoing table do not represent the actual amount of money brought, for the reason that immigrants having \$50 or more are not required to state the exact amount in their possession. However, in the case of southern and eastern Europeans and Syrians who showed money only 6.3 per cent are recorded as having \$50 or more, so that the total amount shown by immigrants of that class is probably a close approximation of the total amount in their possession on admission to the United States. On the other hand, the fact that 31.6 per cent of northern and western European immigrants showing money were possessed of \$50 or more makes it impossible to estimate the total amount brought by them.

The aggregate amount of money shown by all European immigrants during the five years considered was \$124,642,320; the amount accredited to southern and southeastern Europeans was \$63,623,404, which is less than the amount sent by immigrants in the United States to either Austria-Hungary or Italy in the year 1907.<sup>a</sup> The total amount of money sent to European countries by immigrants in the United States in the year mentioned is conservatively estimated at \$275,000,000, or more than twice as much as was brought by all immigrants from Europe in five years.

#### PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT EMIGRATION.

In the matter of stability or permanence of residence in the United States there is a very wide difference between European immigrants of the old and new classes. The fact that under the immigration law of 1907 a detailed record is kept of aliens leaving United States ports<sup>b</sup> makes possible a study of the tendency of the different races or peoples to leave the country within varying periods after arrival, and the experience in this regard during the recent industrial depression is interesting and suggestive. The departure of aliens from the United States can not fairly be compared with arriving immigrants in the same or another year, but these items contrasted indicate clearly the races or peoples which in the main regard this country as a permanent home and those which, to a large extent, consider it only as a field for remunerative labor during times of industrial prosperity.

The fiscal year 1906-7 being one of unusual industrial activity, it was marked by the largest immigration in the history of the country, but following the beginning of the industrial depression in October of the fiscal year 1907-8 there was a sudden reversal in the tide, and during the remainder of that year there was a great exodus of Europeans. The participation of the various European races or peoples in the

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 427.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 735, 736, and 737.

unprecedented immigration of 1907 and in the exodus during 1908 is shown by the following table:

**TABLE 14.**—*European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States during the fiscal year 1907, and European emigrant aliens (including Syrian) departing from the United States during the fiscal year 1908, by race or people.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Immigrants admitted, 1907.		Emigrant aliens departed, 1908.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Armenian.....	2,644	0.2	234	0.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13,554	1.1	1,051	.3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	27,174	2.2	5,965	1.6
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47,826	3.9	28,584	7.5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7,393	.6	1,046	.3
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,467	1.0	1,198	.3
English.....	51,126	4.1	5,320	1.4
Finnish.....	14,860	1.2	3,463	.9
French.....	9,392	.8	3,063	.8
German.....	92,936	7.5	14,418	3.8
Greek.....	46,283	3.7	6,763	1.8
Hebrew.....	149,182	12.1	7,702	2.0
Irish.....	38,706	3.1	2,441	.6
Italian, North.....	51,564	4.2	19,507	5.1
Italian, South.....	242,497	19.6	147,828	38.8
Lithuanian.....	25,884	2.1	3,388	.9
Magyar.....	60,071	4.9	29,276	7.7
Polish.....	138,033	11.2	46,727	12.3
Portuguese.....	9,648	.8	898	.2
Roumanian.....	19,200	1.6	5,264	1.4
Russian.....	16,807	1.4	7,507	2.0
Ruthenian.....	24,081	2.0	3,310	.9
Scandinavian.....	53,425	4.3	5,801	1.5
Scotch.....	20,516	1.7	1,596	.4
Slovak.....	42,041	3.4	23,573	6.2
Spanish.....	9,495	.8	1,977	.5
Syrian.....	5,880	.5	1,700	.5
Turkish.....	1,902	.2	1,276	.3
Welsh.....	2,754	.2	163	.0
Total.....	1,237,341	100.0	381,044	100.0

The radical difference between the old and new immigration with regard to stability of residence during a period of depression is more clearly shown by the following table:

**TABLE 15.**—*European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States during the fiscal year 1907, and European emigrant aliens (including Syrian) departing from the United States during the fiscal year 1908, by class of immigration.*

Class.	Immigrants admitted, 1907.		Emigrant aliens departed, 1908.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Old immigration.....	281,322	22.7	34,000	8.9
New immigration.....	956,019	77.3	347,044	91.1
Total.....	1,237,341	100.0	381,044	100.0

The one conclusion to be drawn from the record of departures from the United States, as shown by the foregoing tables, is that as a whole the races or peoples composing the old immigration are in great part permanent settlers, and that a large proportion of the newer immigrants are simply transients whose interest in the country is measured by the opportunity afforded for labor.

Conspicuous among the newer immigrants as exceptions to this rule are the Hebrews, who formed more than 12 per cent of the European immigration in 1907 and only slightly more than 2 per cent of the exodus in 1908, indicating a degree of permanency not reached by any other race or people in either class.

The races or peoples conspicuous as showing the smallest degree of permanency are the Croatian and Slovenian, Magyar, North and South Italian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, and Turkish, while those showing relatively the smallest number of departing aliens are the Armenian, Bohemian and Moravian, Dutch and Flemish, Hebrew, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh.

In both the old and new classes the exodus of 1908 was composed largely of recent immigrants, about 75 per cent of the former and 83 per cent of the latter having resided in the United States continuously for not over five years.

#### EXTENT AND PERMANENCE OF THE RETURN MOVEMENT.

From available data it appears that at least one-third of all European immigrants who come to the United States eventually return to Europe. It seems to be a common belief that this outward movement is largely composed of persons who follow seasonal occupations in the United States and who consequently come and go according to the seasonal demands for labor. Such is not the case, however, for as nearly as can be judged from existing data not more than one-third of those who return to Europe come again to this country. Prior to the fiscal year 1908 data respecting the number of outgoing aliens were not secured by the immigration authorities. Owing to a provision of the immigration law of 1907 such data are now available for the three fiscal years 1908 to 1910, and in the table following the number of European emigrant aliens are shown in comparison with immigration from Europe for the same years.



**TABLE 16.—European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States, and European emigrant aliens (including Syrian) departing from the United States, fiscal years 1908 to 1910, inclusive, by race or people.**

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or people.	Immigrants admitted.	Emigrant aliens departing.	Number departing for every 100 admitted.
Armenian.....	11,440	1,294	11
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25,188	2,710	11
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	37,286	10,927	29
Croatian and Slovenian.....	78,658	44,442	57
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	10,331	1,991	19
Dutch and Flemish.....	29,004	3,085	11
English.....	101,611	14,481	14
Finnish.....	32,752	5,608	17
French.....	21,298	9,622	45
German.....	192,644	39,749	21
Greek.....	86,257	21,615	25
Hebrew.....	236,100	18,949	8
Irish.....	93,090	6,409	7
Italian, North.....	77,661	48,649	63
Italian, South.....	457,414	257,902	56
Lithuanian.....	51,129	7,189	14
Magyar.....	78,901	51,014	65
Polish.....	269,646	82,507	31
Portuguese.....	18,426	2,550	14
Roumanian.....	30,949	8,396	27
Russian.....	41,578	17,076	41
Ruthenian.....	55,106	6,697	12
Scandinavian.....	113,786	15,602	14
Scotch.....	42,737	4,345	10
Slovak.....	70,717	41,438	59
Spanish.....	10,299	5,297	51
Syrian.....	13,507	3,810	28
Turkish.....	4,261	3,010	71
Welsh.....	5,562	471	8
Total.....	2,297,338	736,835	32

The above data classified according to the old and new immigration are as follows:

**TABLE 17.—European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted to the United States, and European emigrant aliens (including Syrian) departing from the United States, fiscal years 1908 to 1910, inclusive, by class of immigration.**

Class.	Immigrants admitted.	Emigrant aliens departing.	Number departing for every 100 admitted.
Old Immigration.....	599,732	93,764	16
New Immigration.....	1,697,606	643,071	38
Total.....	2,297,338	736,835	32

It will be noted that for every 100 European immigrants admitted to the United States during the period 32 departed from the country. There is a striking preponderance of southern and eastern Europeans in the outward movement, and their relative lack of stability of residence as compared with the older immigrant classes is clearly shown by the fact that of the former 38 departed for every 100 admitted while among the latter the proportion was only 16 departed to 100 admitted.

The following table shows the sex, age, and length of residence in the United States of European aliens leaving the country during the three years under consideration:

TABLE 18.—*European emigrant aliens (including Syrian) departing from the United States, fiscal years 1908 to 1910, inclusive, by class, sex, age, and period of residence.*

Class.	Total number.	Sex.				Age.					
		Number.		Per cent.		Number.			Per cent.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years or over.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years or over.
Old immigration..	91,692	58,291	33,401	63.6	36.4	6,118	73,871	11,703	6.7	80.6	12.8
New immigration..	644,896	550,505	94,391	85.4	14.6	25,136	564,178	55,582	3.9	87.5	8.6
Total.....	736,588	608,796	127,792	82.7	17.3	31,254	638,049	67,285	4.2	86.6	9.1

Class.	Continuous residence in United States.										
	Number.						Per cent.				
	Un-known	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Un-known	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 20 years.
Old immigration..	7,125	65,415	13,345	2,231	1,805	1,771	7.8	71.3	14.6	2.4	1.9
New immigration..	6,945	535,344	91,181	7,220	3,622	1,584	.9	83.0	14.1	1.1	.2
Total.....	13,070	600,759	104,526	9,451	5,427	3,355	1.8	81.6	14.2	1.3	.6

While the above tables cover a comparatively short period of time and include at least one year when the outward movement was abnormally large, they nevertheless seem to indicate, on the whole, about the normal status of the inward and outward movement of Europeans in recent years. This belief is substantiated by the steamship companies' records of west and east bound steerage passengers between European and United States ports since 1898, which data are shown in the following table:

TABLE 19.—*Movement of third-class passengers between the United States and European ports, calendar years 1899 to 1910 inclusive.*

[Compiled from reports of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Association.]

Ports.	Number of passengers—		Number arriving for every 100 leaving.
	Leaving for United States ports.	Arriving from United States ports.	
British .....	2,604,972	1,012,739	39
North continental.....	4,155,732	1,159,237	28
Mediterranean .....	2,044,650	1,122,605	55
Total.....	8,805,354	3,294,581	37

These figures are not entirely comparable with the Bureau of Immigration statistics previously shown, because the latter include only immigrant and emigrant aliens, while the steamship association data are based on all steerage passengers. Moreover the bureau figures include all immigrants regardless of the class of transportation. However, the fact that nearly all immigrants travel in the steerage, and that relatively few besides immigrants do so, makes it entirely safe to employ the figures last presented for the purpose of approximating the extent of the inward and outward movement under discussion.

By comparing the bureau and steamship data it will be seen that the latter, covering a longer period of time, show the largest relative outward movement, and indicate that the tendency of European immigrants to leave the United States in large numbers is not peculiar to the last three years. These data are further substantiated by official Italian statistics, which show that from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1907, inclusive, 1,724,952 Italians departed in the steerage from ports of that country for United States ports, while during the same period 798,435 returned in the steerage from the United States.

How large a proportion of the immigrants who return to Europe do not come again to the United States can not be definitely determined. This, however, can undoubtedly be approximated with a fair degree of accuracy by a consideration of the proportion of arriving immigrants who have been in the United States previously. During the fiscal years 1899 to 1906, inclusive, 11.9 per cent of all European immigrants admitted at United States ports had been in this country before. As previously shown, the outward movement of European aliens in recent years has been approximately one-third as great as the number of European immigrants admitted to the United States. Comparing this with the fact that only about 12 per cent of all European immigrants admitted to the United States have been here previously, it seems clear that approximately two-thirds of all who leave the United States do so permanently.

The tables also show that males predominate in the outward movement, 85.4 per cent of the south and east Europeans departing being of that sex. The fact that 86.6 per cent of all the departing aliens were from 14 to 44 years of age indicates that those leaving the country are in the prime of life, while 81.6 per cent have been in the United States not over five years. The cause of the large outward movement, and especially that part which apparently leaves the United States permanently, can only be conjectured. That it is not due to lack of opportunity for employment, except in a period of depression, is evident from the fact that there is a steady influx of European laborers who have little or no difficulty in finding employment here. It seems reasonable to suppose that the movement is due to various causes, including dissatisfaction, ill health, the desire to rejoin family and friends, and the fulfillment of an ambition to possess a sufficient amount of money to make life at home less of a struggle.

#### EFFECTS OF THE RETURN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

In every country of Europe to which large numbers of former emigrants return from America the effects of the return movement are apparent. The repatriates as a rule return with amounts of money

which seem large in the surroundings from which they emigrated. Usually, also, their sojourn abroad has made them more enterprising and ambitious and created in them a desire for better things than those to which they were formerly accustomed. This desire usually leads to the adoption of a higher standard of living and improved methods of labor in agriculture and other pursuits. In several parts of Europe visited by members of the Commission the dwellings of the returned emigrants are conspicuously better than those of their neighbors, and their economic status as a whole is higher. In many cases their example is emulated by their neighbors, and in consequence the tone of whole communities is elevated.

#### CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The present movement of population from Europe to the United States is, with few exceptions, almost entirely attributable to economic causes. Emigration due to political reasons and, to a less extent, religious oppression, undoubtedly exists, but even in countries where these incentives prevail the more important cause is very largely an economic one. This does not mean, however, that emigration from Europe is now an economic necessity. At times in the past, notably during the famine years in Ireland, actual want forced a choice between emigration and literal starvation, but the present movement results in the main from a widespread desire for better economic conditions rather than from the necessity of escaping intolerable ones. In other words, the emigrant of to-day comes to the United States not merely to make a living, but to make a better living than is possible at home.

With comparatively few exceptions, the emigrant of to-day is essentially a seller of labor seeking a more favorable market. To a considerable extent this incentive is accompanied by a certain spirit of unrest and adventure and a more or less definite ambition for general social betterment, but primarily the movement is accounted for by the fact that the reward of labor is much greater in the United States than in Europe.

The desire to escape military service is also a primary cause of emigration from some countries, but on the whole it is relatively unimportant. It is true, moreover, that some emigrate to escape punishment for crime, or the stigma which follows such punishment, while others of the criminal class deliberately seek supposedly more advantageous fields for criminal activity. The emigration of criminals of this class is a natural movement not altogether peculiar to European countries, and, although vastly important because dangerous, numerically it affects but little the tide of European emigration to the United States.

In order that the chief cause of emigration from Europe may be better understood, the Commission has given considerable attention to economic conditions in the countries visited, with particular reference to the status of emigrating classes in this regard. It was impossible for the commissioners personally to make more than a general survey of this subject, but because an understanding of the economic situation in the chief immigrant-furnishing countries is essential to an intelligent discussion of the immigration question, the results of

the Commission's investigation have been supplemented by official data or well-authenticated material from other sources.

The purely economic condition of the wage-worker is generally very much lower in Europe than in the United States. This is especially true of the unskilled laborer class from which so great a proportion of the emigration to the United States is drawn. Skilled labor also is poorly paid when compared with returns for like service in the United States, but the opportunity for continual employment in this field is usually good and the wages sufficiently high to lessen the incentive to emigration. A large proportion of the emigration from southern and eastern Europe may be traced directly to the inability of the peasantry to gain an adequate livelihood in agricultural pursuits either as laborers or proprietors. Agricultural labor is paid extremely low wages, and employment is quite likely to be seasonal rather than continuous. In cases where peasant proprietorship is possible, the land holdings are usually so small, the methods of cultivation so primitive, and the taxes so high, that even in productive years the struggle for existence is a hard one, while a crop failure means practical disaster for the small farmer and farm laborer alike. In agrarian Russia, where the people have not learned to emigrate, a crop failure results in a famine, while in other sections of southern and eastern Europe it results in emigration, usually to the United States. Periods of industrial depression as well as crop failures stimulate emigration, but the effect of the former is not so pronounced, for the reason that disturbed financial and industrial conditions in Europe are usually coincidental with like conditions in the United States, and at such times the emigration movement is always relatively smaller.

The fragmentary nature of available data relative to wages in many European countries makes a satisfactory comparison with wages in the United States impossible. It is well known, however, that even in England, Germany, France, and other countries of western Europe wages are below the United States standard, while in southern and eastern Europe the difference is very great. The Commission found this to be true in its investigations in parts of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Russia, and the Balkan States. In fact, it may safely be stated that in these countries the average wage of men engaged in common and agricultural labor is less than 50 cents per day, while in some sections it is even much lower. It is true that in some countries agricultural laborers receive from employers certain concessions in the way of fuel, food, etc., but in cases of this nature which came to the attention of the Commission the value of the concessions was insufficient to materially affect the low wage scale.

It is a common but erroneous belief that peasants and artisans in the European countries from which the new immigrant comes can live so very cheaply that the low wages have practically as great a purchasing power as the higher wages in the United States. The low cost of living among the working people, especially of southern and eastern Europe, is due to a low standard of living rather than to the cheapness of food and other commodities. As a matter of fact, meat and other costly articles of food, which are considered as almost essential to the everyday table of the American workingman, can not be afforded among laborers in like occupations in southern and eastern

Europe. The same is true of the American standard of housing, clothing, and other things which enter into the cost of living.

Notwithstanding the bad economic conditions surrounding the classes which furnish so great a part of the emigration from southern and eastern Europe, the Commission believes that a laudable ambition for better things than they possess rather than a need for actual necessities is the chief motive behind the movement to the United States. Knowledge of conditions in America, promulgated through letters from friends or by emigrants who have returned for a visit to their native villages, creates and fosters among the people a desire for improved conditions which, it is believed, can be attained only through emigration.

It is the opinion of the Commission that, with the exception of some Russian and Roumanian Hebrews, relatively few Europeans emigrate at the present time because of political or religious conditions. It is doubtless true that political discontent still influences the emigration movement from Ireland, but to a less degree than in earlier years. The survival of the Polish national spirit undoubtedly is a determining factor in the emigration from Prussia, Russia, and Austria of some of that race, while dissatisfaction with Russian domination is to a degree responsible for Finnish emigration. In all probability some part of the emigration from Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, as well as from the Balkan States, is also attributable to political conditions in those countries. There is, of course, a small movement from nearly every European country of political idealists who prefer a democracy to a monarchical government, but these, and in fact all, with the exception of the Hebrew peoples referred to, whose emigration is in part due to political or religious causes, form a very small portion of the present European emigration to the United States.

Contributory or immediate causes of emigration were given due consideration by the Commission. Chief of these is clearly the advice and assistance of relatives or friends who have previously emigrated. Through the medium of letters from those already in the United States and the visits of former emigrants, the emigrating classes of Europe are kept constantly if not always reliably informed as to labor conditions here, and these agencies are by far the most potent promoters of the present movement of population.

The Commission found ample evidence of this fact in every country of southern and eastern Europe. Of the two agencies mentioned, however, letters are by far the more important. In fact, it is entirely safe to assert that letters to friends at home from persons who have emigrated have been the immediate cause of by far the greater part of the remarkable movement from southern and eastern Europe to the United States during the past twenty-five years. There is hardly a village or community in southern Italy and Sicily that has not contributed a portion of its population to swell the tide of emigration to the United States, and the same is true of large areas of Austria, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, and the Balkan States. There is a tendency on the part of emigrants from these countries to retain an interest in the homeland, and in consequence a great amount of correspondence passes back and forth. It was frequently stated to members of the Commission that letters from persons who have emigrated to America were passed from hand to hand until most of the emi-

grants' friends and neighbors were acquainted with the contents. In periods of industrial activity, as a rule, the letters so circulated contain optimistic references to wages and opportunities for employment in the United States, and when comparison in this regard is made with conditions at home it is inevitable that whole communities should be inoculated with a desire to emigrate. The reverse is true during seasons of industrial depression in the United States. At such times intending emigrants are quickly informed by their friends in the United States relative to conditions of employment and a great falling off in the tide of emigration is the immediate result.

Emigrants who have returned for a visit to their native land are also great promoters of emigration. This is particularly true of southern and eastern European emigrants, who as a class make more or less frequent visits to their old homes. Among the returning emigrants are always some who have failed to achieve success in America, and some who through changed conditions of life and employment return in broken health. It is but natural that these should have a slightly deterrent effect on emigration, but, on the whole, this is relatively unimportant, for the returning emigrant, as a rule, is one who has succeeded. In times of industrial inactivity in the United States the large number of emigrants who return to their native lands of course serve as a temporary check to emigration, but it is certain that in the long run such returning emigrants actually promote rather than retard the movement to the United States.

The importance of the advice of friends as an immediate cause of emigration from Europe is also indicated by the fact that nearly all European immigrants admitted to the United States are, according to their own statements, going to join relatives or friends. The United States immigration law provides that information upon this point be secured relative to every alien coming to the United States by water,<sup>a</sup> and the record shows that in the fiscal years 1908 and 1909, 94.7 per cent of all European and Syrian immigrants admitted were destined to relatives or friends. It is worthy of note that the percentage was higher in the new immigration than in the old, being 97 per cent in the former and 89.4 per cent in the latter.

The foregoing not only indicates a very general relationship between admitted immigrants and those who follow, but it suggests forcibly that emigration from Europe proceeds according to well-defined individual plans rather than in a haphazard way.

Actual contracts involving promises of employment between employers in the United States and laborers in Europe are not responsible for any very considerable part of the present emigration movement. It will be understood, however, that this statement refers only to cases where actual bona fide contracts between employers and laborers exist rather than to so-called contract labor cases as defined in the sweeping terms of the United States immigration law, which classifies as such all persons—

who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; \* \* \*

Under a strict interpretation of the law above quoted, it would seem that in order to escape being classified as contract laborers immigrants coming to the United States must be entirely without as-

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 735. Digitized by Google

insurance that employment will be available here. Indeed, it is certain that European immigrants, and particularly those from southern and eastern Europe, are, under a literal construction of the law, for the most part contract laborers, for it is unlikely that many emigrants embark for the United States without a pretty definite knowledge of where they will go and what they will do if admitted.

It should not be understood, however, that the Commission believes that contract labor in its more serious form does not exist. Undoubtedly many immigrants come to the United States from southern and eastern Europe as the result of definite if not open agreements with employers of labor here, but, as previously stated, actual and direct contract labor agreements can not be considered as the direct or immediate cause of any considerable proportion of the European emigration movement to the United States. As before stated emigrants as a rule are practically assured that employment awaits them in America before they leave their homes for ports of embarkation, and doubtless in a majority of cases they know just where and what the employment will be. This is another result of letters from former emigrants in the United States. In fact it may be said that immigrants, or at least newly arrived immigrants, are substantially the agencies which keep the American labor market supplied with unskilled laborers from Europe. Some of them operate consciously and on a large scale, but as a rule each immigrant simply informs his nearest friends that employment can be had and advises them to come. It is these personal appeals which, more than all other agencies, promote and regulate the tide of European emigration to America.

Moreover, the immigrant in the United States in a large measure assists, as well as advises, his friends in the Old World to emigrate. It is difficult, and in many cases impossible, for the southern and eastern European to save a sufficient amount of money to purchase a steerage ticket to the United States. No matter how strong the desire to emigrate may be its accomplishment on the part of the ordinary laborer, dependent upon his own resources, can be realized only after a long struggle. To immigrants in the United States, however, the price of steerage transportation to or from Europe is relatively a small matter, and by giving or advancing the necessary money they make possible the emigration of many. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the large amount of money annually sent abroad by immigrants is sent for the purpose of assisting relatives or friends to emigrate, but it is certain that the aggregate is large. The immediate families of immigrants are the largest beneficiaries in this regard, but the assistance referred to is extended to many others.

Next to the advice and assistance of friends and relatives who have already emigrated, the propaganda conducted by steamship ticket agents is undoubtedly the most important immediate cause of emigration from Europe to the United States. This propaganda flourishes in every emigrant-furnishing country of Europe, notwithstanding the fact that the promotion of emigration is forbidden by the laws of many such countries as well as by the United States immigration law.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 734.



It is, of course, difficult if not impossible to secure a really effective enforcement of this provision of the United States law, but undoubtedly it does supplement the emigration laws of various European countries in compelling steamship ticket agents to solicit emigration in a secret manner rather than openly.

It does not appear that steamship companies as a rule openly or directly violate the United States law, but through local agents and subagents of such companies it is violated persistently and continuously. Selling steerage tickets to America is the sole or chief occupation of large numbers of persons in southern and eastern Europe, and from the observations of the Commission it is clear that these local agents as a rule solicit business by every possible means and consequently encourage emigration.

No data are available to show even approximately the total number of such agents and subagents engaged in the steerage ticket business. One authority stated to the Commission that two of the leading steamship lines had five or six thousand ticket agents in Galicia alone, and that there was "a great hunt for emigrants" there. The total number of such agents is undoubtedly very large, for the steerage business is vastly important to all the lines operating passenger ships, and all compete for a share of it. The great majority of emigrants from southern and eastern European countries sail under foreign flags, Italian emigrants, a large proportion of whom sail under the flag of Italy, being the only conspicuous exception. Many Greek, Russian, and Austrian emigrants sail on ships of those nations, but the bulk of the emigrant business originating in eastern and southern European countries, excepting Italy, is handled by the British, German, Dutch, French, and Belgian lines. There is at present an agreement among the larger steamship companies which in a measure regulates the distribution of this traffic and prevents unrestricted competition between the lines, but this does not affect the vigorous and widespread hunt for steerage passengers which is carried on throughout the chief emigrant-furnishing countries.

The Commission's inquiry and information from other sources indicate that the attempted promotion of emigration by steamship ticket agents is carried on to a greater extent in Austria, Hungary, Greece, and Russia than in other countries. The Russian law, as elsewhere stated, does not recognize the right of the people to emigrate permanently, and while the large and continued movement of population from the Empire to over-seas countries is proof that the law is to a large degree inoperative, it nevertheless seems to restrict somewhat the activities of steamship agents. Moreover, there were at the time of the Commission's visit two Russian steamship lines carrying emigrants directly from Libau to the United States, and the Government's interest in the success of these lines resulted in a rather strict surveillance of the agents of foreign companies doing business in the Empire. Because of this, much of the work of agents of foreign lines was carried on surreptitiously; in fact, they were commonly described to the Commission as "secret agents." Emigration from Russia is, or at least is made to appear to be, a difficult matter, and the work of the secret agents consists not only of selling steamship transportation, but also in procuring passports, and in smuggling across the frontier emigrants who for military or other reasons can not procure passports, or who because of their excessive cost elect to

leave Russia without them. This was frequently stated to the Commission. A Russian official at St. Petersburg complained to the Commission that Jewish secret agents of British lines had been employed in Russia to induce Christians, instead of Jews, to emigrate. It was learned that some letters had been received by prospective emigrants containing more information than the dates of sailing, terms, etc. (as allowed by section 7 of the United States immigration act<sup>a</sup>), and also that on market days in some places steamship agents would mingle with the people and endeavor to incite them to emigrate.<sup>b</sup>

The Hungarian law strictly forbids the promotion of emigration and the Government has prosecuted violations so vigorously that at the time of the Commission's visit the emigration authorities expressed the belief that the practice had been checked. It was stated to the Commission that foreign steamship lines had constantly acted in contravention of the Hungarian regulations by employing secret agents to solicit business, or through agents writing personal letters to prospective emigrants, advising them how to leave Hungary without the consent of the Government. Letters of this nature were presented to the Commission. Some of them are accompanied by crudely drawn maps indicating the location of all the Hungarian control stations on the Austrian border, and the routes of travel by which such stations can be avoided. The Commission was shown the records in hundreds of cases where the secret agents of foreign steamship companies had been convicted and fined or imprisoned for violating the Hungarian law by soliciting emigration. It was reported to the Commission that in one year at Kassa, a Hungarian city on the Austrian border, eight secret agents of the German lines were punished for violations of the emigration law.

In Austria, at the time of the Commission's visit, there was comparatively little agitation relative to emigration. Attempts had been made to enact an emigration law similar to that of Hungary, but these were not successful. The solicitation of emigration is forbidden by law, but it appeared that steamship ticket agents were not subjected to strict regulation, as they are in Hungary. Government officials and others interested in the emigration situation expressed the belief that the solicitations of agents had little effect on the emigration movement, which was influenced almost entirely by economic conditions. It was not denied, however, that steamship agents do solicit emigration.

The Italian law strictly forbids the solicitation of emigration by steamship agents, and complaints relative to violation of the law were not nearly so numerous as in some countries visited. Nevertheless there are many persons engaged in the business of selling steerage tickets in that country, and the Commission was informed that considerable soliciting is done.

The Commission found that steamship agents were very active in Greece and that the highly colored posters and other advertising matter of the steamship companies were to be found everywhere. According to its population Greece furnishes more emigrants to the United States than any other country, and the spirit of emigration is

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 734.

<sup>b</sup> Unpublished reports of agents of the United States Bureau of Immigration.

so intense among the people that solicitation by steamship companies probably plays relatively a small part even as a contributory cause of the movement.

#### ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Emigration from Europe to the United States through public assistance is so small as to be of little or no importance. It is probable and easily conceivable that local authorities sometimes assist in the emigration of public charges and criminals, but such instances are believed to be rare. As a matter of fact, European nations look with regret on the emigration of their young and able-bodied men and women, and the comity of nations would prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers to a country whose laws denied admission to such classes, however desirable their emigration might be. Besides, the assisted emigration to the United States of the aged or physically or mentally defective would be sure to result in failure because of the stringent provisions of the United States immigration law. It is well known that in the earlier days of unrestricted immigration large numbers of paupers and other undesirables were assisted to emigrate, or were practically deported, from the British Isles and other countries to the United States. Even at the present time, as shown in the Commission's report on the immigration situation in Canada,<sup>a</sup> there is a large assisted emigration from England to Canada and other British colonies, but it does not appear that there is any movement of this nature to the United States.

On the other hand various nations of the Western Hemisphere make systematic efforts in Europe to induce immigration. The Canadian government maintains agencies in all the countries of northern and western Europe where the solicitation of emigration is permitted, and pays a bonus to thousands of booking agents for directing emigrants to the Dominion.<sup>b</sup> Canada, however, expends no money in the transportation of emigrants. Several South American countries, including Brazil and Argentine Republic, also systematically solicit immigration in Europe.

Several American States have attempted to attract immigrants by the distribution in Europe of literature advertising the attractions of such States. A few States have sent commissioners to various countries for the purpose of inducing immigration, but although some measure of success has attended such efforts the propaganda has had little effect on the immigration movement as a whole.

#### EMIGRATION OF CRIMINALS.

That former convicts and professional criminals from all countries come to the United States practically at will can not and need not be denied, although it seems probable that in the popular belief the number is greatly exaggerated. This class emigrates and is admitted to this country, and, in the opinion of the Commission, the blame can not equitably be placed elsewhere than on the United States. The Commission is convinced that no European government encourages the emigration of its criminals to this country. Some, it is true, take no measures to prevent such emigration, especially after criminals

<sup>a</sup> The Immigration Situation in Other Countries. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 40. (Senate Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 607 and 608.

have paid the legal penalties demanded, but others, and particularly Italy, seek to restrain the departure of former convicts in common with other classes debarred by the United States immigration law. The accomplishment of this purpose on the part of Italy is attempted by specific regulations forbidding the issuance of passports to intended immigrants who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude within the meaning of the United States law. Under the Italian system local officials furnish the record upon which is determined the intending emigrant's right to receive a passport, and it is not denied that some officials at times violate the injunctions of the Government in this regard, but as a whole the Commission believes the effort is honestly made and in the main successfully accomplished. The weakness and inefficiency of the system, however, lie in the fact that passports are not demanded by the United States as a requisite of admission, and although subjects of Italy may not leave Italian ports without them, there is little or nothing to prevent those unprovided from leaving the country overland without passports or with passports to other countries and then embarking for the United States from foreign ports. Thus it is readily seen that the precaution of Italy, however effective, is practically worthless without cooperation on the part of the United States.

#### EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS ABROAD.

The practice of examining into the physical condition of emigrants at the time of embarkation is one of long standing at some European ports. In the earlier days, and in fact until quite recently, the purpose of the inspection was merely to protect the health of steerage passengers during the ocean voyage. The Belgian law of 1843 provided that in case the presence of infectious disease among passengers was suspected there should be an examination by a naval surgeon in order to prevent the embarkation of afflicted persons. The British steerage law of 1848, the enactment of which followed the experiences of 1847, when thousands of emigrants driven from Ireland by the famine died of ship fever, provided that passengers should be examined by a physician and those whose condition was likely to endanger the health of other passengers should not be permitted to proceed. Similar laws or regulations became general among the maritime nations and are still in effect.

The situation is also affected somewhat by provisions of the United States quarantine law, which requires American consular officers to satisfy themselves of the sanitary condition of ships and passengers sailing for United States ports. The laws above referred to are intended to prevent the embarkation of persons afflicted with diseases of a quarantinable nature, and the only real and effective protection this country has against the coming of the otherwise physically or mentally defective is the United States immigration law which, through rejections and penalties at United States ports, has made the transportation of diseased emigrants unprofitable to the steamship companies. This law is responsible for the elaborate system of emigrant inspection which prevails at ports of embarkation and elsewhere in Europe at the present time.

A systematic medical inspection of immigrants at United States ports was first established under the immigration act of March 3, 1891.<sup>a</sup> Under that law steamship companies were required to return free of charge excluded aliens, and the number of rejections soon compelled the companies to exercise some degree of care in the selection of steerage passengers at foreign ports of embarkation. The necessity of a careful inspection abroad was increased when in 1897 trachoma was classed as a "dangerous contagious" disease, within the meaning of the United States immigration law, and again when the immigration law of 1903 imposed a fine of \$100 upon steamship companies for bringing to a United States port an alien afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, when the presence of such disease might have been detected by a competent medical examination at the foreign port of embarkation.

The immigration law of 1907,<sup>b</sup> at present in force, increased the causes for which a fine of \$100 may be imposed on steamship companies to include the bringing of idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, and persons afflicted with tuberculosis whose condition might have been detected at the foreign port of embarkation.<sup>c</sup>

The effect of the various laws in debarring undesirable immigrants since 1892 is indicated by the following table, which shows by years the number rejected at all United States ports, as compared with the total number of immigrants admitted in such years:

TABLE 20.—*Immigrants admitted and aliens debarred at United States ports, fiscal years 1892 to 1910.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Year.	Immigrants admitted.	Aliens debarred.	Ratio.
1892.....	579,663	2,164	1 to 268
1893.....	439,730	1,053	1 to 418
1894.....	285,631	1,389	1 to 206
1895.....	258,536	2,419	1 to 107
1896.....	343,267	2,799	1 to 123
1897.....	230,832	1,617	1 to 143
1898.....	229,299	3,030	1 to 76
1899.....	311,715	3,798	1 to 82
1900.....	448,572	4,246	1 to 106
1901.....	487,918	3,516	1 to 139
1902.....	648,743	4,974	1 to 130
1903.....	857,046	8,769	1 to 98
1904.....	812,870	7,994	1 to 102
1905.....	1,026,499	11,879	1 to 86
1906.....	1,100,735	12,432	1 to 89
1907.....	1,285,349	13,064	1 to 98
1908.....	782,870	10,902	1 to 72
1909.....	751,786	10,411	1 to 72
1910.....	1,041,570	24,270	1 to 43
Total.....	11,922,631	130,721	1 to 91

How to prevent the embarkation at foreign ports of emigrants who under the immigration law can not be admitted at United States ports is a serious problem, in which the welfare of the emigrant is the chief consideration. In a purely practical sense, except for the danger of contagion on shipboard the United States is not seriously affected by the arrival of diseased persons at ports of entry, because the law does not permit them to enter the country.

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 571.

<sup>b</sup> Immigration act of February 20, 1907. See Vol. II, pp. 731-744.

<sup>c</sup> See Vol. II, p. 734.

From a humanitarian standpoint, however, it is obviously of the greatest importance that emigrants of the classes debarred by law from entering the United States be not allowed to embark at foreign ports. This is accomplished in a large measure under the present system of inspection abroad, for in ordinary years at least four intending emigrants are turned back by the steamship companies before leaving a European port to one debarred at United States ports of arrival.

In view of the importance of the subject the Commission made careful investigation of examination systems prevailing at the ports of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Cherbourg, Christiania, Copenhagen, Fiume, Genoa, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, Libau, Liverpool, Londonderry, Marseille, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Patras, Piræus, Queenstown, Rotterdam, and Southampton, from which ports practically all emigrants for the United States embark.

There is little uniformity in the systems of examination in force at these ports. At Naples, Palermo, and Messina, under authority of the United States quarantine law and by agreement with the Italian Government and the steamship companies, the medical examination of steerage passengers is made by officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who exercise practically absolute control in this regard. These officers examine for defects contemplated by the United States immigration law every intended emigrant holding a steerage ticket and advise the rejection of those whose physical condition would make their admission to the United States improbable. While acting unofficially, these officers have the support of both government and steamship officials, and their suggestions relative to rejection are always complied with.

The other extreme, so far as United States control is concerned, exists at Antwerp, where the Belgian Government is unwilling to yield even partial control of the situation, this attitude being due in part to a former disagreement incidental to the administration of the United States quarantine law at that port. At Antwerp not even American consular officers are permitted to interfere in the examination of emigrants. Between these extremes there exists a variety of systems, in which, for the most part, American consular officials perform more or less important functions, as outlined in the United States quarantine law previously referred to. As a practical illustration of the value of examinations at the various European ports in preventing the embarkation of diseased or otherwise undesirable emigrants, the Commission, as will appear later, has made a comparative study showing rejections, by cause, at United States ports of emigrants from different ports of Europe.

The examination of intending emigrants, however, is not confined entirely to ports of embarkation, but in several instances is required when application for a steamship ticket is made or before the emigrant has proceeded to a port of embarkation. The most conspicuous existence of such preliminary examinations is the control-station system which the German Government compels the steamship companies to maintain on the German-Russian and German-Austrian frontiers. There are thirteen of these stations on the frontier and one near Berlin. Germany, as a matter of self-protection, requires that all emigrants from eastern Europe intending to cross German territory to ports of embarkation be examined at such stations, and those who do not comply with the German law governing the emigrant

traffic through the Empire or who obviously would be debarred at United States ports are rejected. During the year ending June 30, 1907, out of 455,916 intended emigrants inspected 11,814 were turned back at these stations.

In some countries an effort is made to prevent intending emigrants from leaving home unless it is evident that they will meet the requirements of examinations at control stations and ports of embarkation, or of the United States immigration law. This is particularly true of Hungary, where at several points there is local supervision of the departure of emigrants for seaports. While this supervision is due largely to Hungary's purpose of controlling emigration, particularly where emigrants are liable to military service, the system prevents many from leaving home who would be rejected at ports of embarkation on account of disease.

Medical examinations, with a view to determining the admissibility of emigrants under the United States law, are not uncommon in connection with the sale of steamship tickets. The most conspicuous example of examinations of this nature was found in Greece, and this resulted from a most forcible illustration of the rigidity of the United States law. In 1906 the Austro-Americano Company, which was then new in the emigrant-carrying business, had over 300 emigrants refused admission to the United States and returned on a single voyage. On arrival at Trieste these returned emigrants mobbed the steamship company's office, and the experience resulted in the establishment by the Austro-Americano Company of a systematic scheme of examining intended emigrants in Greece. Agents of the company in that country sent their head physician to study the medical examination of immigrants at United States ports, and physicians were provided for the 40 subagencies of the company in different parts of Greece. Under the system in force in Greece, before any document is given to an intended emigrant he is examined by the physician attached to the sub-agency. If that physician accepts him he receives a medical certificate, makes a deposit toward the price of his ticket, and space is reserved for him on a steamer. When he goes to the port of embarkation the emigrant is examined by the company's head physician and, if accepted, is permitted to complete his purchase of a ticket.

In Italy it is the policy of the Government to examine the records of intended emigrants at the time application is made for a passport, and unless the applicant can comply with the Italian and United States laws the passport is refused. But this refers particularly to the cases of criminals and convicts rather than to the physically defective, and usually Italian emigrants are given their first medical examination at ports of embarkation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, a total of 13,064 immigrants were rejected at United States ports,<sup>a</sup> and for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1909, the total number of immigrants from all sources rejected was 34,377,<sup>a</sup> or 5,304 less than were turned back at the European ports and control stations above mentioned in a period of thirteen months.

The large number of rejections at United States ports is not essentially an unfavorable reflection on the medical examinations conducted in Europe for the reason that the latter are in the main confined to the physical condition of emigrants, while at the United States

<sup>a</sup> See p. 111.

ports the examination is much broader. But this is not all, for in addition to the requirements of the United States law relative to the return of rejected immigrants to ports of embarkation, European laws, as a rule, require that steamship companies forward those returned to their homes, or home countries, which, in many cases, are at a considerable distance from the ports at which the rejected ones embarked. The Italian law relative to emigrants returned from foreign ports imposes even greater burdens on the carriers. Under that law the returned emigrant is entitled to damages from the carrier if he can prove that the carrier was aware before his departure from Italy that he could not be admitted under the law of the country to which he emigrated. A tribunal known as the arbitration commission has been established in each Province of Italy to examine cases of this nature, and the emigrant who has been returned may make a claim before that commission without expense to himself. In many cases, besides returning the passage money, the carrier is compelled to pay the returned emigrant for loss of wages incurred by reason of his journey across the sea. For these reasons the transportation of emigrants who can not be admitted to the United States is usually unprofitable, but notwithstanding this fact some companies are willing to assume considerable risk for the sake of increasing their steerage business. In the main, however, the examinations conducted at the various ports are good and effective, so far as concerns the physical condition of emigrants, and as a safeguard against the transportation of the diseased, who are certain to be rejected at United States ports, they are of the greatest importance, a fact which the Commission believes is not always fully realized by students of the immigration problem in the United States.

In the complete report of the Commission upon this subject<sup>a</sup> a detailed description is given of the inspection of emigrants at each port considered, but for the purpose of this abstract it is necessary only to note the real and final authority in determining rejections at the different ports under consideration for causes contemplated by the United States immigration law. In some instances this is difficult on account of apparently divided authority, but the following summary, it is believed, fairly represents the situation at each port:

**Antwerp:** Physician employed by steamship company.

**Bremen:** Physicians employed by American consul, but paid by steamship companies.

**Cherbourg:** Ship's doctor.

**Christiania:** Physician of the board of health.

**Copenhagen:** Municipal physician.

**Flume:** Physician employed by steamship company, who also acts for the American consul.

**Genoa:** Ship's doctor.

**Glasgow:** Ship's doctor.

**Hamburg:** Physicians (including eye specialists) employed by steamship company.

**Havre:** Physician (including an eye specialist) employed by steamship companies.

**Libau:** Physician employed by steamship company.

**Liverpool:** Physicians employed by steamship companies.

**Londonderry:** Ship's doctor.

**Marseille:** Physicians (including an eye specialist) employed by steamship company, and the ship's doctor.

**Messina:** Acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

<sup>a</sup> Emigration Conditions in Europe. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 4. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)



Naples: Officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Palermo: Acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Patras: Physicians employed by steamship companies.

Piræus: Ship's doctor.

Queenstown: Ship's doctor.

Rotterdam: Physicians (including eye specialists) employed by the steamship company, a physician employed by the American consulate general, and the ship's doctor.

Southampton: Ship's doctor.

Trieste: Physicians employed by steamship company, the ship's doctor, and police officers. The American consul exercises unusual authority.

From the foregoing it is clear that the steamship companies are in the main responsible for the medical examination of emigrants at European ports of embarkation, and they are the chief beneficiaries of the system. A study of the situation also shows that the real controlling factor in the situation at every port is the United States immigration law, for without it there would be no examination worthy of the name.

Methods of conducting the inspection differ at the various ports. At some the examination, as a rule, extends over several days, and specialists are employed to detect trachoma, which disease is the chief factor in making a competent examination necessary. At others, and particularly at some ports of call, the inspection is conducted hurriedly and under seemingly unfavorable circumstances. In some instances American officials have absolutely no part in the work and exercise no authority, in others American consuls participate actively, and in the case of some of the Italian ports American medical officers absolutely control the situation.

Because of the absence of records the Commission was unable to ascertain for any stated period the total number of rejections made at all European ports included in the inquiry. In the case of some ports information was not available for all of the steamship lines embarking emigrants there, and in other cases the number of persons rejected was found, but the cause of rejections could not be ascertained. Consequently the material at hand is incomplete, but it is sufficient to illustrate the great sifting process that goes on at control stations and ports before emigrants are finally allowed to embark for the United States.

The table following shows such information as was available relative to the number of rejections at the ports indicated during the thirteen months ending December 31, 1907, which was the period particularly covered by the Commission's inquiry.

TABLE 21.—*Number of intended emigrants rejected at ports or control stations specified, December 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907.*

Port or control station.	Number rejected.	Port or control station.	Number rejected.
Antwerp .....	(a)	Londonderry .....	(a)
Bremen:		Marseille .....	(a)
Control stations .....	8,110	Messina .....	194
Port .....	3,178	Naples .....	10,224
Cherbourg .....	(a)	Palermo .....	2,368
Christiania .....	(a)	Patras <sup>c</sup> .....	1,174
Copenhagen .....	(a)	Piræus .....	(a)
Fiume .....	4,789	Queenstown .....	124
Genoa <sup>b</sup> .....	382	Rotterdam:	
Glasgow .....	40	Control stations .....	538
Hamburg:		Port .....	303
Control stations .....	3,234	Southampton .....	(a)
Port .....	2,694	Trieste .....	397
Havre .....	340		
Libau <sup>c</sup> .....	654	Total .....	39,681
Liverpool <sup>d</sup> .....	938		

<sup>a</sup> No data.

<sup>b</sup> Includes only North German-Lloyd and Navigazione Generale Italiana lines. Other lines carrying emigrants from Genoa to United States ports are the Hamburg-American, La Veloce, Lloyd Italiano, Lloyd Sabaud, Spanish, and the White Star.

<sup>c</sup> Includes only Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Russian East Asiatic Line also carries emigrants from Libau.

<sup>d</sup> Includes only American and Cunard lines. Other lines carrying emigrants from Liverpool to United States ports are the Allan, Dominion, and White Star.

<sup>e</sup> Includes only Austro-Americana Line. Other lines carrying emigrants from Patras to United States ports are the Prince, Fabre, and Hellenic-Transatlantic.

As previously explained, it is impossible to state the exact number of intended emigrants who are refused passage to the United States from European ports during any given period. From the above table it will be seen that of the ports included within the Commission's inquiry no data relative to rejections were available for Antwerp, Cherbourg, Christiania, Copenhagen, Londonderry, Marseille, Piræus, and Southampton, while for Genoa, Liverpool, Libau, and Patras the record is incomplete. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of Liverpool, which is one of the four great emigration ports of Europe. Moreover, the inquiry did not include the minor ports of Barcelona, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Cadiz, Calais, Dover, Gibraltar, Hull, Leghorn, Plymouth, and Stettin, at all of which some emigrants embarked for the United States during the year 1907. No data whatever could be secured relative to the number of applicants who, on account of their physical condition, were refused transportation by agents of the various lines requiring a medical examination in connection with the sale of tickets. It is believed, however, that the number rejected in this way is relatively small.

From the foregoing it is clear that while the number of rejections, 39,681, shown in the preceding table in all probability represents the greater part of all rejections at ports of embarkation and elsewhere in Europe, the number would be considerably increased were complete data available. Of course any estimate of the total number rejected would of necessity be largely speculative, but it seems safe to assume that during the period of the thirteen months—December 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907—covered by the Commission's inquiry at least 50,000 intended emigrants were refused transportation from European ports to the United States because of the probability that they would be debarred at United States ports under the provision of the immigration law.

Of the 39,681 intended emigrants rejected, as shown by the preceding table, the cause of rejection was available in 34,228 cases. The principal causes were as follows:

Trachoma .....	19, 283
Other diseases of the eye.....	9, 622
Favus .....	1, 872
All other causes.....	3, 451
Total .....	34, 228

It is worthy of note that practically all of the rejections under discussion were for some physical or mental disability. This is, perhaps, only natural, in view of the fact that the inspection at practically every port is conducted purely from a medical standpoint. In much of the data secured by the Commission the causes of rejection were not given in great detail, the classification "other causes" including a considerable proportion of the rejections at several ports. So far as shown by the data, however, all of the rejections under consideration were for physical or mental causes except in the following instances: Liverpool, 4 "arrested;" Trieste, 2 "without means," 117 "rejected by police;" Queenstown, 1 "refused examination."

It does not appear, however, that the police inspection at Trieste is an attempt to prevent embarkation of persons likely to be excluded from the United States, and consequently it can hardly be considered as a means of protecting the United States against the coming of undesirable classes.

It is, of course, possible that among emigrants rejected for "other causes" there may be some criminals, prostitutes, procurers, paupers, contract laborers, or other classes specifically debarred by the United States immigration law, but, if so, the number is too small to be worthy of consideration.

At the German control stations on the Russian and Austrian boundaries the amount of money possessed by intended emigrants is taken into consideration, and according to the records 755 persons were rejected there during the year 1907 for "want of means."

On the whole, however, the examination abroad as conducted at the time of the Commission's visit and at the present time affords practically no protection from any of the classes debarred by the United States law except the physically or mentally defective, and this notwithstanding the fact that at several ports American consular officers actively participate in the inspection and are accorded the privilege of rejecting emigrants who are undesirable within the meaning of the United States immigration law.

The system of emigrant inspection in force at Naples, Messina, and Palermo is of particular interest because of the somewhat prevalent belief that an examination by United States officers at ports of embarkation would prevent the sailing of persons who could not be admitted to the United States under the provisions of the immigration law. In his annual report for the fiscal year 1900 Hon. T. V. Powderly, Commissioner-General of Immigration, reiterated a recommendation that had been made in the two preceding reports of the bureau, as follows:

That physicians representing the Government be stationed at the foreign ports of embarkation for the purpose of examining into the physical condition of aliens who are about to embark for the United States. Experience of the ability and energy of the surgeons of the United States Marine-Hospital Service leaves no room for doubt that, should they be assigned to such duty, but few cases of this dangerous disease would be permitted to embark, and that, besides accomplishing the most important object of preventing the introduction of trachoma (or other contagious diseases of the nonquarantinable class), the delay and trouble and uncertainty incident to examination at the ports of the United States, where limited accommodations and an ever-increasing and continuous flow of arrivals necessitates a degree of expedition not always consistent with thoroughness, would be avoided.

The late Frank P. Sargent, for many years Commissioner-General of Immigration, was an advocate of this policy, and in annual reports of the bureau repeatedly urged that it be adopted. In 1906 Commissioner-General Sargent, in referring to the examination of immigrants, said:<sup>a</sup>

The ideal plan for controlling this situation, however, is the one that has been urged by the bureau for years, i. e., the stationing of United States medical officers abroad, with the requirement that all prospective passengers shall be examined and passed by them as physically and mentally fit for landing in this country. This would prevent the emigration not only of those afflicted with contagious disease, but also of those afflicted with idiocy and insanity.

Fortunately the plan so long and urgently advocated by Messrs. Powderly and Sargent has been in operation at Italian ports long enough to demonstrate its usefulness and to make possible a comparison of results between the inspection as conducted there and at other European ports.

Since the only purpose of the medical inspection of emigrants at European ports of embarkation as here considered is to avoid rejections and penalties at United States ports, the only fair and adequate test of the efficiency of such examinations is the record of rejections by the United States Immigration Service. In order to apply this test, the Commission secured from unpublished records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization data showing the number of alien immigrants arriving at United States ports from the various ports of Europe and the number of such arrivals who were refused admission to the United States for purely medical reasons. This record covers six months of the year 1907, when the method of conducting medical examinations at the various European ports was as previously described. Thus the results are perfectly comparable.

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<sup>a</sup>Annual Report of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1906.

The following table shows the result of the inquiry referred to:

TABLE 22.—*Number of persons carried and number and per cent debarred for medical causes at transatlantic ports, during January, February, March, July, August, and September, 1907, by port of embarkation.*

Port of embarkation.	Number carried.	Debarred.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Antwerp.....	28,267	50	0.18
Bremen.....	80,004	485	.61
Cherbourg.....	2,016	3	.15
Christiania.....	1,764	3	.17
Copenhagen.....	2,560	5	.20
Flume.....	22,085	37	.17
Genoa.....	7,154	17	.24
Glasgow.....	9,295	36	.39
Hamburg.....	55,877	179	.32
Havre.....	27,354	122	.45
Libau.....	8,979	37	.41
Liverpool.....	57,728	144	.25
Londonderry.....	2,240	9	.40
Marseille.....	746	7	.94
Messina.....	1,172	4	.34
Naples.....	95,000	311	.33
Palermo.....	13,118	61	.47
Patras.....	6,296	36	.57
Pireus.....	2,602	16	.61
Queenstown.....	8,726	16	.18
Rotterdam.....	17,291	62	.36
Southampton.....	9,193	23	.25
Trieste.....	8,594	27	.31
Total.....	468,061	1,690	.36

As previously stated, this table shows the number of alien steerage passengers reaching United States ports from the various ports of Europe specified, and the number and per cent of such passengers debarred under the provisions of the United States immigration law.

In the first place, it is of interest to note that the number debarred is remarkably small when compared with the total number carried. This alone clearly illustrates the fact that as a whole the medical inspection of emigrants prior to embarkation at European ports is thoroughly effective. Only 0.36 per cent of the persons carried were debarred at United States ports for medical reasons, which is a much smaller proportion than were rejected at Italian ports and German control stations for the same causes.

For the purpose of this study, however, the above table is chiefly interesting as illustrating the relative effectiveness of the examination at the various European ports under consideration. In the beginning it may be well to state that the class of emigrants carried from the various ports may and doubtless does affect the situation somewhat. For instance, practically all emigrants from Christiania are Scandinavians, and trachoma and favus, which are the principal causes of medical rejection at United States ports, do not prevail in Scandinavian countries. Every other port, however, is to a greater or less extent affected by one or both of these diseases. Copenhagen is perhaps only slightly affected, through emigration from Finland where trachoma is prevalent, and Glasgow, because relatively few continental emigrants sail from that port. Trachoma is not unknown in Ireland, but it does not exist to such an extent as in southern and eastern Europe, and consequently Queenstown and

Londonderry can not perhaps be fairly classified with other ports with regard to the particular kinds of loathsome, contagious diseases which cause the rejection of so many aliens at United States ports.

Liverpool, Southampton, and the continental ports, with the exception of Christiania and Copenhagen, all draw the greater part of their emigrant traffic from southern and eastern Europe, and while, of course, the degree to which the diseases under consideration prevail differs in various sections, nevertheless such diseases are sufficiently widespread to require a careful medical inspection of emigrants coming from those sections. Because of this fact the results of the inspections at these ports are fairly comparable, which makes possible a reasonable test of the relative effectiveness of the different inspections.

It will be noted from the preceding table that the percentage of rejections was smallest among emigrants embarking at Cherbourg, only 3 rejections out of 2,016 emigrants carried being recorded. This result is particularly noteworthy because Cherbourg draws emigrant traffic from the Levantine countries where trachoma and favus are widespread, as well as from other southern and eastern European countries. Moreover, it is only a port of call and no elaborate system of medical inspection prevails there, the ship's doctor being the determining factor in the matter of rejections.

The largest percentage of rejections occurs among emigrants embarking at Marseille, which is not surprising because of the fact that steerage passengers sailing from that port are largely drawn from Syria and countries of southern Europe where trachoma is particularly prevalent.

A rather curious situation is found in comparing rejections among emigrants from the four ports of Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. The steerage business of these four ports is very largely recruited in eastern Europe, and the class of emigrants embarking is much the same at each port. It is true also that the great majority of all emigrants embarking at the German ports, and a large part of those sailing from Antwerp and Rotterdam, are subjected to an inspection at the German control stations. Notwithstanding these facts, however, there is a wide difference in the proportion of persons embarking at the four ports who are debarred at United States ports for medical causes. These proportions are as follows:

Bremen	1 to 165	Hamburg	1 to 312
Rotterdam	1 to 279	Antwerp	1 to 565

It is necessary to note in this connection that the three ports having the largest proportions rejected have excellent emigrant stations, superior facilities for handling emigrants, and elaborate and apparently thorough systems of inspection. At Bremen, which port makes by far the worst showing in the matter of debarments at United States ports, it will be remembered that the determining factor in the matter of rejections is a physician in the employ of the American consulate, while at Antwerp, which shows relatively a very small proportion of emigrants rejected at United States ports, American consular or other officials have absolutely no part in the inspection.

Most interesting of all, however, is a comparison between Antwerp and Naples, for it will be recalled that the emigrant-inspection systems in force at these ports represent extremes, so far as American

control is concerned, the inspection at Naples being entirely in the hands of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons. Measured by debarments at United States ports, however, the inspection at Antwerp is considerably more effective, for while the proportion refused admission to the United States is only 1 to 565 among emigrants embarking at that port, the proportion among emigrants sailing from Naples is 1 to 305. In the case of other Italian ports where American medical officers were in charge the proportion of emigrants debarred at the United States ports is as follows: Palermo, 1 to 215; Messina, 1 to 293; and Genoa, where during the period under consideration the medical inspection was made by ship's doctors, 1 to 421. It may be said, however, that the particular diseases for which emigrants are debarred at United States ports are not so prevalent among classes embarking at Genoa as at the more southern ports of Italy.

A comparison between the Adriatic ports of Trieste and Fiume is interesting. At the latter port the medical inspection is made by a steamship company doctor and a physician employed by the American consul, but the Commission was informed that the examination by the former was so rigid that it had not been necessary for the consulate physician to reject any emigrants for some time previously. The American consul attends the examinations, but does not exercise unusual authority. At Trieste the medical inspection is made by resident physicians of the steamship company and the ship's doctor, while the American consul, at the time under consideration, exercised a greater degree of authority than was exercised by such consular officers at any other European port. The consul informed the Commission that he insisted on rejections not only for trachoma and favus, but for less conspicuous physical defects as well. Experience at United States ports with emigrants from Fiume and Trieste indicates that, notwithstanding the great degree of authority exercised by the consul at the latter port, the inspection at Fiume is much more effective. In fact, the proportion debarred at United States ports among emigrants from Fiume is only 1 to 597, while the proportion debarred among emigrants sailing from Trieste is 1 to 318. The proportion debarred among emigrants embarking at the Greek ports of Patras and Piræus is large, being 1 to 175 in the case of the former, and 1 to 163 in the case of the latter.

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## **IMMIGRANT RACES OR PEOPLES.**

**AN ABSTRACT OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION'S DICTIONARY OF  
RACES OR PEOPLES.**

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**For the complete dictionary of races or peoples see Reports of the  
Immigration Commission, vol. 5.**





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## IMMIGRANT RACES OR PEOPLES.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

Since eastern Europe became an important source of immigration many new ethnical factors have been added to the population of the United States. Early in the Commission's investigations among these newer immigrants it became apparent that the true racial status of many of them was imperfectly understood even in communities where they were most numerous, and the difficulties encountered in properly classifying the many ethnical names that were employed to designate various races or peoples suggested the preparation of a volume that would promote a better knowledge of the numerous elements included in the present immigrant movement. This work, which was prepared by Dr. Daniel Folkmar, assisted by Elnora C. Folkmar, is presented as a part of the Commission's report, under the title "Dictionary of Races or Peoples."

While this "dictionary" treats of more than six hundred subjects, covering all the important and many of the obscure branches or divisions of the human family, it is intended primarily as a discussion of the various races and peoples indigenous to the countries furnishing the present immigration movement to the United States, or which may become sources of future immigration.

Until 1899, when the Bureau of Immigration first classified arriving immigrants according to the race or people to which they belonged, practically all population statistics respecting the foreign-born in the United States were recorded only by country of birth. Previous to the adoption of the improved method of recording immigration statistics the Bureau of the Census had attempted in some instances to distinguish among the various east European peoples in the population, and as a result of this effort reports of recent censuses include more or less accurate data relative to the Polish and Bohemian elements in the population. In the first-mentioned case this grouping is accomplished by regarding for census purposes the former Kingdom of Poland as a geographical entity instead of Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, as Poland has been politically for more than a century. In the same way Bohemia is considered as a geographical unit instead of a part of Austria. With these exceptions, however, census reports make no distinction between the many important ethnical factors to be found among natives of eastern European countries resident in the United States.

Poland and Bohemia also appear as "countries of birth" in earlier immigration statistics, but when the movement of population from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States to the United States assumed large proportions the old method of recording

arrivals only by the country of their nativity was of little value in determining the ethnical status of such immigrants, and the Bureau of Immigration finally adopted the racial classification. The bureau recognizes 45 races or peoples among immigrants coming to the United States, and of these 36 are indigenous to Europe. This classification was adopted by the Immigration Commission in collecting and compiling data respecting the foreign-born in this country, and it is also made the principal basis of Doctor Folkmar's dictionary of races or peoples. No work of this nature has before been published in the English language, although related works have been printed in the French, German, and other languages. The present work, moreover, differs essentially from previous publications of the same nature, in that it is written primarily with reference to the subject of immigration, and is for the convenience of students of that subject rather than for the ethnologist. Therefore, in addition to a more strictly ethnological discussion of the various immigrant races and peoples, careful attention has been given to their numerical and geographical distribution, as well as their relative importance in the movement of population to the United States and other immigrant-receiving countries.

In the preparation of the dictionary it was neither the plan of the Commission nor the purpose of the author to attempt an original discussion of anthropology or ethnology, but rather to bring together from the most reliable sources such existing data as it was believed would be useful in promoting a better understanding of the many different racial elements that are being added to the population of the United States through immigration.

In the more strictly ethnological topics of definition and division, or classification of races or peoples according to their languages, their physical characteristics, and such other marks as would show their relationship one to another, and in determining their geographical habitats, an effort has been made to present the view most generally accepted among ethnologists, or, in case of radical and important differences of opinion, to present the rival views. It need not be explained, in view of the vastness of the ethnographical field and the present imperfect state of the science, that mistakes are inevitable in a work of this nature. It is not to be regarded as written for the ethnologist, but for the student of immigration: for the one who wants in convenient form an approximately correct statement as to the ethnical status of immigrant races or peoples, their languages, their numbers, and the countries from which they come.

In determining the number and geographical distribution of the races and their various divisions, reference was had to the census reports and other official publications of foreign countries, as well as to standard works of history and travel, and the publications of foreign geographical and other scientific societies. Included in the dictionary is a selected bibliography of general works upon the subject under consideration, and a list of a few of the authorities that were consulted in its preparation.

The number of the chief divisions or basic races of mankind is more in dispute at the present time than when Linnæus proposed to classify them into 4, or Blumenbach into 5, great races. Some writers have reduced the number of such basic races to 3, while others have pro-

posed 15, 29, or even 63. In preparing this dictionary, however, the author deemed it reasonable to follow the classification employed by Blumenbach, which school geographies have made most familiar to Americans, viz, the Caucasian, Ethiopian, Mongolian, Malay, and American, or, as familiarly called, the white, black, yellow, brown, and red races.

The use of this classification as the basis for the present work is perhaps entirely justified by the generally prevailing custom in the United States, but there is equal justification in the fact that recent writers, such as Keane and the American authority Brinton, have returned to practically the earlier classifications.

These authorities have also been closely followed by the author of the dictionary in separating the many subdivisions of the five great races one from another according to the languages they speak, and in grouping them into stocks upon the same basis. In other words, the primary classification of mankind into five grand divisions may be made upon physical or somatological grounds, while the subdivision of these into a multitude of smaller "races" or peoples is made largely upon a linguistic basis. The practical arguments for adopting such a classification are unanswerable. It is not merely because it is most convenient and natural to call a man English, Irish, or German according to the language spoken by him or by his ancestors in the old home; this is also the classification that has the sanction of law in immigration statistics and in the censuses of foreign countries. In no other way can figures be found that are comparable as to population, immigration, and distribution of immigrants. While it is well to find a classification by physical characteristics insisted upon in the able works of Ripley, Deniker, and others, it is manifestly impracticable to use such classification in immigration work or in a census. The immigrant inspector or the enumerator in the field may easily ascertain the mother tongue of an individual, but he has neither the time nor the training to determine whether such individual is dolichocephalic or brachycephalic in type. He may not even know that these terms refer to the shape of the head and are considered to be of fundamental importance by the school of ethnologists just referred to. Finally, it may be that neither the ethnical nor the linguistic school has reached the ultimate word, but that a more natural and acceptable classification of peoples will be based in the future upon continuity of descent among the members of a race or of a stock, whether such genetic relationship be established by somatological, linguistic, sociological, or historical evidence, or by all combined.

For convenience the author of the dictionary adopted the following classification of races or peoples:

TABLE 1.—*Comparative classification of immigrant races or peoples.*

Based on Brinton (cf. Keane).			People.	Ripley's races, with other corresponding terms.
Race.	Stock.	Group.		
Caucasian	Aryan	Teutonic	Scandinavian:	<b>I. TEUTONIC.</b> H. <i>Europæus</i> (Lapouge). Nordic (Deniker). Dolicho-leptorhine (Kohlmann). Germanic (English writers). Reihengräber (German writers). Kymric (French writers).
			Danish.....	
			Norwegian.....	
			Swedish.....	
			German (N. part).....	
			Dutch.....	
			English (part).....	
			Flemish.....	
			Lithuanian.....	
			Scotch (part).....	
		Celtic	Irish (part).....	Part Alpine.
			Welsh.....	
		Slavonic	Russian.....	<b>II. ALPINE (OR CELTIC).</b> H. <i>Alpinus</i> (Lapouge). Occidental (Deniker). Disentis (German writers). Celts-Slavic (French writers). Lappanoid (Pruner-Bey). Sarmatian (von Hölder). Arvernian (Beddoe).
			Polish.....	
			Czech:	
			Bohemian.....	
			Moravian.....	
			Servian.....	
			Croatian.....	
			Montenegrin.....	
			Slovak.....	
			Slovenian.....	
	Illyric	Ruthenian.....	Part Alpine. Part Mediterranean.	
		Dalmatian.....		
		Herzegovinian.....		
		Bosnian.....		
		Albanian.....		
		Armenian.....		
		French.....		
		Italian (part).....		
		Roumanian.....		
		Italic		Spanish.....
	Spanish-American.....			
	Mexican, etc.....			
	Portuguese.....			
	Greek.....			
	Hindu.....			
	Gypsy.....			
	Arabic.....			
	Hebrew.....			
	Syrian.....			
	Semitic	Caucasic.....	Part Mediterranean. Doubtful.	
Euskaric.....				
Basque.....				
Finnish.....				
Lappish.....				
Magyar.....				
Bulgarian (part).....				
Tataric.....				
Turkish, Cossack, etc.....				
Japanese, Korean.....				
Mongolian	Mongolic.....	Part Mediterranean. Doubtful.		
	Kalmuk.....			
	Chinese.....			
	East Indian (part, i. e., Indo-Chinese). Pacific Islander (part). East Indian (part). Negro.....			
	Chinese.....			
	East Indian (part, i. e., Indo-Chinese). Pacific Islander (part). East Indian (part). Negro.....			
	Chinese.....			
	East Indian (part, i. e., Indo-Chinese). Pacific Islander (part). East Indian (part). Negro.....			
	Chinese.....			
	East Indian (part, i. e., Indo-Chinese). Pacific Islander (part). East Indian (part). Negro.....			
Malay	Ethiopian	American (Indian)	American Indian.....	

One feature of Doctor Folkmar's dictionary which is of particular interest in a study of immigration is the data showing the numerical extent and geographical distribution of the various immigrant races or peoples. No reliable compilation of this nature was available and its preparation required much research. The data are of value as suggesting the possibilities of future immigration, and also as showing the rate of immigration among the various races at the present time. In some cases, notably those of the Slovaks and Hebrews, where there is a high rate of emigration to the United States, it is conceivable that the movement may become normal or, indeed, that it may cease through an exhaustion of the home supply. On the other hand, in the case of the Russians, Germans, Italians, and certain other peoples the population is so great that although the volume of emigration may be large the rate is low and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

The estimated numerical strength of each of the principal races or peoples in Europe, and the immigration movement of such races from Europe to the United States in the fiscal year 1907, when immigration reached its greatest height, and also the average annual movement for the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, are shown in the table which follows. Reliable data respecting the number of Turks and Syrians in Europe are not available, and consequently these races are omitted. With these exceptions, however, the table includes all European races or peoples which in the years specified contributed more than 2,000 immigrants to the movement to the United States.



**TABLE 2.**—*Estimated population of certain races in Europe, compared to immigration of such races from Europe to the United States in 1907, and also to the average annual immigration for the 12 years ending June 30, 1910.*

Race or people.	Estimated population in Europe.	Immigrants to the United States from Europe.			
		Total number, 1907.	Average annual number 12 years, 1899-1910.	Number per 1,000 estimated population based on—	
				Total number, 1907.	Average annual number, 12 years, 1899-1910.
Slovak.....	2,250,000	41,870	31,272	18.6	13.9
Hebrew.....	8,000,000	146,409	88,232	18.3	11.0
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3,600,000	47,317	27,704	13.1	7.7
Italian, South.....	20,000,000	238,469	157,300	11.9	7.9
Norwegian <sup>a</sup> .....	2,311,000	22,043	17,204	9.5	7.4
Irish <sup>b</sup> .....	4,500,000	37,715	35,086	8.4	7.8
Polish.....	17,000,000	137,147	78,528	8.1	4.6
Magyar.....	8,000,000	59,677	27,848	7.5	3.5
Greek.....	6,000,000	44,240	17,162	7.4	2.9
Lithuanian.....	4,000,000	25,764	14,538	6.4	3.6
Ruthenian <sup>c</sup> .....	3,900,000	23,751	12,059	6.1	3.1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,573,000	7,289	2,601	4.6	1.7
Finnish (Western).....	3,700,000	14,471	12,436	3.9	3.4
Swedish <sup>d</sup> .....	5,727,000	21,950	24,463	3.8	4.3
Italian, North.....	14,500,000	50,510	30,453	3.5	2.1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	9,000,000	26,866	7,872	3.0	.8
Danish <sup>e</sup> .....	2,700,000	7,163	5,831	2.7	2.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	6,000,000	13,507	8,301	2.3	1.4
Portuguese.....	5,000,000	9,232	5,919	1.8	1.2
Roumanian.....	10,000,000	19,016	6,782	1.9	.7
English and Scotch <sup>f</sup> .....	35,300,000	61,797	37,882	1.7	1.1
Welsh <sup>g</sup> .....	1,700,000	2,560	1,619	1.5	1.0
German.....	72,200,000	91,059	61,253	1.3	.8
Dutch and Flemish.....	9,000,000	12,124	7,045	1.3	.8
Armenian <sup>h</sup> .....	5,000,000	2,273	2,127	.5	.4
Spanish.....	20,000,000	5,948	2,451	.3	.1
French.....	39,000,000	8,774	6,671	.3	.2
Russian (including Ruthenian or Little Russian of Russia).....	77,200,000	16,652	6,751	.2	(i)

<sup>a</sup> The population figures represent the total population of Norway, and the immigration figures the total number of Scandinavians, mostly Norwegians, coming from Norway.

<sup>b</sup> The population figures represent the total population of Ireland, and the immigration figures the total number of Irish coming from Europe.

<sup>c</sup> The population figures represent the number of Ruthenians in Austria-Hungary, and the immigration figures the number of Ruthenians coming from Austria-Hungary.

<sup>d</sup> The population figures represent the total population of Sweden and the population of Swedes in Russia (Finland), and the immigration figures the total number of Scandinavians, mostly Swedes, coming from Sweden and Russia.

<sup>e</sup> The population figures represent the total population of Denmark, and the immigration figures the total number of Scandinavians, mostly Danes, coming from Denmark.

<sup>f</sup> The population figures represent the total population of England and Scotland, and the immigration figures the total number of English and Scotch coming from Europe.

<sup>g</sup> The population figures represent the total population of Wales, and the immigration figures the total number of Welsh coming from Europe.

<sup>h</sup> Includes Armenian population in Asia and Armenians coming from Asia.

<sup>i</sup> Less than 1 per 10,000.

As previously stated, the dictionary treats of more than 600 subjects. This abstract, however, concerns only the races or peoples appearing in the classification used for statistical purposes by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the chief racial stocks represented among immigrants, and some of the ethnical or political terms most commonly used to designate immigrants. The races or peoples recorded by the bureau in the order of their numerical importance as immigrants to the United States for the twelve years ending

June 30, 1910, with the number admitted during that period, are as follows:

1. Italian, South-----	1,911,933	21. Dutch and Flemish-----	87,658
2. Hebrew-----	1,074,442	22. Russian-----	83,574
3. Polish-----	949,064	23. Roumanian-----	82,704
4. German-----	754,375	24. Portuguese-----	72,897
5. Scandinavian-----	586,306	25. Syrian-----	56,909
6. Irish-----	439,724	26. Spanish-----	51,051
7. English-----	408,614	27. Cuban-----	44,211
8. Slovak-----	377,527	28. Mexican-----	41,914
9. Italian, North-----	372,668	29. African (black)-----	33,630
10. Magyar-----	338,151	30. Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian-----	31,606
11. Croatian and Slovenian-----	335,543	31. Armenian-----	26,498
12. Greek-----	216,962	32. Chinese-----	22,590
13. Lithuanian-----	175,258	33. Welsh-----	20,752
14. Finnish-----	151,774	34. Turkish-----	12,954
15. Japanese-----	148,729	35. West Indian (except Cu- ban)-----	11,569
16. Ruthenian (Russniak)-----	147,375	36. Spanish-American-----	10,669
17. Scotch-----	136,842	37. Korean-----	7,790
18. French-----	115,783	38. East Indian-----	5,786
19. Bohemian and Moravian-----	100,189	39. Pacific Islander-----	357
20. Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin-----	97,391		

It will be noted that in several instances the bureau classifies certain races or peoples together. In such instances separate immigration statistics are not available, but in what follows each race or people above enumerated is treated separately.



## RACES OR PEOPLES.

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**ANGLO-SAXON.** (See *English*.)

**ARABIAN.** One of the three great groups of the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race. The Arabians are related to the Hebrews and include Arabs proper and the wandering Bedouin tribes of the desert. They have long since spread out from the country that bears their name and settled in distant portions of Africa and Asia, as well as penetrated into Europe. They have given their language, through the Koran, to the vast populations of Mohammedan faith. They are not to be confounded with the Turks (see), who are Mongolian Tatar, in origin and speech, rather than Caucasian. Neither are they closely related to the Syrians (see), who are Christians and Aryans, not Semites; nor even to the Berbers and the modern Moors of north Africa, who are Hamitic rather than Semitic in origin. Yet Syrians and Moors alike have long used the Arabic tongue. The Arab population of Arabia is between 3,500,000 and 5,000,000. Still more live in northern Africa. Very few come to the United States.

**ARMENIAN** (called by themselves *Haik*). The Aryan race or people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey. Linguistically the Armenians are more nearly related to the Aryans of Europe than to their Asiatic neighbors, the Syrians, Arabs, and Hebrews (Semites), and especially the Turks and Kurds, the inveterate enemies of the Armenians. In language the latter are more European than are the Magyars, the Finns, or the Basques of Europe. The nearest relatives of the Armenian tongue are the other members of the Indo-Iranic group of Aryan languages, which includes the Persian, the Hindi, and the Gypsy. In religion the Armenians differ from all the above-named peoples excepting the Syrians in that they are Christian. They boast a church as old as that of Rome. To add to the ethnical confusion they are related physically to the Turks, although they exceed these, as they do almost all peoples, in the remarkable shortness and height of their heads. The flattening of the back of the head is noticeable at once in most Armenians. It can only be compared to the flattened occiput of the Malay, often noticed in Filipinos.

Only a fraction of the Armenians are found in their own country, Armenia; perhaps 650,000 out of a total variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Over 1,000,000 live in Russia, in the Transcaucasus (only 30,000 in Ciscaucasia); 400,000 in European Turkey; 100,000 in Persia; about 15,000 in or near Hungary; and 6,000 in India and Africa. Perhaps half their number still live in different parts of the Turkish dominions. Large numbers of those who have migrated did so because of the persecutions of the Turks and Kurds directed against them. Only 26,498 Armenian immigrants were admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910.

**ARYAN, INDO-EUROPEAN, INDO-GERMANIC, INDO-CELTIC, CELTO-GERMANIC, JAPHETIC, or SANSKRITIC.** The family of inflected languages spoken by all the races or peoples of western Europe (with the exception of the Basques) and throughout eastern Europe and southern Asia, with some exceptions, as far as eastern India.

Since four-fifths of our immigrants are of Aryan stock and their racial relationships to each other are determined by their languages, the student of immigration will need some acquaintance with the results of philology as regards the ordinary groupings of the Aryan tongues. Upon this, he will find, depends the distinction, for example, between Slovak and Czech (Bohemian), or the relationship of the Lithuanian to the Russian and the Old Prussian, or the very existence of Croatian, Slovenian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian, as distinct "races" among our immigrants from the Balkan States. (See articles on these and *Slav* for details.)

The Aryan is the most important family of all inflected languages. The Semitic-Hamitic is the only other division of them. The only other type of

languages found in Europe is the agglutinative (see *Finno-Tataric, Finnish, Turkish, Magyar*); and the only remaining forms of speech in the world are the monosyllabic (see *Chinese*) and the polysynthetic, the language of the American Indian.

It will be seen that the words "Aryan," "Indo-European," and the like are linguistic rather than ethnological. Yet there has been much written, especially among the earlier philologists, about an "Aryan race." Although no longer strictly scientific, this expression will sometimes be used, for convenience, in this dictionary to designate the group of peoples originally speaking Aryan tongues.

It must be admitted that there is greater diversity between eastern and western Aryans than there is, for instance, between the Aryan Greeks on the one hand and the Semitic Jews or Turanian "Hungarians" and Finns on the other. As different as the latter are in language from ourselves, they share more fully our modern science, literature, and civilization and they acquire more readily our tongue than does the Aryan Hindu or the Persian. Physically, also, they have become more like ourselves than are the darker and Asiaticized Hindus.

As a matter of fact, there are at least three races, anthropologically speaking, instead of one in western Europe. They are, as Ripley and others have shown, the "Teutonic" or "Nordic" (tall, blond, and long-headed), the "Alpine" (broad-headed), and the "Mediterranean" (brunette and long-headed). Huxley long ago marked out in this field two distinct physical races, the "Xanthochroi" and the "Melanochroi," or light and dark Caucasians (see). The Aryan, the German, the French, and the Italian are "races" from a linguistic point of view that combine dissimilar portions of physical races. Yet, as has been shown in the introduction, such use of words is unavoidable.

More questionable are innovations in the use of these terms to fit some social theory. De Lapouge, for instance, limits the use of the word "Aryan" to the blond, long-headed, or Teutonic race; and an active social propaganda in Germany is built upon this supposed identification of races. Yet Sergi, as an Italian, holds that the original Aryans were dark and of Mediterranean rather than of Teutonic stock.

Turning now to a less doubtful use of terms, it is safe to divide the Caucasian grand division of mankind on the basis of language into the Aryan, Semitic, Hamitic, Caucasian, and Euskalic stocks. The two last possess agglutinative languages and are confined to the small areas of the Caucasus Mountains and the Pyrenees. The word "Indo-European" is preferable to "Aryan" in scientific usage. Germans are more inclined to use the term "Indo-Germanic," and to use "Aryan" in the sense of "Indo-Iranian;" that is, to designate the eastern group of Indo-European languages.

The Aryan "races" comprise nearly half the population of the earth, say 700,000,000 out of a total of 1,500,000,000. Of course, a great multitude of these are Asiatic Aryans, the most of whom are crowded into India. Still, the Aryans of Europe are nearly double the Aryans of Asia in number. 520,000,000 as against 280,000,000. This European stock also outnumbered the Chinese, the greatest homogeneous population beyond all exception in the world.

The Aryan stock is divided as follows by Hickmann:

Races.	European population.
Teutonic (German, English, Scandinavian, etc.).....	131,000,000
Slavonic (Russian, Polish, Bohemian, etc.).....	127,200,000
Italic (French, Spanish, etc.).....	107,300,000
Hellenic.....	4,400,000
Lettic (including Lithuanian).....	4,000,000
Celtic (Scottish, Irish, Welsh).....	3,200,000
Illyric.....	1,500,000
Armenic.....	300,000
Indo-Iranic (Hindu, etc.).....	300,000

These comprise practically all Europeans with the exception of the Magyars of Hungary, the Turks of Turkey, and various Finno-Tataric peoples of eastern and northern Russia and of Lapland, while the Caucasian peoples in Turkish Armenia, Asia, and the greater part of the countries eastward to the Ganges, also are Aryan, excluding the large Dravidian territory in southern and central India.

Of American immigrants, as has been said, four-fifths are still Aryan, in spite of the largely increasing numbers of non-Aryans now arriving from eastern Europe—Hebrews, Magyars, Finns, and Turks.

**AUSTRIAN.** Not a race name and not used by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. It has no significance as to physical race or language. There is no Austrian race in the sense in which we use the terms French, German, Italian, Hebrew, or Bohemian. The term "Austrian" simply means an inhabitant or native of Austria. Austria contains more different races or peoples than any other country of Europe except Russia. Germans form the largest ethnical group in Austria; Magyars, the largest of Hungary. The following table shows the diversity of races or peoples represented by large populations in Austria-Hungary and the relative proportion which the Austro-Hungarian section of these races contributes to the immigration from Europe to the United States. For further details see articles on each of these races, as *German, Hebrew, Polish, Bohemian, Slovenian*.

TABLE 3.—Population of Austria-Hungary, by race.

Race.	Population in 1900.		Immigration to United States.		
	Austria.	Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia.	Immigrants from Europe in 1907.	Immigrants from Austria-Hungary in 1907.	Per cent from Austria-Hungary.
German.....	9,171,000	2,135,000	91,000	40,500	44.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5,955,000	.....	13,500	13,400	99.3
Slovak.....	.....	2,020,000	41,900	41,800	99.7
Polish.....	4,259,000	.....	137,100	59,700	43.5
Ruthenian.....	3,375,000	429,000	23,900	23,700	99.1
Slovenian.....	1,193,000	99,000	47,300	47,100	99.6
Croatian.....	.....	1,679,000	.....	.....	.....
Servian.....	711,000	1,052,000	626,900	66,200	23.0
Roumanian.....	231,000	2,799,000	19,000	18,400	56.9
Magyar.....	10,000	8,742,000	59,700	59,600	99.8
Italian and Latin.....	727,000	27,000	288,900	1,500	5
Others.....	.....	272,000	450,300	27,600	6.1
Total.....	25,632,000	19,254,000	1,199,500	338,500	28.2
Hebrew <sup>d</sup> .....	1,225,000	851,000	146,000	18,900	12.9

<sup>a</sup> Including Slovak.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Bulgarian and Montenegrin.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 518,000 foreigners, of whom over half are Magyars.

<sup>d</sup> Counted as German, etc., in language, but as Jews in the census of religions.

**BELGIAN.** A native or citizen of Belgium. Not the name of a race and not used by the Bureau of Immigration. Southern Belgians are for the most part Walloons, that is, French (see), and northern Belgians are Flemish. (See *Dutch and Flemish*).

**BLACK RUSSIAN.** (See *Russian*.)

**BOHEMIAN and MORAVIAN (CZECH).** It will be convenient to discuss these races or peoples in one article. They are counted together by the Bureau of Immigration.

**Czech or Tsekh** is best defined as the westernmost race or linguistic division of the Slavic (with the exception of the Wendish fragment in Germany); or, as the race or people residing mainly in Bohemia and Moravia, but partly also in Hungary.

**Bohemian** is the westernmost division or dialect of the Czech and the principal people or language found in Bohemia.

**Moravian** is that division of the Czech found in Moravia; that is, between the Bohemians and the Slovaks.

Other definitions different from the above can be referred to good authority, but are confusing and will be mentioned only at this point. Thus, some authors reverse the meanings of Czech and Bohemian, making Bohemian the name of the division which includes the Czech, the Moravian, and the Slovak. The term "Moravian Brethren" is used in a religious sense as the name of a well-known sect which is akin to the "Bohemian Brethren." Finally, "Bohemian"

in the current literary or artistic sense means one of unconventional or Gypsy-like habits. It comes perhaps from "Bohémien," the French word for "Gypsy." Gypsies were once ignorantly supposed to come from Bohemia.

The Czech is most nearly related to the Polish and Wendish languages, which, with it, constitute the so-called Western Division of Slavic languages. "Czech" generally covers also the Slovak (see), which in the Austrian census is not separated from the Bohemian and Moravian. Although the total Czech population, comprising Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks, is rather small, about 8,200,000. Czechs, in 1907, stood sixth in rank as to the number of immigrants to the United States.

#### BOHEMIAN.

The Bohemian people appears on the ethnological even more than on the political map as a peninsula intruding far into German territory, for Bohemia is nearly cut off from Moravia by Germans of lower Austria pressing in from the south and Germans of Prussia pushing down from the north. One-third of the population of Bohemia itself is composed of Germans, who inclose the Moravians on every side except the east. In early times the domain of the Western Slavs extended farther, not only into Germany nearly as far as Berlin, but on the south far beyond Vienna, into Carinthia. Here another intruding race, Mongol in origin—the Magyars—have divided the Western Slavs from the Croatians and other Southern Slavs.

The long contact of the Bohemians with the Germans has profoundly modified their civilization, if not their physical type and even their language. They are the most nearly like western Europeans of all the Slavs. It may be fairly said that they are the most advanced of all. This is in great part due to their native endowment as Slavs. Their weight of brain is said to be greater than that of any other people in Europe. At the same time the eastern Bohemians and Moravians are among the most broad-headed—that is, Slavic or "Eastern"—in physical type. They do not show the Asiatic element, Finnic or Tataric, found in the Russians, but they show a Teutonic admixture in their being of greater height than most Slavs and often in the presence of a blond element among them.

Although the Bohemians and the Moravians form but a minute fraction of the great Slavic stock, less than 2 per cent, they have contributed not a little to its history. They were practically the first Slavs to come under the influence of western civilization. Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, gave them their alphabet. Since the eighth century they have had a literature of their own, which until the Hussite war was the most important of all Slavic literatures. Huss, the Bohemian, a century before Luther, sounded the first note of religious freedom in Europe. To Comenius, the Moravian, are due the beginnings of modern education in Europe. During the long years of German Catholic rule the use of the Bohemian language was proscribed. To-day it is again flourishing.

While the Germans and the Bohemians have been strenuous rivals in this corner of Austria, it is due to their joint efforts that Bohemia is now "the brightest jewel in the Austrian crown." Its natural wealth and the industry of its inhabitants have made it the richest province of the monarchy. The Bohemians, like the Slavs in general, are preeminently a nation of agriculturists, but they also excel as miners and as craftsmen. In religion all but 5 per cent are Roman Catholic. In art they are leaders; as musicians they are unsurpassed. They are equally renowned in the political and in the military service of the monarchy.

#### MORAVIAN.

It is unnecessary to give much space to the Moravians. Their ethnical type is much the same as the Bohemian, although we find here more dialectal variation and, on the east, transitional types that approach the Slovaks or the Poles. The Moravians speak the same language as the Bohemians, notwithstanding some difference in dialects. Both divisions are, therefore, to be considered as constituting but one race in a classification of European races. The division into two is political, geographical, and historical, rather than ethnical. Like the Bohemians, the Moravians are surrounded only by Germans and their Czechish kinsmen—excepting the Leks, or Waterpolaks, in the northeastern

corner of their territory. Some consider these last to be Poles; others, Moravians. The Walachs, who live on the Slovak border in the Carpathians, are more properly a division of the Moravians, although some call them Slovaks (see). They are divided into the Javorins, the Pasekarsches, and the Zalerzaks. The Horaks live in the western mountains of Moravia; the Hanaks about the center, on the river Hanna. The latter include the Blataci, the Moravci, and the Zabecaci. The Oprovans and the Podhoraks also are Moravians. The breadth of the head increases among the Czechs as we leave the German border on the west, reaching among the Hanaks the remarkable index, for Europe, of 86.

TABLE 4.—*Czech population of Austria-Hungary.*

	Bohemia.	Moravia.	Silesia.	Hungary.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Total for 1900.....	3,930,093	1,727,270	146,265	2,002,165	169,245	7,975,038
Total for 1851.....	2,621,450	1,264,027	88,068	1,704,312	176,401	5,854,258
Bohemians.....	2,621,450				14,377	2,635,827
Moravians.....		1,190,150	88,068			1,278,218
Slovaks.....		73,877		1,704,312	23,324	1,813,513
Czechs in army.....					126,700	126,700

Outside of Austria-Hungary there are at the present time probably less than 200,000 Czechs in Europe making a total of about 8,200,000 for the race.

The foregoing table gives the Czech population of Austria-Hungary in 1900, and also shows the famous distribution by races, estimated by Czörnig from the census of 1851, as similar details can not be found in the most recent census. Including the Slovaks the total Czech population of Europe about equals the total of Magyars or of Jews. The Bohemians alone constitute about half the entire number, or 4,000,000, and therefore about equal in numbers the Lithuanians or the Dutch.

As immigrants the Czechs come to America at about the same rate per 1,000 of population as the Lithuanians or the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary; that is, more rapidly than most Slavic races, although only one-third so rapidly as the Hebrews. The high rate of Czech immigration is mainly due to the Slovaks, whose rate of immigration according to the population is the highest of any race or people. The Bohemians and Moravians, on the other hand, come at the very low rate of less than 2 per 1,000 of population. With less than a third of the Czech population, the Slovaks sent 377,527 immigrants to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910, as against 100,189 Bohemians and Moravians combined. In other words, the small Slovak people stands eighth among immigrant races in arrivals, while the Bohemians and Moravians stand nineteenth.

**BOSNIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**BRAVA.** (See *Portuguese*.)

**BULGARIAN.** The native race or people of Bulgaria, belonging linguistically to the Eastern branch of the Slavs, and therefore Aryan; supposed to be Finnic (Mongolian) in origin, although now European (Caucasian) in physical type. It is probably the most numerous people in European Turkey also; but its numbers are small compared with those of other Slavic races or peoples, and thus far its rate of immigration to America is quite low.

The Bulgarians and their neighbors on the north, the Roumanians, are among the rare races that are physically of one stock and linguistically of another. Both possess adopted languages. While the Bulgarians appear to be Asiatics by origin who have adopted a Slavic speech, the Roumanians (see) are Slavs who have adopted a Latin language. Since language is the test in a systematic classification of European races, as explained in the Introductory (see), this is the chief point that need be discussed in an article on the Bulgarians; and there can be no doubt as to the position occupied by this tongue. The Bulgarian belongs in the Southeastern division of Slavic languages, and in many respects stands between Russian and the Serbo-Croatian dialects. (See articles on these, and especially *Slav*.) It so closely resembles the latter as to give the



Servian linguist excuse for representing most of the Bulgarians of Turkey to be Servians. Yet, in an important sense, it is the predecessor of both Russian and Servian. The Old Bulgarian was the earliest of the Slavic languages to be written and persists even to this day in the liturgy of the Orthodox church under the name of Church Slavonic. Its alphabet, the Cyrillic, is the oldest form of all modern Slavic alphabets, although some hold that an alphabet of similar appearance, the Glagolitic, antedates it among the western Slovenians.

Although Bulgaria possesses the oldest Slavic literature, this dates back but little over 1,000 years. It was not until the ninth century that Cyril and Methodius, apostles to the Slavs, put it into written form. Apparently only a century or two before this the Bulgarians spoke a Finnish language, which they brought into Europe with them from Asia. While they adopted the language of the Slavs, whom they conquered and organized politically, they were themselves swallowed up in the Slavic population. They lost not only their ancient language but their physical type. While they are the most truly Asiatic in origin of all the Slavs, they are Europeanized in appearance and character. In some respects their life is more civilized and settled than that of some of the Slavs farther west, as in Montenegro and Dalmatia. They are not only less warriors in spirit than these, but are more settled as agriculturists. Yet they seem to feel that they do not belong to the civilization of Europe, properly speaking, for they say of one who visits the countries farther west that he "goes to Europe."

The question concerning the physical type of the Bulgarians is more difficult to solve. Less scientific work has been put upon this portion of Europe than most sections, and there is still doubt as to the movements of the race in prehistoric times and therefore as to their place of origin. There can be little doubt, however, that two physical types are found on opposite sides of Bulgaria. While those of the west are distinctly broad-headed, those on the east are, at least in part, as distinctly long-headed. The western Bulgarians are predominantly, it would appear, of the same Slavic type as their neighboring kinsmen, the Serbo-Croatians. The Albanians, who adjoin them on the southwest, are similarly very broad-headed, but are taller than the true Slavs. The explanation of the long-headed type in the east is not so simple. Some think it indicates the early Finnic origin. Others might argue that it is Italic, or at least "Mediterranean," for there is no doubt this element is predominant amongst the eastern Roumanians who adjoin them.

Bulgarians of the eastern type are predominantly brunette, with dark hair, although it is said that 40 per cent have light eyes. The race is rather low in stature and stockily built, but no distinctly Mongolian feature remains, unless it be the high cheek bones and rather narrow eyes which are common amongst them. It must be assumed that the present Bulgarians have assimilated Turkish, Greek, and Roumanian elements as well as Slavic. This is true even of their language as well as of their blood. The Bulgarian is, in fact, the most corrupt of all Slavic languages at the present time. Although it possessed the first Slavic literature, it now has almost none; and what it has, has been developed within the last century.

Of Bulgarian dialects the most important to mention is the so-called Macedonian. Some have claimed that there is an independent Macedonian language and therefore race or people. But this would appear to be one of the patriotic misrepresentations not unknown amongst the partisan philologists of this region. The other chief dialects are the Rhodopian and the Southern Thracian or the Upper and Lower Moesian. The well-known Pomaks are the Mohammedan Bulgarians, a fine type physically. Less than 20 per cent of the Bulgarians are Mohammedans; three-fourths are of the Orthodox faith. Bulgarians themselves contemptuously call the mongrel people of the coast "Gagaous."

There would appear to be little doubt that the Bulgars came through southern Russia to their present home in the time of the early migrations of the middle ages. Some records locate them in the second century on the river Volga, from which they appear to have taken their name. In fact, a country called "Greater Bulgaria" was known there as late as the tenth century. If the common supposition be correct, the Bulgarians are most nearly related in origin to the Magyars of Hungary and the Finns of northern Russia. After these they are nearest of kin to the Turks, who have long lived amongst them as rulers. But Turks and Finns alike are but branches of the great Finno-Tataric family,

which had its origin in northern Asia, probably in Mongolia. (See articles on these.)

The career of the Bulgarians thenceforward is well known. They were for a time the most dreaded foes of the Eastern Empire. They played the part in the east that the Teutons did in the west—first as the enemies of the higher civilization, then as its allies and protectors against the barbarians living beyond; finally as an independent and powerful people. In the tenth century the Kingdom of Bulgaria covered the most of what is now European Turkey and Macedonia. The Bulgarians were practically independent from 678 A. D. to 1392 A. D., when they were brought under subjection to the Turk; and within the last generation Bulgaria has again obtained its independence from Turkey, and more recently has received an added slice of Turkish territory—that portion south of the Balkan Mountains, known as East Roumelia. Previously Bulgaria was limited to the region between the Balkans and the Danube, with the exception of the Roumanian district lying between the lower Danube and the Black Sea, which is called the Dobruja. On the west, as already intimated, Bulgaria is bounded by Servia; on the southwest, by Turkey.

The Bulgarians occupy a territory at least one-half larger than Bulgaria itself. The most of this lies south of Bulgaria, in Turkey proper, especially in central Turkey, extending westward to Albania. In fact, all of central Turkey is Bulgarian in population down to the Ægean Sea, excepting a narrow strip along the coast, and this is occupied, not by the Turks, but by Greeks. It is not commonly understood that the Turks form but a small minority of the population of European Turkey; some say but one-seventh of it. A census has never been taken. Of course they are scattered everywhere in an official capacity, as the Greeks are widely scattered as traders. And there are other races or peoples in the portion of Turkey that in population is predominantly Bulgarian. Especially in Macedonia is this list of races increased by the addition of Serbs and other southern Slavs, of Albanians, and even of Roumanians, in considerable numbers. The last named, under the designation of Tsintsars, or Kutzo-Vlachs, extend in a rather compact body from southwestern Macedonia southward well into central Greece.

Putting the geography of the Bulgarian people in another way, it covers the eastern third of the Balkan Peninsula. The western third is Serbo-Croatian; the southern third, Greek and Albanian. All this has been carved out of the older Turkish Empire; most, excepting Greece, in the partition of 1878. Bulgaria itself contains nearly 500,000 Turks, including quite compact settlements in the southern part of East Roumelia and in the northeastern part of Bulgaria near the Black Sea. There are also considerable numbers of Gypsies, Roumanians, Greeks, and Spanish Jews—from 30,000 to 90,000 of each. The Bulgarians themselves number 3,200,000 (census of 1905) in Bulgaria. The total population is 4,000,000. The total number of Bulgarians in Europe has been estimated variously at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. Of these, there are probably 1,000,000 in Turkey. To-day they are found in but small numbers elsewhere. The Russian census gives 170,000.

The number of Bulgarian immigrants coming to the United States cannot be ascertained for the reason that in immigration statistics they are combined with the Servians and Montenegrins. The total immigration of the three peoples during the twelve years 1899-1910, was 97,391.

**CAUCASIAN, CAUCASIC, EUROPEAN, EURAFRICAN, or WHITE RACE.** (See *xanthochroi* and *melanochroi* races below.) The name given by Blumenbach in 1795 to the white race or grand division of mankind as distinguished from the Ethiopian, Mongolian, American, and Malay races. The term is now defined more suitably for our purposes in a broader sense by Brinton and Keane, namely, to include all races, which, although dark in color or aberrant in other directions, are, when considered from all points of view, felt to be more like the white race than like any of the four other races just mentioned. Thus the dark Gallas of eastern Africa are included, partly on linguistic grounds, partly because they have the regular features of the Caucasian; the Berbers of northern Africa because of the markedly blond and regular features found amongst them; the dark Hindus and other peoples of India still more emphatically because of their possessing an Aryan speech, relating them still more closely to the white race, as well as because of their physical type; and possibly the Polynesians, Indonesians, and Ainos of the Pacific because of their physical characteristics, although in this discussion these will be excluded from the definition. (See *Pacific Islander*.) The general opinion is that the Dravidians

and Veddahs, south of the Aryan Hindus in India, are not Caucasian. They do not possess an Aryan tongue; and physically they more nearly approach the Negro.

It will be seen from the above that the Caucasian race was by no means originally confined to Europe. It has long covered the northern third of Africa and practically all of southern Asia to the borders of Farther India. Although called the "European" race, it more likely had its origin in Asia or even in Africa than in Europe. Because of the latter theory, Brinton calls it the "Eurafrican" race. It does not even now fill certain large sections of Europe. The Mongolian race not only occupies the most of eastern and northern Russia but northern Scandinavia and the greater part of Finland, while the dominant races of Turkey, of Roumania, and even of Hungary are Mongolian in origin.

While the white race would be supposed to be the one best understood, it is really the one about which there is the most fundamental and sometimes violent discussion. The word "Caucasian," for instance, is in nearly as bad repute as "Aryan" at the present time amongst ethnologists. Yet, as Keane has said of the former term, both words may be preserved with conventional meanings as are many of the early terms of natural history, although the early ideas associated with their use be discarded. While the word "Caucasian" has reference mainly to physical characters, "Aryan" will be used here as applying strictly to linguistic groupings. As explained in the Introductory, such use is general and practically unavoidable in immigration statistics and in European censuses. The English seldom use the word "Caucasian" in the narrow sense as designating only the peoples of the Caucasus Mountains.

The Caucasian is the only grand division of mankind which possesses inflected languages. In two of its minor divisions, the Caucasian and Euskalic, are also found agglutinative tongues. The scope of the word "Caucasian" may be better indicated by naming the subdivisions of the race. The following is substantially agreed upon by both Brinton and Keane, if the doubtful Polynesians and Ainos of the latter he discarded. The larger linguistic divisions or "stocks" are the Aryan, Caucasian, Euskalic, Semitic, and Hamitic. (See classification in Introductory.) Both authors combine the two last named under the term "South Mediterranean," a stock located south and east of this great sea. Brinton applies the term "North Mediterranean" to all the rest, while Keane prefers to use the terms "North Mediterranean," "North European," "Iranic," and "Indic" as equivalent to Brinton's term "Aryan." Brinton divides the Aryans into the Teutonic, Lettic, Celtic, Slavonic, Armenic, Iranic, Illyric, Italic, and Hellenic groups.

Passing now from the classification found most convenient in immigration topics, other schemes that are much discussed should be referred to here. Forty years ago Huxley replaced the word "Caucasian" by two terms: "Xanthochroi," meaning the blond race, and "Melanochroi," or the brunette portion of the Caucasian race. Ripley has summed up in a masterly manner all the physical classifications made since that of Huxley. He shows that the great consensus of opinion thus far favors the distinction of three great races in Europe, which he calls the "Teutonic," the "Alpine," and the "Mediterranean." An attempt has been made in the introduction to correlate these terms with the more common linguistic classification of Brinton. (See table on p. 212.) As pointed out in the Introductory, Ripley's classification is impracticable in immigration statistics and in censuses of races, and therefore it need not be given extended discussion here. Moreover, it appears probable that his classification must be largely modified by the studies of Deniker, now in progress. The latter has added to the three classical races of Europe the "Atlanto-Mediterranean," the "Oriental," and the "Adriatic," with possibly three or four other "subraces." Ripley has practically admitted the existence of the Adriatic as a distinct race. Deniker has wisely given as an alternative classification to that of his physical types a classification of "peoples" based on linguistic grounds which may be profitably compared, in a discussion of each immigrant race, with those of Brinton and Keane here adopted (as in Introductory, table, p. 212).

In population the Caucasian race leads the world, with about 800,000,000 souls. Nearly 300,000,000 of these, however, are of darker branches of the race, and live in Asia, 220,000,000 of them being Aryans of India. The Mongolian race numbers, perhaps, 200,000,000 less than the Caucasian, although extending far into Europe, as above noted. Asia, both Mongolian and Caucasian, has a population of nearly 900,000,000, as against the 400,000,000 in-

habitants of Europe. Fully nine-tenths, or 750,000,000, of the Caucasian population of the world is Indo-European, or Aryan.

**CELTIC** or **KELTIC**. The westernmost branch of Aryan or Indo-European languages. It is divided into two chief groups, with several subdivisions, as shown in the following table from Keane:

## I. GAEDHELIC (GAELIC).

Irish, Old and Modern.  
Erse, or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands.  
Manx, of the Isle of Man.

## II. KYMRIC.

Old Gaulish, extinct.  
Kymraeg, or Welsh.  
Cornish, extinct.  
Brezonek, or Low Breton.

Irish, because of its more extensive literature and greater antiquity, is considered to be the chief branch of the Gaelic group. Modern Erse or Scotch is thought to be a more recent dialect of Irish. (See *Scotch*.) Manx is the dialect spoken by a small number of persons in the Isle of Man. Welsh is the best preserved of the Cymric group. It has a literature nearly if not quite as rich as that of Irish, and is spoken by a larger population than any other Celtic language found in the British Isles. (See *Welsh*.) Low Breton, or Armorican, is the speech found in Lower Brittany, in France. It is spoken by nearly two-thirds as many persons as are all other Celtic dialects combined. No Celtic language has a current literature of any extent. Each succeeding census shows a decrease in the number of persons who speak a Celtic tongue. In few places is a Celtic language taught in the schools. Everywhere these languages are being supplanted by English or French.

The term "Celtic" is used in different senses by the philologist and the anthropologist. The former includes in it all peoples originally speaking a Celtic language. The latter has used the term to designate a broad-headed physical type called "Alpine" by Ripley. As shown elsewhere (see *Caucasian*), there are three great physical races in Europe which Ripley calls "Teutonic," "Alpine" ("Celtic"), and "Mediterranean." The first named is tall, long-headed, and blond, and comprises most of the northern races of Europe. The last named is short, long-headed, and very brunette, and includes the races living on the shores of the sea whose name it bears. The "Celtic" is of medium stature, broad-headed, and rather brunette. The eyes are more often gray and the hair brown, though all variations are found, due to admixtures with the Teutons and the Mediterraneans living on either side of them. (For other names for this type, see table in Introductory.) This "Celtic" race seems to have had its main center of dissemination in the highlands of the Alps of midwestern Europe.

Since the Celtic-speaking races, with the exception of the Breton, are not, as was once thought, of one and the same physical type, Ripley recommends the dropping of the word "Celtic" as a term to designate a physical stock and the substitution of the word "Alpine" instead. While all Celtic-speaking peoples are mixed races, those of the British Isles are distinctly long-headed and tall, in fact, are among the tallest of all Europe. They are therefore to be classed as Teutonic or "Northern," rather than as Alpine. The Bretons are the only people having a Celtic tongue who are predominatingly of the Alpine physical type. And even they have received much infusion of Teutonic blood, especially in the coast districts.

The Bureau of Immigration places in the "Keltic division" three peoples that speak a Celtic language—Irish, Scotch, and Welsh—and two that are distinctly of the Alpine or Celtic physical stock, the French and the Northern Italian. Manx and Breton do not appear by name in immigration statistics. As explained elsewhere (see Introductory and *English*), this dictionary uses the term "Celtic" in the sense of the philologist and the term "Alpine" to designate the so-called "Celtic" physical stock.

Celtic-speaking peoples are found in the western part of Ireland; in the mountains of Scotland and Wales; in Monmouthshire, England, which borders on Wales; in the Isle of Man; and in the western part of Brittany. It is impossible to give the population of the Celtic race—that is, of those whose ancestral language was Celtic—since most of its members now speak English or French only. The census of 1901 of the United Kingdom reports 1,806,000 who can speak a Celtic tongue. Hickmann estimates the total Celtic population of

Europe at only 3,200,000 and that of the world at 9,200,000. However much others may increase this number, the Celtic population of the world is insignificant when compared with that of other branches of the Indo-European family, as Teutonic 131,000,000, Romance or Italic 107,300,000, and Slavonic 127,200,000.

Nevertheless, despite their small population, the Celtic races formed, until the recent change in the tide of immigration to America, a very important element. (For further details and immigration figures, see articles *Irish*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh*.)

**CHINESE.** The race or people inhabiting China proper. Linguistically, one of the Sinitic groups of the Mongolian or Asiatic race. The name Chinese is also applied, erroneously from an ethnical standpoint, to all the natives of the Chinese Empire, including China proper; that is, to the entire Sibiric group. These are, on the northeast the Manchus, on the north the Mongols, on the west the tribes of Turkestan and of Tibet. The name does not properly apply to the other Sinitic peoples—the Cochinchinese and the Annamese of the French colonies and the Burmese of the British colonies, all of whom border on China on the south and southwest. (See *East Indian*.) The people of Manchuria and of Mongolia are not so nearly related linguistically to the Chinese as they are to the Japanese (see). All these "Sibiric" peoples have agglutinative languages, while the Chinese is isolating and monosyllabic, being more nearly related to the languages stretching from Tibet southeast to the Malay Peninsula.

The Chinese physical type is well known—yellowish in color, with slanting eyes, high cheek bones, black hair, and a flat face. The eye is more properly described as having the "Mongolic fold"<sup>a</sup> at the inner angle. This mark is found to some extent in all Mongolian peoples, in the Japanese, and now and then in individuals of the European branches of this race in Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Estimates of the population of China proper run from 270,000,000, an American official estimate, to 400,000,000, a Chinese estimate. The other peoples of the Empire are comparatively small in numbers, the entire Chinese Empire having a population of from 330,000,000 to 430,000,000. The Chinese are spreading rapidly over the countries toward the south, replacing the Malay to a great extent as a landowning class in the Malay Peninsula and other portions of Malaysia, where they already number between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000, including those in the Philippines. In the Americas and Hawaii there are about 140,000. Chinese laborers have been excluded from the United States since 1882.<sup>b</sup> It is estimated that the total emigration of Chinese to the United States has exceeded 200,000, of whom only 90,000 now remain. Still larger numbers, 350,000, have gone to the Dutch East Indies. Adding to these an emigration of 130,000 to Singapore, 120,000 to Peru, and perhaps 30,000 to Australia, there appears a total emigration within fifty years of over 800,000. This number, however, is small when compared with emigration from several European countries during that period. In the twelve years 1899-1910, 22,590 Chinese were admitted to the United States.

No doubt Manchus and others who can not strictly be called Chinese appear as such in United States immigration statistics, especially students and other members of the Manchu families who have long been a ruling caste in China. American law defines the word "Chinese" in a political sense to include all subjects of China. Koreans, Japanese, and East Indians (see these) are counted separately.

**COREAN.** (See *Korean*.)

**CROATIAN** or **SERBIAN**, or, better, **SERBO-CROATIAN**, including the so-called Croatian, Servian, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegrin (Tsrnagorts) races or peoples. (Related words: *Chroat*, *Khrobat*, *Carpath*, *Khorvat*, *Horvath* and *Hervat* or *Hrvat*; also *Serb* or *Srp*, *Sorb*, and *Sorabian*.)

The Serbo-Croatian is a distinct and homogeneous race, from a linguistic point of view, and may be defined as the one which, with the closely related Slovenian, constitutes the Southern Division of the Slavic, the linguistic stock which occupies the countries above indicated, including Slavonia. It is not an ethnical unity in physical characters and descent, but a mixed race. It is separated into the above so-called races on political and even religious grounds. It forms an important subject in the present study, for it is typical of the newer flood of immigration from southeastern Europe and contributes largely to it.

<sup>a</sup> See Mongollan, p. 257.

<sup>b</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 785-788.

## GEOGRAPHY OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

Definitions of the Serbo-Croatian peoples depend so largely upon political boundaries that a preliminary sketch of the Balkan States will conduce to clearness. The southern part of the Balkan Peninsula is occupied by Greeks, Albanians, and a minority of Turks. All the rest—that is, the greater part—is Slavic. Roughly speaking, the eastern half of the Slavic territory is Bulgarian (see). This race belongs to the Eastern Division of Slavs and occupies the entire region from the Danube south nearly to the Aegean Sea and Constantinople itself. The main range of the Balkan Mountains is in their territory, running eastward to the Black Sea. The Serbo-Croatians are west of the Bulgarians, occupying all the territory to the Adriatic Sea. They are restricted, therefore, to the northwestern part, or about one-third, of the Balkan Peninsula. Once the Empire of Serbia covered all the country southward to Greece.

If the northern boundary of the peninsula be considered a line running eastward from the head of the Adriatic to the Black Sea following the Save River to the Danube and down the latter, it will include all the Bulgarians and the Southern Slavs with the exception of the Slovenian territory, northern Croatia, and Slavonia. These will also be included within the limits of the peninsula if its boundary may be fixed a little farther north to the Drave. This article is not concerned further with the countries of Greece, Turkey (including Albania), and Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), nor with Roumania, which lies north of Bulgaria, and therefore outside the limits of the Balkan Peninsula. (See article *Roumanian* for this race or people, kindred in physical type to the Slavic, but possessing a Latin tongue.)

The remaining States constitute Serbo-Croatian territory. The Kingdom of Serbia, situated just south of the Danube and the Save, midway between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, is the only independent State amongst them, excepting the small principality of Montenegro. The latter occupies the southern angle of the Serbo-Croatian territory, with Turkey on the southeast and the narrow territory of Dalmatia and the Adriatic on the southwest. The remaining Serbo-Croatian territory belongs to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Herzegovina, northwest of Montenegro and similar to it in size, and Bosnia, larger and extending north from Herzegovina to the Save and Slavonia, were attached in 1878; Dalmatia, a narrow strip of coast land between these two States and the Adriatic, is an older possession of Austria. Still farther north are the former kingdoms of Slavonia, lying along the southwestern boundary of Hungary proper, and Croatia, lying farthest to the northwest in the peninsula next to Austria and the Adriatic. These two provinces now form part of the Kingdom of Hungary. All the Southern Slavs—that is, the Serbo-Croatians and the Bulgarians—were subject to Turkey only thirty years ago, excepting those on the northern fringe inhabiting Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. If, as is sometimes said, these are not Balkan States, all the Balkan Peninsula excepting Greece was then covered by Turkey—as also was Greece itself a century ago.

## THE SERBO-CROATIANS IN GENERAL.

Ask a Bosnian his race and he will answer "Turk" if he is a Mohammedan, "Latin" or "Croatian" if a Roman Catholic, and "Servian" if an adherent of the Greek Church. Yet the race is the same in all cases because the language is the same.<sup>a</sup> The case of the Bosnian is typical of the entire Serbo-Croatian people, which is peculiar amongst all the races or peoples of Europe in appearing to be divided into six or more separate ethnical branches; that is, as many as there are political States if not religions in this region, while the scientist can have no doubt but that all are of one race. Their case resembles that of the Poles, who, since the partition of Poland, make part of three different nationalities, or that of the Germans, constituting to a greater or less degree the German, the Swiss, and the Austrian nationalities. In like manner, Bosnian, Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian are only names of nationalities or of political groups, while the corresponding race or people is Serbo-Croatian.

Language, as explained in the Introductory, is the necessary basis of all official classifications of European races. It is the one followed by all European censuses of races, and is adopted in this dictionary. The Bureau of Immigration has found it desirable for practical considerations to subdivide and group

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 211 and 234-235.

the Serbo-Croatians as follows: The Servian and Montenegrin are counted with the Bulgarian, the Croatian with the Slovenian, and the Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian are given a separate column. Yet there can be no doubt that the Bulgarians and the Slovenians are outside the Serbo-Croatian race, although they are most closely related to it by language.

The confusion in Serbo-Croatian terminology has its origin in both politics and religion. From a partisan standpoint it has become quite customary to use only provincial names, like Croatian. To recognize the broader racial name would lend weight to the sentiment for Serbo-Croatian consolidation and the political independence of the Serbo-Croatians. Linguistic grounds are sought by others for a broader union embracing the entire northern belt of Balkan States from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, including both the Slovenian territory on one side of the Serbo-Croatians and Bulgaria on the other. Religious rivalries likewise have led to ethnographical fictions. Not only has a fraction of a race like the Bosnians been led to say that they are of three races or peoples when they practically mean three religions; these religions have given them three alphabets for one speech. The Serbo-Croatians of the west, who are Roman Catholic, can not read the publications of the eastern Serbo-Croatians, who are Orthodox, although both have the same language, for the former use the Roman alphabet or sometimes the strange Glagolitic letters, while the latter use the Russian characters fostered by the Greek Church.

The geographical limits of the Serbo-Croatians are not easily determined. They are defined on the north by the Danube and the Drave; that is, by Hungarian and Slovenian territory. On the east, also, they coincide with the boundary between Servia and Bulgaria, except that northeastern Servia is occupied by Roumanians. But as to the southern boundary the wildest and most divergent statements are made by students of the question according to their political bias. Some pro-Servians would claim Macedonia and the greater part of Turkey, even to the Black Sea, to be Servian by language; while it is generally held that the Slavic language found here is Bulgarian. A fair statement would seem to be that northwestern Turkey is Serbo-Croatian, including a narrow strip of northern Albania, as well as the large districts known as Old Servia and Novibazar. The last named lies between Servia and Montenegro. Old Servia is farther southeast. These two Serbo-Croatian districts in Turkey are about as large as Montenegro and Herzegovina.

As thus delimited, the Serbo-Croatians are inclosed on the west by the Adriatic Sea; on the northwest by the closely related Slovenians; on the north by the totally different Magyars or Hungarians, of Mongol origin; on the northeast by a more nearly related people, the Roumanians; on the southeast by distant relatives, the Bulgarians; and on the south by the Albanians, people differing both in language and physical type from any other in Europe. The region is aptly named the "whirlpool of Europe." The Balkans are the storm center, and the "Eastern question" is always acute. Within a generation European Turkey has lost half of its territory, and several new nations have appeared upon the map of the peninsula. The keen rivalries between nationalities and races have obscured scientific questions and rendered more difficult the classification of peoples.

Even the choice of the term Serbo-Croatian is a comparatively recent expedient to allay national jealousy. The language may as properly be called either Croatian or Servian. It was once called the Illyrian, an ethnical misnomer for which an excuse was sought in political history. But the ancient Illyrians were an entirely different race. Few traces of them, it is said, can be found among the Slavs now occupying the country. The apostles of the "Illyrian" propaganda would take into their fold Bulgaria on the east and the Slovenians on the west. "Yugo-Slavic"—that is "South Slavic"—is a name more recently adopted by other patriotic Slavs in an attempt to inculcate a feeling of unity between all Serbo-Croatians and Slovenians. It is pan-slavism on a small scale.

The historical and linguistic relations existing between widely separated branches of the Slavs are often indicated or suggested by strange similarities in their names. The terms Slav, Slovak, Slovenian, and Slavonian are discussed in the article on the Slovenian. As there pointed out, Slavonian in the narrowest sense may mean the nationality (not a race) inhabiting the former kingdom of Slavonia. The race or people living there is the Servian or Croatian. Curiously enough, Croat, Hervat, and the related words given at the head of this article are variations of an old word meaning highlands or mountains (cf. *Carpathians*); hence not strictly ethnical terms, although some immigrants insist

that Hervat and not Croatian is the proper name of their people. "Horvatok" is the name given Croations on the Magyar ethnographical map. In like manner as the forms Hervat, Horvath, and even Kharpath come from Hrvat, so such variations as Serb and Sorb came from Srp. In the Serbo-Croatian, as in other Slavic languages, a vowel is not written with this "r." The "h" easily passes into "kh" and "b" into "p" or "v." In these and similar words, therefore, are indicated the ancient relationships existing between widely different divisions of the Slavs; between the Serbs, Croats, or Hervats, and Slovenians or Winds of the Southern Division on the one hand, and, on the other, in the north, the disappearing Sorbs and Wends and the Slovaks, with their forerunners, who left their name in ancient Chrobatia and the Carpathians.

The technicalities of the *stho*, *cha*, and *kay* dialects of the Serbo-Croatian need not be entered into here. In a general way they correspond to: (1) The southern, Servian, or, better, that spoken in Herzegovina, which has become the literary form of the Serbo-Croatian; (2) the western, Croatian, the use of which is gradually receding to the coast of Dalmatia; and (3) that found on the western border of Croatia, which is more properly called a separate language, the Slovenian.

Of the numerous names borne by Serbo-Croatian dialects and divisions of the population only a few need be given here. Some are merely names of political divisions. Thus the "Cernagorians" are simply the Montenegrins, the two words having the same meaning. "Trna Gora," in their language, means "black mountain." The Ragusans are the natives of the old city of Ragusa; Dubrovicans is another name for these. Others are the Syrmians, sometimes considered to be a fourth division of the Serbo-Croations, named after a plain in Croatia-Slavonia; the Cices of Istria, and the Hranicares of the borders. Skipetar is a name applied to the Slavonized Albanians of the coast. An Istrian—that is, a native of Istria—may be of any race; more likely a Serbo-Croatian, Italian, or Slovenian.

The Morlaks, who call themselves "Vlah" or "Wlach," may be, as some claim, Slavonized Roumanians (Wallachs); but if so, the change has been quite complete, for they might be taken to-day as the primitive Servian stock, not only in physical appearance and dialect, but in character and customs. They form a considerable population in northern Dalmatia and adjacent territory, especially in Istria. Reclus says that they are amongst the least advanced peoples of Europe. Certain other names found amongst Serbo-Croations really designate social groups rather than distinct races, dialects, or political divisions. Thus the well-known word "Haiduk," meaning originally in the Turkish language something like highwaymen or freebooter, was adopted by the Servians in the sense of defender of the home land. Formerly Servians of the best families became Haiduks and pillaged Turkish villages. The Tchetnitsi were a class of these that made a specialty of taking the heads of their slain enemies. The Uskoks were, like them, brigands before they settled down to agricultural pursuits. They fled from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Montenegrin mountains for protection against the Turks.

The savage manners of the last century are still met with amongst some Serbo-Croations of to-day. Armed conflicts are not uncommon. Political feuds are especially bitter. Murders resulting from private vendettas occur frequently in some localities. Illiteracy is prevalent and civilization at a low stage in retired districts. Yet some points like Belgrade, the capital of Servia, are centers of literary activity and avid of all that makes up western civilization.

In physical appearance the Serbo-Croations are quite distinct from other Slavs. In fact, they would seem to be, at bottom, not Slavic, or "Eastern," to use Deniker's terms, but "Adriatic." The latter differs from any other race in Europe in combining unusual stature with unusual breadth of head. Its purest representatives are found a little farther south amongst the Albanians, a remnant of the ancient Illyric race, using this word in its proper sense. In northern Albania, and especially in Herzegovina, are found some of the broadest heads in the world, with an average cephalic index of 87. The race is also one of the tallest of Europe, averaging 5 feet 9 inches. This type shades off in every direction, especially on the south, where both the Turks and the Greeks are shorter. The ancient Greeks belong to the long-headed "Mediterranean" race. On the north, the Albanian type is modified by the great Slavic wave of migration that brought with it the present Serbo-Croatian language of the country. But while the average height of the Slav is considerably less, the head is broad,



as it is also in the "Alpine" race, farther northwest, into which the Serbo-Croatian type insensibly passes. The type is brunette, but not of the darkest. Although not so strong or stockily built as the tallest men of northern Europe, the Serbo-Croatian is vigorous and well adapted to hard labor.

TABLE 5.—*Distribution of Serbo-Croatian population in 1900.*

Country.	Number.
Croatia and Slavonia.....	2,102,000
Dalmatia.....	565,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	a 1,550,000
Servia.....	2,299,000
Montenegro.....	a 250,000
Elsewhere.....	a 1,434,000
<b>Total</b> .....	a 8,200,000

a Estimated.

It is quite impossible to enter separate figures for the Servians in Turkey, where no census has been taken. Some estimates, especially by Servian partisans, place this number at over 500,000; others, as low as 40,000.

The foregoing statistics are significant because the Southern Slavs typify the new character of American immigration that has replaced the tide from north-western Europe. The Southern Slavs not only outnumber any other race in the Balkan Peninsula, but they constitute about one-half its population if we add to them the small Albanian population to which they are physically related. The Greeks do not make up one-third of the population, while the Turks are hopelessly in the minority, estimated by some as only one-seventh as many as the Slavs. Its 8,000,000 or 8,200,000 of population puts the Serbo-Croatian race about tenth in rank among all European races as of size. It may, therefore, be reckoned with as a steady and important source of future immigration. In immigration statistics Croats and Slovenians are counted together. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 335,543 immigrants of both races were admitted to the United States.

At present the Southern Slavic rate of immigration is high only in the most northwestern group, that of Croatia, Slavonia, and the Slovenian territory. In 1907 the Croatian-Slovenian rate of immigration was about 13 per 1,000 of population, exceeding that of any other race or people except two, the Hebrew and the Slovak. There are said to be already 270,000 Croats in the United States.

#### THE VARIOUS NATIONALITIES.

The terms "Bosnian," "Dalmatian," "Herzegovinian," and "Montenegrin," as shown above, are not names of races, but rather of nationalities found within the Serbo-Croatian ethnical territory. The same is true, of course, of the Servian, the Croatian, and the Slavonian as nationalities. Further details are necessary concerning each, especially as to their ethnical and religious elements.

Keeping constantly in mind that by the so-called Servian and Croatian races are generally meant only the Orthodox (Greek) and Roman Catholic divisions, respectively, of the one Serbo-Croatian race, the reader will better understand the following statistics from the Austrian and Hungarian censuses of 1900:

TABLE 6.—*Distribution of Serbo-Croatians, by religion.*

Geographic division.	Catholic.		Orthodox.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	1,482,353	61.6	607,381	25.4	2,089,734	87.0
Hungary proper.....	188,552	1.1	434,641	2.6	623,193	3.7

To these may be added the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,568,092, of whom the 334,142 Roman Catholics may be counted roughly as Croats and the 673,246 Oriental Orthodox as Servians. But very few of the 548,632 Moham-

medans are Turks, although generally calling themselves by that name. It is said that the Bosnian nobility became Mohammedans in order to preserve their feudal rights, but that they differ in more respects than race from Turkish Mohammedans. For instance, they do not practice polygamy.

Of the Servian nationality—that is, of the citizens of Servia—90 per cent are Servian by race and 98 per cent Orthodox in religion. The Roumanians in Servia number only 90,000. The Gypsies come next with half that number. The Roumanians (see), like the Servians, are for the most part Orthodox. While the Turks proper number only 1,000 in Servia, there are 15,000 Mohammedans.

The small independent principality of Montenegro has had no census. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent of the population of 250,000 are Orthodox. The remainder are Roman Catholics or Mohammedans, the latter being Albanians. In Dalmatia 96 per cent of the population is Serbo-Croatian by race and 84 per cent Roman Catholic in religion. These probably all call themselves "Croatian." Nearly all the rest of the people are Greek (not "United") in religion. Less than 3 per cent of the population are Italians. These live along the coast in cities like Ragusa. There are no Turks in Dalmatia according to the census.

In the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, besides the Serbo-Croatian population, which, as shown above, is 87 per cent of the whole, about 5 per cent of the population, or 134,000, are German, and 4 per cent "Hungarian." This is the classification by mother tongue. Classified by religion, all the Servians are "Oriental Greek," while 99 per cent of the "Croatsians" are Roman Catholic, as are also 80 per cent of the Germans and Hungarians. No Turks or Mohammedans appear as such by name in the census. Finally, in the Coastland, including Istria, while nearly one-half of the population is Italian, the most of the remainder are Serbo-Croatians (143,000) and Slovenians. Nearly 99 per cent are Catholic.

**CUBAN.** Defined by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as follows: "The term 'Cuban' refers to the Cuban people (not Negroes)." This definition covers, however, only 60 per cent of the population of Cuba—that is, the native whites—for 13 per cent are Negroes, 16 per cent mulattoes, and 10 per cent foreign-born whites. It also excludes Indians. The term is generally used in a wider sense to include all natives of Cuba, regardless of color, especially including those of mixed blood.

In race, therefore, the population of Cuba is mainly composed of pure Spanish stock, if Catalans and Basques may be called pure Spanish, for these are the most important stocks that have come to the island from Spain. It is popularly supposed that there is much Indian blood in Cuba, as in Mexico and in the countries farther south. This is not the case, for the sufficient reason that the Indian aborigines were almost entirely killed off in war and at forced labor within fifty years from the landing of Columbus. Negroes to some extent have suffered the same fate, for it is estimated that fully 900,000 were brought to the island as slaves. In 1817 they outnumbered the white population.

The Cuban census of 1907 gives a total population, in round numbers, of 2,000,000, of whom 1,200,000 are native whites, 200,000 foreign-born whites, 270,000 Negroes, 330,000 of mixed race, and 12,000 Chinese. Of the foreign-born whites, 80 per cent are Spaniards and 3 per cent (8,713) Americans. Cuba is therefore distinctly Spanish, or "Latin," in its sympathies and civilization. Comparatively few Cubans, not counting as such Spanish, English, and other foreign-born whites coming from Cuba, have emigrated to the United States. The same is true of immigrants from the rest of the West Indies. (See *West Indian, Mexican, Spanish-American, and Negro*.) The number of Negroes coming to the United States from Cuba can not be stated, but it is not large, for the total Negro immigration in 1907 was only 5,235, of whom 4,561 were from the West Indies, including Cuba. All aliens coming from Cuba are counted as immigrants, although, in common with persons coming from Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico, they are for the most part exempted from the head tax.

**CZECH.** (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

**DALMATIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**DANISH.** (See *Scandinavian*.)

**DUTCH and FLEMISH** (less accurately *Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian*). The two westernmost races or peoples on the continent of Low German or Teutonic origin, the Dutch being the native people of Holland (the Netherlands) and the Flemish that of Flanders—that is, of the western part of Belgium. The Dutch and Flemish languages are intermediate between English

and Scotch on the one hand and German on the other. The chief differences between the Dutch and Flemish are those of political boundaries, customs, and religion, rather than of language or physique. Hollander, Netherlander, and Belgian are names of nationalities and not of races. Holland-Dutch is a term vulgarly used in America to distinguish Dutch from German, while Pennsylvania Dutch is a name wrongly given to the old Pennsylvania German families.

#### DUTCH.

Etymologically Dutch is simply the German "Teutsch"—that is, "Teuton"—and, therefore, might be used as a generic term to include all Germans. But in scientific usage the term is now limited to the people of Low German descent living in the Rhine delta. Germans themselves never extend the word "Deutsch" to the Netherlands. The Dutch or Netherlandish language is derived from Old Saxon, a division of the long extinct Old Low German. The word "Dutch" is sometimes wrongly used, especially in the United States, to mean the German language in all its forms.

Dutch is the literary and national language of Holland; it is also the language of the Dutch colonists in South Africa (Boers), and in the East and West Indies. Besides Dutch, there are other dialects of Low German origin used in Holland: Frisian, Saxon, Friso-Saxon, and Friso-Frankish. Frisian is said to have been the language of the early Teutonic people throughout Holland. It had a literature of its own in the fourteenth century, but has been pressed upon by the Saxon and Frankish until it exists to-day only as a patois in the province of Friesland and on some of the islands of the coast. Saxon and Friso-Saxon are spoken throughout the eastern and southeastern part of Holland. Friso-Frankish is spoken in Zeeland—that is, the island province north of Belgium, and in the western part of Holland. Dutch is spoken in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Physically, the northern Dutch are for the most part long-headed, oval faced, tallish, and blond. The Frisians also are good examples of this type. Southward in the western part of Holland there is more and more of an admixture of a round-headed brunette element, shorter and stouter than the northern type, which is thought to be descended from the ancient "Alpine" race, with more or less Teutonic admixture. Three-fifths of the people of Holland are Protestants; most of the remainder are Catholics. There are about 100,000 Jews in Holland. In social customs the Dutch show greater affinity to the English than to the German. They have been called the Englishmen of the mainland. Like the English, the Dutch have been great colonizers.

Holland is an independent kingdom. It is now called the Netherlands, a term formerly given to the lowland country comprising both Holland and Belgium. It is one of the smallest countries of Europe, having a superficial area of only 12,000 square miles. Its ethnographical boundaries coincide with its topographical formation: the Frieslanders hold the alluvial plains, the Saxons are confined to sandy tracts, while the lowlands of the delta of the Rhine have a population mixed in origin. The Dutch population of the world has been variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 6,300,000. The population of Holland itself is 6,000,000, or 1,000,000 less than that of Belgium, and a third more than that of Ireland. Rudler and Chisholm estimate 71 per cent of the population to be Dutch, 14 per cent Frisian, 13 per cent Flemish, and 2 per cent other Low German. There are about 400,000 Boers in South Africa and 75,000 Dutch colonists in the East and West Indies. In Immigration Bureau statistics Dutch and Flemish are counted together, and in the twelve years 1899-1910, 87,658 immigrants of these races were admitted to the United States.

#### FLEMISH.

Philologists differ as to the position of Flemish, linguistically. Some consider it to be a branch of Old Low German, closely akin to Dutch, if not identical with it; others place it as a dialect of Dutch and say that it is now nearly extinct; while still others consider it to be a dialect of equal rank with Frisian and Saxon, but distinct from Dutch. The literary language of the Flemish people is now Dutch.

Physically the Flemish are of the prevailing Dutch type—tallish, blond, and round-faced—the type so often portrayed by Rubens. The Flemish occupy the northern and western provinces of Belgium and the northeastern part of

France bordering on Flanders. There are over 3,000,000 in Belgium, 750,000 in Holland, and 200,000 in the northern part of France, making a total of over 4,000,000 Flemish in Europe—that is, about equal to the number of Dutch in Holland.

#### BELGIAN.

The term Belgian simply means a native or inhabitant of the Kingdom of Belgium. It has no significance as to physical race or language. The Belgian nation is represented by two chief linguistic stocks, a Teutonic (Flemish) which occupies the plains and the coast lands, and a French (Walloon) which occupies the uplands. The two peoples also differ in industries. The Flemings are characteristically tenant farmers; the Walloons are small proprietary farmers, miners, and manufacturers.

Belgium ranks eighteenth in superficial area and eighth in population amongst European countries. It is the most densely populated country in Europe, having a population of over 7,000,000 in an area of 11,300 square miles; that is, of about 600 to the square mile. The Kingdom is not evenly populated, the Flemish provinces being much more densely settled than the Walloon. Of the total number, 42 per cent speak Flemish only and 38 per cent French only, while 12 per cent speak both Flemish and French, and 6 per cent speak Flemish, French, and German. Both French and Flemish are official languages. All public documents are printed in both. Both are taught in the schools. At the University of Ghent the professors lecture in both French and Flemish. The Belgians are for the most part Catholics.

Despite its density of population Belgium is an exception amongst European countries in that it has more immigration than emigration. About 90 per cent of this movement is to and from Holland, France, and Germany. Only an insignificant number come to America, less than 1 per 1,000 of the population.

In 1907 there were 4,162 emigrants from Belgium to the United States, of whom 2,929 are reported by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as Dutch and Flemish. In number of immigrants the Dutch and Flemish taken together stand twenty-first down the list—that is, above the French, but far below all the principal immigrant races or peoples.

**EAST INDIAN.** (See also *Hindu*.) Any native of the East Indies. The latter is a very broad and vague term which has come down from the time of Columbus, and embraces the vast populations of India, Farther India, and Malaysia; that is, of all the countries south of the Chinese Empire and lying between the Indus on the west and the island of New Guinea on the east. The last-named island falls to the domain, therefore, of the Pacific Islanders (see).

Ethnologically the term "East Indian" has no meaning, although its convenience has perhaps justified its use while immigration to the United States from this part of the world was very small. Geographically it comprises races of the most diverse culture, from the dwarf Negrito of the Philippines, perhaps the lowest race of mankind in degree of civilization, to the European-like Hindu, who uses the Aryan speech and has a civilization older than our own. All the five great races or divisions of mankind, with the exception of the American Indian, are found represented in the East Indies. The great Caucasian population of India has just been mentioned. The inhabitants of Indo-China, Burma, and Siam are Mongolian. Those of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago are Malay, with a small remnant of a true Ethiopian or black race, the Negrito, scattered here and there. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization puts all East Indians into the "Mongolic" grand division.

The population of the four great races found in the East Indies, with the exception of the black race, is immense, certainly over 350,000,000, forming with that of China about half the population of the entire earth. Of all the East Indians, nearly six-sevenths are natives of India, and will claim chief attention here as a probable factor in future immigration. The peoples farther east have shown little tendency to emigrate. Of these, the densest population is that of Java, numbering nearly 30,000,000. Although the oldest in Malay civilization, this people has neither the physical nor the mental energy of its kinsmen, the Filipinos, and, unlike the Hindus, they have shown little or no tendency to emigrate to other countries. The Indo-Chinese of the mainland, like the Malays, have less energy and enterprise than the true Chinese and do not migrate. Their country is not so densely populated. Practically none of these populations, with the exception of the Filipinos, are Christian or greatly influenced by western civilization.

Of the 294,000,000 people of India, including Burma, it is unnecessary in this work to especially consider the non-Aryan multitudes, a population nearly as large as that of the United States. The dark Dravidian element is much the largest of these, numbering 60,000,000. Three-fourths of India, however, is, like ourselves, Aryan—220,000,000, a population nearly two-thirds as great as that of all Europe. It is this Aryan population of northern India that is generally called Hindu, although the term also applies to a religion or to the people having a certain social organization based upon Brahmanism. (See *Hindu*.) One of the many "Hindu" tongues is Hindi, spoken, with its dialects, by about 100,000,000 persons. About 3,000,000 of these are Christians.

The Caucasian features of the northern Hindus are easily remarked, although they are generally dark. They are often tall, although not so strong, energetic, and aggressive as the Chinese in competition with Europeans. Some have been educated in English schools or colleges in India. All are keen in trade, making good merchants, and perhaps identify themselves with western civilization to a greater degree than do the Chinese.

The population of India is one of the densest of the globe. The people must emigrate or die by the million in the famines that periodically reduce their numbers. The protection of the rest of the world against an Indian flood of migration is their poverty, their inability to provide the cost of transportation, and their lack of initiative.

India has sent out about 20,000 "coolies" or laborers annually in recent years, largely to British colonies in the West Indies and South Africa; in other words, about as large an emigration as that of Russians, Scotch, or Lithuanians to the United States. A few have been coming recently to British Columbia and the western coast of the United States, but the total number admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910 is only 5,786.

**ENGLISH or ANGLO-SAXON**; inaccurately **BRITISH**. The principal race or people of England; the westernmost European branch of the Teutonic stock; the race that first spoke the English language.

There is no necessity in this connection for discussion of a subject so well understood by all as the character, social institutions, and other qualities of the English as an immigrant people. It may be assumed that all Americans understand the race which has given us our language and laws and political institutions. Yet there may be some doubt as to the ethnical position of the English—as to which of the present components of the mixed English nation are to be considered as unassimilated immigrant elements and which as truly English. If it can be said, as some claim, that the new race now being formed in America is already more German than English, perhaps even more Irish than English, the student of races will realize that clear distinctions need be drawn in the case of so composite a race as that in England. In the case, for instance, of an immigrant from England who comes of Irish or Scotch descent, how long a residence of his ancestry in England entitles him to be called English? The question goes deeper than this, namely, to the determination of what constitutes a race in ethnology. It is perhaps convenient to consider, in discussing a race so well known as the English, the definition and classification of races upon which this dictionary proceeds.

As explained in the Introductory (see), race is determined by language in such phrases as "the races of Europe," but by physical qualities, such as color, hair, and shape of head, when we speak of "the five great races" or grand divisions of mankind. In either case the attempt is made to bring into a common class all who have the same inheritance. But the term "race" is sometimes used in other senses. Thus we may reach wider and wider "races," each including the preceding, as when we speak of the English race, the Teutonic race, the Aryan or Indo-European race, the Caucasian race, and, finally, the human race. Not only is there this popular looseness in the use of the word, but its scientific acceptance in the most exact of studies, namely, in national census taking, is also variable. While in some European censuses race is determined by the mother tongue of the individual, in other countries it is determined by the "language of converse" or "customary language." It is evident that an Irish family that has lived for generations in England would be called Irish by the first test, English by the second. But how long a residence in England will entitle an Irishman, or a Scotchman, or a French Huguenot, or one of Norman French stock, to be called English if the mother tongue is the test? Evidently this phrase must be interpreted to mean the ancestral or family language in dealing with a stock which has kept itself quite pure in descent. But since the greater part of the English population of to-day is of mixed origin, a census

may adopt the arbitrary rule that the paternal line only shall determine the race, or, what is evidently more difficult and more scientific, it may name the mixed races as such, or consider the race to be determined by the preponderant element in the mixture.

Since all this is merely a matter of definition, so far as consistency in the present dictionary is concerned, the following principles and definitions may be given as those adopted and presumably scientific. In the narrow sense, the race of an immigrant is determined by ancestral language, as above indicated. The historical limit which determines the transition from one race into another as thus defined varies with different races. It will be assumed in this article that the English race is practically one thousand years old, since the essential elements composing it were welded before or soon after the Norman invasion.

Still other definitions will conduce to clearness of thinking. Not only is a distinction to be made between race and nationality, but the terms "English people," "English stock," "English-speaking people," and, consequently, "English language" need definition also. The English nationality includes all native and naturalized citizens of England. It, therefore, includes members of other races besides Englishmen in the ethnical sense. The term "Englishman" may mean merely one of English nationality. The "English stock" is a loose expression for the English race. A stock in ethnology generally includes several races. The "English-speaking people," as is evident, includes all individuals in all parts of the world who speak the English language. The term "English language" is more capable of exact definition than all the foregoing, for, philologically, it is impossible to confuse it with any other. It is only as old as the English race. The expression "English people" is a loose one. By definition in this dictionary it is the equivalent of the term "the English race," which embraces the English in America; it means also the people of the particular country or nationality, England. Briton is a name applied to the ancient race of England, by some supposed to have been of Celtic origin. The word is used at times to mean any native of Great Britain. In this sense it includes different races, as English, Irish, and Welsh. It, or rather North Briton, is the term by which the Lowland Scotch prefer to be called instead of English. "British" is a term of nationality rather than of race. It also means the Celtic language spoken by the ancient Britons.

Linguistically, the English are Teutons. Although the English language is very composite, the grammar and the spoken language are still characteristically Anglo-Saxon, that is, Low German, notwithstanding that it has lost many of its inflections. English is closely related to the dialects still spoken in Flanders, in the Netherlands, and on the northern shores of Germany. It is to-day the language of about 126,000,000 individuals living under a score of different governments, among which are two of the greatest nations of the world, the British Empire and the United States of America. No other Indo-European tongue is spoken by so many persons. Russian ranks next with 90,000,000, then German with 76,000,000, Spanish with 50,000,000, French with 46,000,000, and Italian with 33,500,000 (Hickmann).

Physically, as well as linguistically, the English are a very composite product. The prevailing English type is tall, long-headed, and generally blond, although, as Beddoe has pointed out, there is no one type characteristic of all England. He finds what he calls Anglo-Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons, both Teutonic in type, located in the northern, the eastern, and the southern parts of England; a short, darker type of marked "Celtic" character in the western part, bordering on Wales, and a still darker Celtic type, the Cornish, in Cornwall. The Lowland Scotch (see *Scotch*), the people living south of the southern firths of Forth and Clyde and on the eastern side of Scotland, are said to be nearly identical in racial character and closely related in their dialect to the people of the northern part of England. It has been variously estimated that the English race is from one-fifth to one-half Scandinavian, if not, in fact, more Scandinavian than Anglo-Saxon. Freeman says "when we set foot on the shores of Scandinavia and northern Germany, we are simply revisiting our ancestral home."

In geographical distribution the English are more widely dispersed than any other people, being found in all parts of the world. No exact figures can be given as to the number of the English race. The population of England is about 31,000,000. According to the Canadian census of 1901 there were in Canada 1,260,899 persons of English race or origin. And, as is well known, the English form no small part of the population of the United States.

The English hold high rank as an emigrating and colonizing people. They, with the Irish, Scotch, Germans, and Scandinavians, gave the distinctive character to immigration to the United States prior to 1882. These races from northwestern Europe then formed nearly 90 per cent of the total immigration from Europe. Since then there has been a rapid decrease in the immigration of the Celto-Teutonic peoples, but a still more rapid increase in that from the countries of southeastern Europe, comprising especially Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Greece.

The United States was until 1900 the favored destination of British emigrants, the total number coming here annually from the United Kingdom being greater than of those going to all other countries combined; but in 1905 the curve of immigration to British North America rose and passed that for the United States. During the twenty years 1883-1903, British emigration to South Africa, Australia, and Canada was about equally divided, seldom rising above 20,000 per year to each, and never above 40,000. For some years past Australasia and South Africa have attracted only about 10,000 to 15,000 annually.

In 1909 there were 39,021 English emigrants to the United States, of whom 26,203 came from the United Kingdom and 10,708 from British North America. In absolute numbers the English in the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, held seventh place down the list of immigrant races and peoples, the total number admitted during the period being 408,614. Their rate of movement is much lower than that of the Slovaks, Hebrews, or Irish. As compared with these races, future immigration from England must relatively increase. The population of the smaller races is so far below that of the English that they can not long continue coming at the present rate.

**FINNISH.** Best defined for the purposes of this work from a linguistic point of view in a narrow sense as the race or people of Finno-Tataric stock, which now constitutes the chief population of Finland and embraces also the related peoples of northwestern Russia, exclusive of the Lapps. The Finns may be also called the "Finns Proper" or "Western Finns," and include the Esths, Livs, Vots, Veps, Tavastians, and Karelians, together with the Ijores and Chudes, subbranches of the last named. The Karelians extend nearly to the center of Russia and are called by some "Eastern Finns." It would appear more significant to reserve this latter name to designate the Ugro-Finnic peoples living in Eastern Russia and in Asia. Although speaking languages similar to the Western Finns or Suomi, they are widely different from the latter in blood, and to a great extent in civilization. The Western and Eastern Finns are more unlike than the North and South Italians, who are, for a similar reason, counted separately by the Bureau of Immigration.

Finnish immigration has been larger in recent years than that of most races so small in population. It is practically confined to the Western Finns or Finns proper. These are Caucasian rather than Mongolian in appearance, while the Eastern or Volga Finns, who are not known to come as yet to America, show distinctly their Asiatic origin. They are divided from the Finns proper by a broad band of Great Russians which extends through Central Russia from north to south. The Lapps and Samoyeds, another very different stock, may be called the "Northern Finns."

The term "Finn" or "Finnic" is equivalent to "Ugro-Finnic" when employed in a still wider sense to include all thus far mentioned and in addition the Magyars and possibly the Bulgarians (see). The former are linguistically Ugro-Finnic; the latter were so originally. The word "Finnic" is even used at times to designate the entire Finno-Tataric division of the Sibiric branch of the Mongolian race. It then includes the Turks (see). Even the Japanese, Manchus, and Kalmyks belong to coordinate stocks. (See *Finno-Tataric* for the relations of all Mongolian languages.)

Finally the term Finns is used in a fourth sense, narrowest of all, to designate only the Finns of Finland; that is, little more than the Tavastians, considering the Esths and Livs, for instance, as distinct races. It is evidently necessary to analyze further this complex subject.

The Eastern Finns number about 2,000,000; the Northern Finns, or Lapps and Samoyeds, only 17,000; the Western Finns, or Finns proper, nearly 4,000,000. Of the last named, 2,350,000 live in Finland. Certain districts in the western part of Finland are occupied almost entirely by the blondest of Teutons, Swedes, who number not less than 350,000. The total population of the country is about 2,850,000. Until 1809 Finland was a part of Sweden, and before the dawn of history the Finns and Swedes were no doubt intermingling. This will account in part for the prevailing blondness and European cast of countenance amongst

the Finns, which has led the Bureau of Immigration to put them into the "Teutonic division" of races. But the entire Ugro-Finnic stock seems to have been, in origin, lighter in color than most other Mongolians, perhaps as a result of their northern residence. Formerly they were taken out of the Mongolian grand division by certain ethnologists and put into a separate division of "allophylian whites." Whatever their original stock, the Finns of Finland are to-day the most truly European of any race possessing a Mongolic speech, and in some respects their institutions are abreast of any in Europe.

Other branches of the Ugro-Finnic stock are classified as below in the census of the Russian Empire for 1897. Since this census does not cover Finland, the first item in the table is taken from the census of Finland for 1900. (See article *Russian* for additional statistics.)

TABLE 7.—*Finnic population of the Russian Empire, 1897.*

Branches.	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.	Branches.	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,782,127</b>	<b>88,850</b>	<b>5,870,977</b>	<b>Eastern Finns—Con.</b>			
<b>Western Finns....</b>	<b>3,739,947</b>	<b>6,513</b>	<b>3,746,460</b>	Mordvinian.....	989,959	33,882	1,023,841
<b>In Finland a.</b>	<b>2,352,990</b>		<b>2,352,990</b>	Votyak.....	420,673	297	420,970
Finnish.....	141,184	1,884	143,068	Permyak.....	103,347	1,344	104,691
Karelian.....	208,083	18	208,101	Zyrian.....	144,369	9,249	153,618
Esth.....	998,096	4,606	1,002,702	Vogul.....	2,850	4,801	7,651
Ijore.....	13,774		13,774	Ostyak.....		19,663	19,663
Chude.....	25,820	5	25,825	<b>Northern Finns....</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>17,683</b>
<b>Eastern Finns....</b>	<b>2,035,524</b>	<b>70,349</b>	<b>2,105,873</b>	Lapp.....	1,812		1,812
Cheremiss....	374,326	1,113	375,439	Samoyed.....	3,940	11,931	15,871
				Magyar.....	904	57	961

a Census of Finland for 1900. Subdivisions of Finns in Finland not given.

## WESTERN FINNS.

Only brief additional data may be given concerning the above-mentioned and other divisions of the Ugro-Finns. Chude is an old name once applied to all Finns by the Russians. The census limits the name to those locally called "Chotscher" or "Kaivan," who speak a Karelian dialect. They live in one of the two Karelian provinces, Olonetz; that is, northeast of St. Petersburg. The Veps are northern Chudes; the Vots, southern Chudes. The largest Karelian population is found in Tver Province, southeast of St. Petersburg. The Karelians are the easternmost branch of the Finns proper, and show perhaps more trace of an Asiatic origin. They are mainly agriculturists. The Ijores, on the contrary, are found mainly in the city of St. Petersburg. They are descendants of the Ingers, but no longer a pure Tavastian stock, and therefore not good types of the Western Finns. Yet they apparently constitute the group called "Finns" in the Russian census, as the latter live mostly in St. Petersburg.

The Finns of Finland are mainly Tavastians, or Hemes, and Savolaks. The Kwaenes extend farther north and are in a transitional stage between the more cultured Finns toward the south and the Lapps on the north. The Esths and Livs do not differ much from the Finns of Finland in stock. They live south of the Gulf of Finland and along the Baltic, forming about 90 per cent of the population of Esthonia and 40 per cent of that of Livonia. The extinct Kreva formerly lived near these in Courland, in Esthonia, and especially in Livonia. The agglutinative language of the Finns is modified by the radically different Aryan speech of the Letts and Lithuanians (see), who adjoin them on the south. In the Province of Pskof they speak a dialect called the "Verros." Other names given to certain Baltic or Western Finns are the Lopari, the Evremelseti, the Savakoti, and the Izhora (Ijores) or Ingers. In religion nearly all the Western Finns are Lutherans.

## EASTERN FINNS.

The most of the Eastern Finns live in the middle Volga region of Eastern Russia. Those farthest west are the Cheremiss, in Viatka and Kazan provinces. Not long ago they were nomadic. Though nominally Orthodox, their religion is corrupted with Tatar Mohammedanism and even Mongolian Shamanism. The Chuvashes, adjoining the Cheremiss on the north and the Kazan Tatar on the east, have some of the characteristics of both. Many of them



speak Türkî, the Tatar tongue. They are thought by some to be a branch of the Mordvinians, but are counted in the Russian census as Tatars.

The Mordvinians form the largest division of the Eastern Finns, numbering over 1,000,000. They are most numerous farther down the Volga basin, in the provinces of Samara, Simbirsk, Penza, and Saratov, reaching to within one province of the Caspian Sea. They are also widely scattered through the Great Russian and Tatar populations of other provinces, and are often Russified in language and customs. The Erzu and Mokcha are two dialects of the Mordvinian.

The Votyaks, Permyaks, and Zyrians are the northernmost of the Eastern Finns in Europe. The last named extend to the Samoyed country on the Arctic. Most of the Voguls and all the Ostyaks, who are nomads, live in Siberia. These two peoples, small in number, may be called the Ugriic division of the Ugro-Finnic stock. They are nearly as Asiatic and primitive in their manner of life as are the stunted Samoyeds and Lapps of the frozen ocean. Finally, the Bessermians are a small group of Mohammedans distinguishable only by their religion from the Votyaks, among whom they live, but related to the Voguls.

Finnish emigrants to the United States are all, so far as known, Western or true Finns. Immigration has been rapid in recent years. In the thirteen years from 1893 to 1905 Finland lost 128,600 by emigration. Nearly all of these came to America—in 1905, all but 37. In the twelve years 1899–1910, 151,774 Finnish immigrants were admitted to the United States, the race ranking fourteenth in that regard among all races or peoples. The rate per 1,000 of the population of Western Finns arriving per year (4 in 1907) was only half that of the Italians, Irish, or Norwegians, and less than one-fourth that of the Hebrews or Slovaks.

**FINNO-TATARIC**; synonyms, **Ural-Altaic**, **Mongolo-Turkic**, **Sibiric**, **Scythian**, **Turko-Ugrian**, **Altaic**, **Uralic**, **Mongolo-Tataric**, **Ugro-Altaic** (in widest sense), and formerly **Tataric** or **Turanian**. The family of agglutinative languages, which distinguishes the Sibiric division of the Mongolian race from the remaining or Sinitic division (Chinese, etc.), the latter possessing a monosyllabic speech. (See classification of races, in *Introductory*, *Mongolian* and *Finnish*.) These are more properly linguistic than ethnical terms, although "Finno-Tataric," which is used in both senses, might well be reserved to designate the peoples and "Ural-Altaic" to designate the languages they speak.

This is a subject of which the ordinary student of immigration may know but little, and yet it is indispensable to a proper understanding of important immigrant peoples like the Magyars, Finns, Turks, and Japanese. (See articles on these peoples.) It is not commonly known that these all derive their origin from the same primitive Mongolian stock of northern Asia, and that, although the western members of the stock have become more or less Europeanized in blood, they still have languages of absolutely different origin and type from our own. They are thus cut off from participation in our literature, and necessarily, to a certain extent, from our ideals and institutions. The Finno-Tataric languages are agglutinative, while our Indo-European languages are inflected and the Chinese is monosyllabic. The only remaining primary division or family of languages in the world is that of the American Indians, the Polysynthetic. The term "Turanian," now generally discarded, was applied by Max Müller to nearly all Old World languages that are neither Indo-European nor Semitic. It was soon loosely applied to all poorly understood languages and ethnical stocks of Europe. Nor is the term "Scythian" in common use, although carefully limited by Whitney to the group now under discussion. The remaining terms suggest localities and peoples.

The physical differences existing to-day between the Finno-Tataric peoples can be best discussed in separate articles. (See *Japanese* and the rest.) Their geographical extent is immense, being second only to that of the Indo-European stock. They extend from the Atlantic (the Lapps of northern Norway) to the Pacific (the Japanese), filling not only all of northern and western Asia down to India, but much of eastern and southeastern Europe (the "Hungarians," Turks, Finns, and various peoples of eastern Russia).

The population of this stock is nevertheless small, perhaps 60,000,000, not counting the 60,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. They are very thinly spread out over 10,000,000 square miles, largely in frigid and desert regions of Siberia and central Asia. Their migratory instinct threatened to submerge Europe in the middle ages, but their numbers now count for little even when the proportion that leave their homes is abnormally large, as in the case of the Magyars and the Finns to-day (see). The entire Finnish population numbers less than 6,000,000; the Magyar population is about 8,500,000.

**FLEMISH.** (See *Dutch and Flemish*.)

**FRENCH.** The principal race or people of France; the northern branch of the Romance-speaking peoples, including, besides the French of France, the French Belgians, the French Swiss, the French of Alsace-Lorraine (now a part of Germany), and the French Canadians of the New World. As thus defined the French constitute about 93 per cent of the population of France, nearly one-half of that of Belgium, about one-fourth of that of Switzerland, and nearly one-third of that of Canada. According to the census of 1900 there were 395,297 Canadian-born French persons in the United States, and 436,232 native-born persons one or both of whose parents were Canadian-born French. The French is not a well-defined race ethnologically, being a mixture of the three chief prehistoric races of Europe, the broad-headed "Alpine" or "Celtic" element predominating. Linguistically French belongs to the Romance or Italic group of the Aryan family. The French are put in the "Keltic division" by the Bureau of Immigration, while they are usually classified with the Romanic peoples.

The **French Belgians** are found mainly in the southeastern provinces of Belgium. (See article *Dutch and Flemish*.) They speak a dialect called the "Walloon." They are supposed to be descended from the Belgaen Gauls of Cæsar, are tall and long-faced, and resemble the French of Normandy. The **French Swiss** constitute the greater part of the inhabitants of the western cantons of Switzerland. They belong to the short-headed Alpine race, are brunette, and much shorter in stature than the French Belgians. **French Canadian** (see) is an expression used to designate the inhabitants of Canada, especially those of the Province of Quebec, who are descendants of the French. They speak a dialect which possesses many peculiarities developed on Canadian soil. Their blood has been more or less mixed with that of the English-speaking Canadians and has had some infusion of the Indian, though to a much less degree than is generally supposed.

The term "French language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include not only the modern literary French, but all the dialects of Old French still in use, as the Walloon, the Provençal, and the Catalan. In a narrower or restricted sense it means the "langue d'oïl," which is now the literary as well as the general and official language of France. Old French had two distinct and equally important dialects—the "langue d'oïl," spoken north of the Loire and eastward to Berne, Switzerland, and the "langue d'oc," in the south. The former is now spoken by about 22,500,000 persons in France. It is one of the two official languages of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada. It is the diplomatic language of many countries. Owing to its clearness and precision it is the language par excellence of science and criticism. One of its dialects, the Walloon, is still used familiarly by about 3,000,000 persons living in Belgium and the northeastern part of France. This is especially characterized by a large number of Celtic and German elements. Though it once had a literature of its own, it is now assuming the character of a patois.

The Provençal, often called the "langue d'oc," is the native language of the southern half of France. With the closely related dialects, such as the Gascon, Limousin, Auvergnat, and Savoisin, it is spoken by over 12,500,000 persons in southern France and by several hundred thousand in Switzerland and Italy. The Catalan dialect, spoken on both sides of the Catalonian border, occupies a place between Provençal and Castilian. (See *Spanish*.)

Physically the French are not a homogeneous race. There has been much blending of racial elements even within historic times. At the present time France presents three distinct ethnic types, whose persistence depends in part on their geographical location and in part on more recent intrusions. France appears to have been once occupied quite generally by a broad-headed, rather brunette ("Alpine") race which still characterizes the central part of the country, especially among the Auvergnats, and is found in considerable numbers in Brittany among the Bretons. It is estimated by Brinton that this Alpine element forms fully three-fifths of the French race. A tall, long-headed, Teutonic type predominates in the northeastern part of France, especially in Normandy. Many of the inhabitants of this region are blond. In fact, it is said that northern France is more Teutonic than is southern Germany. (See *German*.) In the most southern part of France, especially along the Mediterranean coast, the inhabitants are of the long-headed brunette or "Mediterranean" type. These three types are fairly well amalgamated in the great cities of France into what is generally recognized as the typical Frenchman. His ethnic position is that of an intermediate between the northern and the

southern races. The Basques of southwestern France seem to be a peculiar modification of the Alpine race of central France.

France is thus seen to present great diversities in language and physique. It is the only place on the continent where a Celtic tongue is spoken—the Breton. With Spain it is the habitat of the Basques, who speak a non-Aryan tongue.

France has a population of 38,500,000. French, using the term in the broad sense, is spoken throughout France, except in four small districts—the western part of Brittany, occupied by the Bretons (1,350,000); a Flemish section (230,000) on the Belgian border; the extreme southwestern corner, occupied by Basques (150,000), and a district occupied by Italians (330,000) on the Italian border. Outside of France French populations are found in Belgium (nearly 3,000,000), in Germany (200,000), in Switzerland (730,000), and in the north-western part of Italy (80,000). The total French population of Europe is, therefore, about 39,000,000. It is estimated that 4,000,000 more are found in Canada, the United States, and the Antilles. According to statistics of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the total French immigration to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910 was 115,783. Of these, 63,348 came from France, 9,207 from Belgium, 4,668 from Switzerland, and 31,828 from British North America. The last number is considerably too small, for the reason that prior to 1908 little effort was made to record the number of immigrants coming to the United States from Canada.

**FRENCH CANADIAN.** That section of the French race or people which lives in Canada. According to the Canadian census of 1901 there were 1,649,371 persons of French race or origin in the entire Dominion and of these 1,322,115 lived in the province of Quebec, where they constitute a large majority of the population. (See *French* for general description.) It need only be further said here that the French language as commonly spoken in Canada has become considerably modified during the two hundred years or more of its exile. There is also some slight physical change going on in the race, although it is not widely intermingled with Indian blood, as some misinformed persons think. The French Canadians have been sending a large contingent to the States for a long period and already form an important part of the population in many New England towns. In 1884 Catholic statistics showed 326,000 to be living in New England. According to the census of 1890 there were 302,469 Canadian-born French persons in the United States and in 1900 the number had increased to 555,297. According to immigration statistics, 31,828 French immigrants were admitted to the United States from British North America in the twelve years 1899-1910. As stated in the article on the French, however, the statistics in this regard are incomplete.

**GERMAN** (Incorrectly *Dutch*). The race or people whose mother tongue is the German language in the narrower sense of the word; that is, excluding the Dutch, Flemish, English, and Scandinavian divisions of the Germanic or Teutonic group of languages, but including the German dialects found in all other countries, as in Austria and Switzerland; the race which uses the modern literary German. Although this is the definition that tacitly underlies all emigration and immigration statistics and censuses of races as taken in various countries, the "race" so defined is a somewhat arbitrary or artificial division of mankind. Like many of the so-called "races" of Europe, it is not a unity from a physical point of view. Nor will it stand even the linguistic test adopted in this dictionary. (See *Introductory* and *English*.) For, if the mother tongue be the test, the Dutch and the Flemish are as much German as are other Frankish or Saxon populations. Merely the historical or political accident that Holland and Belgium have established by law another literary standard than that of Germany leads to their being considered non-German in race.

Some German scholars have no doubt been influenced by pan-Teutonism; that is, the ideal for a common bond of sympathy, if not of political unity, among all Teutonic peoples, to overstate the linguistic unity of the Germans with the Dutch, the English, and the Scandinavians. It is the same tendency which is found in much more exaggerated form among the panslavists farther east. English and the Scandinavian languages are often classified as divisions of the Low German. It needs but a moment's reflection to realize that though English may have been Low German in origin, it is now, especially in its vocabulary, more like French or other Romance tongues than like German. The ease with which an Englishman learns the former proves this. The physical anthro-

pologist recognizes a still greater difference in type, and therefore in origin, between the broad-headed and brunette southern Germans, "Alpine" in race, and the typical English or especially the Scandinavians, who are the extreme of the opposite type, long-headed and pure blonds. Some confusion may arise from the fact that certain ethnical terms are used in opposite senses in the English and the German languages. It has elsewhere been explained that the English word "Dutch" (see) is never properly applied to a German, although the latter calls himself by practically the same name, *Deutsch*. Again, English philologists generally employ the word "Teutonic," which comes from the latter word, *Teutsch*, in the broadest sense of all, to include the "German," while German philologists reverse the terminology and make "Germanic" (*Germanish*) include the *Deutsch*.

The Austrians and the Swiss Germans can not be considered non-German in race by the test above applied to the Dutch. Although they may speak dialects very different from the modern literary German, they make the latter the legal language and really belong, themselves, to the High German division of dialects, from which the literary German takes its rise. In other words, the Austrian dialects are nearer the true German than are the North Saxon (Low German) dialects. On linguistic maps the Austrian and the Bavarian group of dialects are one in name and color. The difference in political affiliation and otherwise does not justify us in speaking of an "Austrian" race, distinct from the German, any more than we can speak of a "Swiss" race (see these). The Swiss Germans are one, linguistically, with the neighboring population in Germany, the Alemanni (Suabian). Their case is, therefore, the same as that of the Austrian, so far as language is concerned. Their case is stronger statistically, for they constitute two-thirds of the population of Switzerland, while the German Austrians number but little over one-third of the population of Austria, not including Hungary. But in the popular mind, as well as scientifically, the word Swiss may mean a Frenchman or an Italian as well as a German. The term "Austrian" may also properly apply to the 25 per cent of Czechs (Bohemians, etc.) or to the 35 per cent of other Slavs found in Austria.

Among the Austrian dialects are the Tyrolese, the Styrian, and the Carinthian. The Zips are certain Germans of northern Hungary. In eastern Hungary, in Transylvania, is a large population of Saxons. Other names applied to Germans on the ethnographical map of Austria are the Walser, the Alemannen, the Pinzgauer, the Pongauer, the Lungauer, and the Gottscheer. The Frisians, a Low German stock, live in northern Holland.

The many other dialects of the German language need no discussion, for the people speaking them are all admittedly German in race. They are confined mainly to Germany, that is, they are German in nationality as well as in race, with the exception of minor segments which have spread over into Bohemia or neighboring countries. Of course, all who speak these dialects call themselves German in race. Of such are the Saxons, already mentioned, the Franconians or modern Franks, the Hessians, the Suabians, the Thuringians, the Westphalians, the Limburgers, and the Luxemburgers. Other Germans bear names of purely political divisions, as the Hanoverians and the Pomeranians. The names of others are sometimes used in two senses. Thus the Prussian, as a term of nationality, is wider than the ethnical term Prussian, which applied to a people of non-German origin, related to the Lettish, in eastern Prussia. The Alsatian is properly a German dialect, as is the Tyrolese, yet Alsace, the province, has also a large French population, as Tyrol has of Ladins (Rhaeto-Romansh), and other Latins (Italians). Finally, the Silesians are those who gave their name to the two provinces called Silesia—the one on the Prussian side, the other on the Austrian side of the border. These, the Prussians, and all other divisions of the Germans living in the eastern part of Germany and in German Austria, are intermingled with non-German peoples to a degree that does not obtain in western Germany and on the southern border of the race, adjoining Italy. In the northeast the Poles and, to some extent, the Letts are pressing far over the German line, while the Germans, on the other hand, have scattered settlements far into Russian and Austrian territory.

Properly speaking, there is no German race from the point of view of physical characteristics. It is true that this name, or, better, the name "Teutonic," has been given to the so-called "Nordic" type, one of the three great races of Europe as described by physical anthropologists. But only a part of the people living in northern Germany, especially in the provinces nearest Denmark, are pure representatives of this extreme type, blond, with light hair and blue eyes,

tall, and very long-headed. The type is far better represented by the Scandinavians. The German race in Germany itself includes the most opposite extremes in type from the Nordic, just described, to the so-called "Alpine" race of Bavaria and Switzerland. Among these are some of the broadest-headed men in Europe, as in north Germany are found some of the longest-headed. A cranial index of 87 is found in Tyrol, as contrasted with one of 77 on the Danish border. The Alpine type, further, is brunette and short, although not so dark as the "Mediterranean" type of southern Italy. A unique census of school children by color of hair and eyes was taken some twenty years ago by four countries having a large German population. The results show the region in northwestern Germany already mentioned, and certain districts on the Baltic coast farther east, as the only parts of Germany in which 50 per cent are pure blond. Farther south from 20 to 40 per cent are pure blond; then from 16 to 20 per cent are pure brunette; and finally, among the Germans of the southern border and of Switzerland and Austria, 20 to 30 per cent are pure brunette. On the average, however, the German population is decidedly of the blond type.

Few of the so-called "races" of Europe include so many dissimilar elements, especially from the point of view of language, as the Germans. The Swiss, the Austrians, and the Mecklenburgers of northern Germany can not understand each other; and were it not for the written language they might be called different races as properly as the Dutch and Flemish. The Germans differ among themselves, as regards language, more than the great Slavic races. As has just been shown, they are also of different races physically. In many other respects they are far from being a homogeneous people. Germany lacks the unifying effect of a national religion, such as that of Russia. While the northern and most of the central portions of Germany are Protestant, the eastern border and the greater part of southern and western Germany are Catholic.

There is no need to speak of peculiarities in customs and the many important elements which determine the place of the German race in modern civilization. The German is too well known in America to necessitate further discussion.

The Germans of Europe number over 72,000,000 as against less than 40,000,000 English, Irish, and Scotch combined. They are larger in numbers than any other European race, if the Great Russian (55,000,000) be considered as separate from the Ruthenian or Little Russian (25,000,000), as is done in this dictionary. The Italian or the French race is only about half as large. The total German-speaking population of the world has been estimated at from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 (see list below). It is exceeded only by the English-speaking population, which, however, includes nearly as many individuals non-English in race as there are English. The German is one of the most widely distributed of European races. As colonists, and especially as merchants, they are found in nearly every country in the world.

TABLE 8.—*German population of the world.*[From Meyer's *Konversations-Lexikon*, 1909, Band 21.]

Geographic division.	German population.
Europe:	
German Empire.....	55,766,541
Austria.....	9,170,939
Hungary.....	2,135,181
Switzerland.....	2,312,949
Russia.....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	834,117
America:	
United States.....	11,000,000
Canada.....	309,741
Brazil.....	400,000
Miscellaneous.....	88,400
Summary:	
Europe.....	72,219,727
America.....	11,798,141
Australia and Oceania.....	110,035
Africa.....	61,577
Asia.....	58,687
Total.....	84,248,167

Austria has the largest German population of any European country outside of Germany itself, but the German population of America is still greater—in the foregoing estimate nearly 12,000,000. The United States census of 1900 gives the German-born population of the United States at 2,667,000, while the native-born of German-born parents number about 5,000,000 more. All of "Central Europe," as defined by Partsch to include Holland, Belgium, Austria proper, and all between, besides the greater part of Poland and Hungary, is predominantly German (51 per cent). In this territory the most numerous of the other races or peoples reach less than 7 per cent each. These are the Dutch and Flemish, the Serbo-Croatians, the Magyars, the Poles, the Czechs, and the Roumanians. This list, with the addition of the Italians and the French, indicates the ethnical boundaries of the German people. Outside of Germany itself no country is predominantly German by race, excepting Switzerland (69 per cent, or 2,300,000). Cisleithan Austria is 36 per cent German (9,000,000); Hungary, 12 per cent (2,000,000); the little independent principality of Luxemburg is 93 per cent German (220,000). Russia has a large German population, over 1,800,000 according to the Russian census, although this is only 1.5 per cent of the total population of that vast empire. Four-fifths of the Germans of Europe are found in Germany itself.

In Germany 94 per cent of the population is German in race. In the remaining 6 per cent the only race or people largely represented is the Polish. These number about 3,400,000, mainly in Prussia, while the Danes, the Lithuanians, and the Wends, number but little over 100,000 each.

During the period for which immigration statistics are available, 1820-1910, Germany furnished 5,351,746 immigrants to the United States. This is the largest number coming from any single country, although the United Kingdom as a whole furnished 7,766,330. The greatest immigration from Germany occurred in 1882, when 250,630 were admitted. The movement has decreased rapidly, however, and at the present time more German immigrants come from Austria-Hungary to the United States than from Germany itself—in 1907, 40,497, as against 32,276. In the same year Russia sent us rather more than two-fifths as many Germans as did Germany itself, and the little country Switzerland sent about 3,000 immigrants out of its 2,300,000 German people. The next largest source of German immigration to the United States was Canada, 1,121. The total for the year from all sources was 92,936, and that for the twelve years 1899-1910 was 754,375, which places the German fourth down the list of immigrant races or peoples.

**GREEK** (sometimes *Hellenic*). The modern Greek race or people is that which has descended, with considerable foreign admixture, from the famous race of ancient Greeks, one of the oldest branches of the Aryan group and the first to reach a high state of civilization. While the stock has changed much, physically and otherwise, the modern language is more nearly like the ancient Greek than Italian, for instance, is like the ancient Latin. The race is now one of the smaller and comparatively unimportant peoples of Europe, but it has recently developed a high rate of immigration to America.

Are the modern Greeks a different race from the ancient Greeks? Although ethnologists differ upon this question, the answer would appear to be that they are one and the same race when judged by their language, which is the test applied in this dictionary to all European races; but that they differ in part at least when judged by physical characteristics. Von Hellwald calls the ancient race the *Hellenic* (*Hellenen*) and the later race the modern Greek (*Neugriechen*). The ancient Greeks were of the so-called Mediterranean type, long-headed, and of classic regularity of features. While this type still prevails in Greece, the influence of admixture with alien blood has produced a type, indigenous to parts of the country, which differs materially from the ancient Greeks in that they are broad-headed, broad-faced, and more heavily built, although perhaps no darker than the ancients. Whether the latter were blond or brunette is still a mooted question, with the probability that they were like the "Mediterranean" race of the present day, deeply brunette. Amongst the Greeks of to-day are found two distinct physical types more sharply separated than in most nationalities: One, the ancient, long-headed type of Greece, with a cephalic index of 75; the other, the broad-headed type that comes from the Slavic, Albanian, or Turkish admixture, sometimes with the extremely high index of 88. These, however, must be regarded as extremes, and Ripley says that the cephalic index of the modern Greeks ranges with great constancy

about 81. All of the Greeks of Asia Minor are distinctly broad-headed, it is said, like the Turks among whom they live.

To what degree the ancient and the modern races of Greece differ in character and civilization may be still more difficult to determine than their physical type. The most contradictory accounts are given by partisans on this point. It can not be denied at least that the ancient Greeks were leaders in the civilization of their own day, and laid the foundations of modern civilization; while modern Greece is one of the weaker nations of Europe. The ancient Greeks were preeminent in philosophy and science, a position not generally accredited to the modern Greeks as a race, although there is no doubt as to their nimble intelligence. They compete with the Hebrew race as the best traders of the Orient. If there be a great difference between the ancient and the modern civilizations of Greece, the question still remains whether this change should be explained as simply the decadence of an ancient race or because of the debasement it has received, as did the civilization of the Roman, through the incursions of barbarian hordes, and, in recent history, through the long oppression of Turkish rule.

It is not generally understood that the language of the modern Greeks is really the language of the ancient Greeks. The difference is only dialectal. The literary language of to-day is but a continuation of the main literary dialect of ancient Greece, the Attic, as modified in passing through the Byzantine. It, or rather the modern vernacular, is sometimes called *Romaic*, a misleading term, which found its origin in the period of Roman supremacy. To this day the Greeks living in European Turkey are called *Romniks*. There are several dialects of the modern Greek or Romaic, such as the Mainot, the Phanariot, and the Cypriot, which need no further discussion in this connection. Of late there is a tendency among Greek authors to return more closely to the ancient form of the language. The spoken dialects of Greece vary more widely from the older language, although the so-called Tsaconic, which is spoken on the eastern side of lower Greece (Peloponnesus or Morea), closely resembles the ancient Dorian. The modern language is much closer to the ancient than any modern descendant of the Latin is to the ancient Latin. Greek is no longer spoken by the Greek colonists of southern Italy, nor even by many of the Greeks of Asia Minor. Crete is practically all Greek, and even southern Macedonia and the coast as far east as Constantinople itself, which has a larger population of Greeks than of Turks. As has been explained in the article "Turkish" (see), the Turks themselves form but a small minority of the population of Turkey.

The Greek race of to-day is intensely proud of its language and its history, and naturally wishes to be considered as genuinely Hellenic. The official title of the country is now the "Kingdom of Hellas," and any citizen, however mixed in race, styles himself a Hellenic. The people are wide-awake on political questions, are avid readers of newspapers, and, like the Greek of olden times, eager to learn some new thing. Generally speaking, in customs, superstitions, and folklore, the modern race is a continuation of the ancient. It shows in other respects, as in the clothing now worn, the influence of the mixture of races. As already intimated, the race is commercial rather than agricultural in its instincts, and in that respect differs from the Slavic, by which it is supposed to be modified. In religion it is Orthodox (Greek), which is also the national church of Russia and several other countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe. It is from this expansion of the Greek religion that much confusion has arisen in the use of the racial name. Even Ruthenians (see), or Little Russians, in America sometimes call themselves Greeks, apparently in contradistinction from their Slavic neighbors, who are Catholic. Statistics published by Greek partisans are said to exaggerate the number of Greeks found in Turkey by counting as such Bulgarians, Servians, and others who have become Hellenized and are members of the Greek Church.

How many of the inhabitants of Greece itself are really non-Grecian in race is a question difficult to answer. No statistics of the country are taken by race. It is well known, however, that eastern Greece, even in the Peloponnesus, has a large Albanian population, usually estimated at about 200,000. They are so fully Hellenized that but 40,000 now speak the Albanian language. This is perhaps the chief foreign element that is incorporated into the Greek race, although special account must be made also of the Slavic, the Turkish, the

Roman, and the Gothic, and even the Roumanian (Kutzo-Vlach, or Tsintsar). The last named is so recent in arrival that it is hardly yet incorporated into the race. It has come in largely since Greece was freed from Turkish rule, in 1830, and still forms large settlements extending from the central part of northern Greece into Macedonia. The Slavic element is the oldest that has profoundly modified the stock of ancient Greece. By the sixth century Greece had been overrun time and again by Slavic tribes, to the very southern extremity of the country.

It may not be commonly known that the greater part of the Greeks live outside of Greece. The total population of the country numbers but 2,600,000, much less than half the population of such small countries as Holland and Belgium. Ripley, Chisholm, and others say that the Greek race numbers above 8,000,000, although the more common estimates place it under 4,500,000 in Europe, or something over 5,000,000 in Europe and Asia Minor combined. Chisholm says that the Greeks living outside of Greece are twice as numerous as those in Greece. Ripley says that they form a third of the total population of the Balkan States. The latter number at least 20,000,000. Even the Statesman's Year-Book gives the total number of Greeks as 8,850,000, divided as follows: In Greece, 2,200,000; in European Turkey, 4,000,000; in Asia Minor, 2,000,000; in insular Greece, etc., 650,000. On the other hand von Hellwald says that of the population of Greece itself only about 1,300,000 are truly Greek in race.

In the twelve years 1899-1910, 216,962 Greeks were admitted to the United States, the race ranking twelfth in the number of immigrants furnished during that period.

**GYPSY.** A well-known wandering people scattered throughout western Asia, northern Africa, all parts of Europe, and even through parts of the Americas and Australia. As indicated by the language he speaks, which is closely related to Sanscrit, the Gypsy belongs to the Aryan race and is therefore Caucasian. In his own language the Gypsy calls himself "*Rom*," whence comes *Romany* as a name for the language. Special names are applied to Gypsies in the different countries where they are found. Some of these relate to the supposed origin of this singular people, as Gypsy or Egyptian in the British Isles, Bohémien in France, Gitano (Egyptian) in Spain, and Tatare in Scandinavia. In some countries they are known by a term of contempt, as Heiden (heathen) in Holland, Harani (robbers) in Egypt, and Tinklers in Scotland, but in most parts of Europe a local form of the word Zingani is used to designate them, as Zigeuner in Germany, Cygany in Hungary, and Zingari in Spain.

The Gypsy or *Romany* language is now considered to belong to the neo-Hindu group, on a level with Hindi and Marathi, but is full of foreign elements borrowed from the various peoples met by the Gypsies in their migration westward. Miklosich distinguishes thirteen Gypsy dialects in Europe: the Greek or Turkish, Roumanian, Hungarian, Moravo-Bohemian, German, Polo-Lithuanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Finnish, Anglo-Scottish, Italian, Basque, and Spanish. These dialects become more corrupt as a rule the farther they are removed from Turkey. Gypsies converse with strangers in the language of the vernacular of the people with whom they dwell. They have no alphabet, no written literature, only a few songs.

Physically the Gypsy is a very mixed people, the chief characters of which are too well known to need description here. They are supposed to have had their origin in northern India and to have entered Europe by way of Persia and Armenia in the early part of the fourteenth century. The exact relationship of the European Gypsies to certain tribes of Asia—the Nats and Doms of India, or the Luri and Karachi of Persia—has not been demonstrated by scientists.

Everywhere the Gypsy resents the restraint of a higher social organization. To him laws and statutes are persecutions to be evaded. He has no history, no tradition, no racial religion, nothing but a remarkable instinct of blood relationship which is manifested in the solidarity of race unequaled by even that of the Jews. The total population of Gypsies in the world is variously estimated at from 700,000 to 850,000, of whom three-fourths are in Europe. There are 200,000 in Roumania, 100,000 each in Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula, 50,000 each in Spain, Russia, and Servia, and 50,000 in Germany and Italy combined. The number in the British Isles is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000. There are thought to be 100,000 in Asia and 25,000 in Africa. Only a



few thousand are found in the Americas. They are included among "Other peoples" in immigration statistics. They are supposed to have first come to this country in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Simson says that many were banished from the British Isles to America in colonial times and that many more were sent to serve in the British army during the Revolution. He found a number of settled Gypsies in the eastern States, and suggests that many of the keepers of small tin shops and peddlers of tin, as well as many of the fortune tellers of the great cities of the United States, are in reality of Gypsy descent.

**HEBREW, JEWISH, or ISRAELITE.** The race or people that originally spoke the Hebrew language; primarily of Semitic origin. Scattered throughout Europe, especially in Russia, yet preserving their own individuality to a marked degree. Linguistically, the nearest relatives of the ancient Hebrew are the Syriac (see *Syrian*), Assyrian, and Arabic languages of the Semitic-Hamitic family. The last named constitutes one of the four great divisions of the Caucasian race. While the Hebrew is not so nearly a dead language as the related Syrian, Aramaic, or the ancient Assyrian, its use in most Jewish communities is confined mainly to religious exercises. The Jews have adopted the languages of the peoples with whom they have long been associated. More speak Yiddish, called in Europe "Judeo-German," than any other language, since the largest modern population of Jews borders on eastern Germany and has been longest under German influence.

Physically the Hebrew is a mixed race, like all our immigrant races or peoples, although to a less degree than most. This has been fairly well demonstrated by recent studies, notwithstanding the earlier scientific and present popular belief that they are of pure blood. In every country they are found to approach in type the people among whom they have long resided. The two chief divisions of the Jewish people are the Ashkenazim, or northern type, and the Sephardim, or southern. The latter are also called "Spagnuoli," after the country, Spain, from which they were expelled in 1492. They are now found mainly in the countries southeast of Austria. They consider themselves to be of purer race than the northern Jews and in some countries refuse to intermarry or worship with the latter. Their features are more truly Semitic. The "Jewish nose," and to a less degree other facial characteristics, are found well-nigh everywhere throughout the race, although the form of the head seems to have become quite the reverse of the Semitic type. The social solidarity of the Jews is chiefly a product of religion and tradition. Yet, taking all factors into account, and especially their type of civilization, the Jews of to-day are more truly European than Asiatic or Semitic. The classification of the Bureau of Immigration separates the Hebrews from the Semites and places them in the Slavic grand division of the Aryan family, although, as is explained above, they are not Aryan. Nine-tenths of our Jewish immigrants come, however, from Slavic territory.

The total Hebrew population of the world is estimated at 11,000,000. Only a remnant, less than 100,000, are found in Palestine; perhaps 250,000 in all Asia. About one-half of the Jews live in western Russia, about 2,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and 250,000 in Roumania. About one-fourth of the Russian Jews live in Poland. The emigration from these countries during the last generation has been immense and has reached its culmination in the past five years. The primary causes have been a desire for better economic conditions, and the persecutions directed against the Jewish population.

Jewish immigration now exceeds in number annually that of any other race with the exception of the South Italians. It forms a large part of the total immigration from southern and eastern Europe, which now predominates to the same degree that immigration from northern and western Europe formerly did. (See article *Caucasian* for figures.) Jewish immigration in 1907 totaled about 150,000, or 12 per cent of the immigration to the United States. In 1906 it was more—153,000. In the twelve years 1899–1910, 1,074,442 Hebrews were admitted to the United States, a number exceeded by only one other race, the South Italian.

Of the 20 races or peoples now contributing the chief tide of immigration to America, the Hebrew and the Slovak stand at the head as regards the rate per cent of population at which they come. In 1907 each of these races sent about 18 immigrants to each 1,000 of its European population. The Croatian-Slove-

nian group came next with 13 per 1,000; then the Irish, the Norwegians, the Italians, and certain peoples of southeastern Europe with from 6 to 9 per 1,000. Future Hebrew immigration, however, could not long compete numerically with that from Italy, because there are less than 8,000,000 Hebrews left in Europe as against 35,000,000 Italians.

As is well known, Jewish immigrants settle almost altogether in the cities or towns. New York City has the largest Jewish population of any city in the world, now estimated by some at about 1,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the total population. Large numbers are added annually. Among large cities, Warsaw and Odessa have a still larger ratio of Jewish population, namely, one-third. In London, on the contrary, only one-fiftieth of the population is Hebrew. The Jewish population of the entire United States is less than 2,000,000. Jewish estimates place Pennsylvania next to New York with a Hebrew population of 150,000; Illinois next, with 110,000; and Massachusetts next, with 90,000.

**HERVAT, HORVATH, HRVAT, KHOBBAT, CARPATH, KHROVAT, CROAT, or CROATIAN.** Different forms of an old Slavic word meaning highlands or mountains (cf. *Carpathians*); hence not strictly an ethnical term, although some immigrants insist that Horvath, and not Croatian (see), is the proper name of their people. *Horvatok* is the name given Croatians on the Magyar ethnographical map.

**HERZEGOVINIAN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatians. (See *Croatian*.)

**HINDU.** In the broadest sense, any native of India; so defined for convenience in this dictionary. In the more ordinary religious sense this word applies only to the two-thirds of the population who are "Hinduized"—that is, who profess Hinduism and have a certain social organization based upon Brahmanism. Ethnologically often defined in a still different sense as signifying the three-fourths of the population in northern India who are of Aryan stock (see) whether professing Hinduism or Mohammedanism.

In immigration questions, where the immense population of India is beginning to arouse some concern, all natives of India are indiscriminately known as "Hindus." Perhaps a few, as the Sikhs, are known by name because of their prominence amongst the native troops. But it is not generally realized how great a number of races and tribes there are in India, many of them extremely low in civilization and approaching the Negro in physical characteristics. Such are some of the Dravidas and Mundas, who occupy all of southern India. In greatest contrast with these are the Aryan Hindus of the north, more closely related in language, if not in physical appearance, to our northern Europeans than are the Turks, Magyars, and various peoples of eastern Russia.

Hindi and Hindustani, the most widely spread modern languages or group of dialects of India, are variously defined. Thus, while Hindustani is generally understood in Europe to be the polite speech of all India, and especially of Hindustan, the name is limited by some philologists to certain subdivisions of the Hindi. Urdu is the form of the language which uses the Persian letters. Other forms use letters of Hindu origin. Hindi, in the wider sense of the term, is spoken by 97,000,000 of people, mainly of northern India.

The population of India is one of the densest on the globe, reaching even in agricultural districts 650 to the square mile. Including the 10,500,000 inhabitants of Burma, it amounts to nearly 300,000,000 souls, or one-fifth of the population of the world. The darker non-Aryans and Mongolians alone of India nearly equal the population of the United States. There are 147 peoples or tribes speaking different languages. The principal ones, as classified by the census of 1901, are shown in the table next presented.

TABLE 9.—*Population of India, by language and geographical division.*

Language.	Number speaking.	Principal location.
All languages.....	294,400,000	
Indo-European.....	221,200,000	Northern India.
Hindi and Bihari.....	97,000,000	Central part of northern India.
Bengali.....	44,600,000	Bengal.
Marathi.....	18,000,000	Western and central India.
Punjabi.....	17,000,000	Northwestern India.
Rajasthani.....	11,000,000	Western and central India.
Gujarati.....	10,000,000	Western India.
Oriya.....	9,700,000	Eastern India.
Jatki or Lahnda.....	3,300,000	Northwestern India.
Sindhi.....	3,000,000	Western India.
Pahari.....	3,000,000	Northern border of India.
Assamese.....	1,350,000	Eastern India.
Pashto.....	1,200,000	Western border of India.
Kashmiri.....	1,000,000	Northwestern border of India.
Bhili.....	750,000	Central and western India.
Others.....	300,000	
Dravido-Munda.....	59,700,000	Southern India.
Telugu.....	20,700,000	Eastern part of southern India.
Tamil.....	16,500,000	Southern India and Ceylon.
Kanarese.....	10,400,000	Western part of southern India.
Malayalam.....	6,000,000	Southern extremity of southern India.
Santali.....	1,800,000	Bengal.
Gono.....	1,130,000	Central India.
Kol.....	950,000	Bengal.
Others.....	2,220,000	
Indo-Chinese.....	11,700,000	Burma.
Miscellaneous.....	1,800,000	

As to religion, Hinduism predominates everywhere except in the northwest, where it shades off into the universal Mohammedanism of the countries farther west. The latter religion is found to some extent in all other parts of India as well, especially in the northeast. Christianity is nowhere strong except among the darker and more backward tribes of the extreme south. Buddhism is confined mainly to the Mongolian population of Burma. There are 8,500,000 who are still animists, that is, who worship the spirits of trees, of rocks, and of most common objects about them. Emigration from India is still small. (See *East Indian* for Hindu immigration and other details.)

**HOLLANDER or HOLLAND DUTCH.** (See *Dutch*.)

**HUN.** A people that overran eastern Europe in the middle ages, supposedly of Tataric origin. The modern Magyars or "Hungarians" are wrongly called "Huns" in America. (See *Magyar*.)

**HUNGARIAN or HUNKY.** (See *Magyar*.)

**ICELANDIC.** (See *Scandinavian*.)

**IRISH.** The principal race or people of Ireland; the race which originally spoke Irish, one of the Celtic group of Aryan tongues. The term Irish is generally understood in a wider sense to include also the Scotch-Irish and even the English who have settled in Ireland, with their descendants abroad; but this is a definition of nationality rather than of race. This dictionary considers those to be of the Irish race whose ancestral language was Irish even though English has been the medium of intercourse for generations.

No other race or people of its size has emigrated so extensively to this country. Like the English, the Irish come to the United States speaking our own language and imbued with sympathy for our ideals and our democratic institutions.

The difficulty in determining whether a given immigrant from Ireland is Irish or English, or even Scotch, has already been referred to in the article "English." The common understanding in America that the Irish race includes all of the Irish nationality—that is, all who live in Ireland—is probably not far wrong if we except Ulster Province, since the majority of the remaining population are descended from those who spoke Irish. This language is a branch of the Gaelic division of the Celtic group of the Aryan or Indo-

European family (see). It is fast going out of use as a medium of communication. It is said that not 5,000 persons throughout all Ireland are able to read a book in Irish; that not a single Irish newspaper is published; that no church services are conducted in the language, and that it is not taught in the elementary schools. Irish was spoken in 1851 by 1,500,000 persons, that is, by 23 per cent of the population. In 1901 only 640,000 persons, or 14 per cent of the population of Ireland, could converse in it—a loss of over one-half in absolute numbers in fifty years. Only 4 in 1,000 of Ireland's population are ignorant of English. Irish is now but little used except in the most western part of Ireland.

The Irish type is known to all Americans—tall, long-headed, with dark-blue or gray eyes, and hair more often dark than light. This type predominates throughout the greater part of Ireland. Beddoe considers the Irish of to-day to be at least one-third English or Scotch in blood, Teutonic ("Nordic") in type rather than "Celtic" (see), notwithstanding the opinion long prevalent among ethnologists.

From what has been said of the language and physique of the Irish, it will be seen that it is difficult to determine the population of the race. Reclus and Hanna have pointed out, however, that in Ireland the statistics of religious confession "bear a close affinity to those of the various racial elements of which the population is composed:" that the Roman Catholics represent approximately the Irish element; the Presbyterians, the Scotch or so-called Scotch-Irish; the Episcopalians, the English or Anglo-Irish. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 3,308,661—that is, 74 per cent of the population; and there were 443,276 Presbyterians and 581,089 Episcopalians. On the basis of the number of persons in England and Scotland who were born in Ireland, Ravenstein has estimated the number of Irish in these countries to be 2,000,000. If Ravenstein and Hanna be right, the Irish population of the United Kingdom is in the neighborhood of 5,000,000. It is generally given as less—that is, the number of the Celts in Europe is given as only about 3,000,000 by Brachelli and Hickmann. But they apparently count those only who speak Celtic languages. Longstaff estimates that 22 per cent of the population of Canada, or nearly 1,000,000, are Irish.

#### THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

The term "Scotch-Irish" does not necessarily indicate, as many Americans suppose, a mixed Scotch and Irish descent, although in many individual cases it could be properly so used. It is an appellation given to the American descendants of the Lowland Scotch, Presbyterians in religion, who emigrated in the early part of the seventeenth century to Ulster Province, in northern Ireland, and thousands of whom emigrated to America during the following century. At first they called themselves Scotch. They speak an English dialect with a peculiar accent closely akin to that of the northern part of England. Physically they are a mixed race descended from the ancient Britons with later Teutonic additions, especially of Scandinavian, Danish, and Anglian origin. It is claimed by some that difference in religion, strong racial prejudice, and the policy of the Government in land allotments, have all tended to keep the Lowland Scotch and the Irish of Ulster apart. There is a difference of opinion as to the proportion of intermarriages that take place; some say very few. Yet to the average American, an Irishman and a Scotch-Irishman as found in the United States look very much alike. The latter have contributed some of the greatest statesmen of American history.

The Irish were the first people to come to the United States in large numbers as immigrants. During the thirty years 1821-1850 Ireland contributed more than two-fifths of all immigrants, and more than one-third during the next ten years. They came most rapidly during the decades of 1841-1860. Since then they have fallen off both in absolute numbers and in relative proportion, dropping to the third place in rank—that is, below the German and the English, from 1861 to 1890. Since the rapid influx of immigrants from southeastern Europe (see articles *Slav* and *Caucasian*) the Irish have fallen to the sixth place down the list of immigrant races. The total number coming to the United States for the twelve years 1890-1910 was 439,724. Their rate of movement, however, is still high, being, in 1907, 8 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland. This rate was not equaled in that year by any other race from northwestern Europe except the Norwegian, but it was exceeded by some from eastern Europe,

for example, by the Hebrew and the Slovak, with 18 each per 1,000 of population, and the Croatian-Slovenian group with 13. It is equaled by the Polish and the Italian each with 8 per 1,000 of population.

The population of Ireland, about 4,500,000, is but little more than one-half what it was sixty years ago. It is too small, when compared with the great populations of the newer immigrating races, for Irish immigrants to ever again hold first rank numerically for any series of years. As against Ireland's population of 4,500,000, the Great Russians number 57,000,000, the Little Russians 25,000,000, the Poles 17,000,000, and the Italians 35,000,000. The census of 1901 for Ireland shows that there were 433,526 emigrants for the decade of 1891-1900, over 89 per cent of whom were destined to the United States, 4 per cent to England and Wales, 2.4 per cent to Scotland, 2 per cent to Australia, and 1.5 per cent to Canada.

The Irish are shown by the census of 1900 to hold second place among the foreign-born in the United States. There are, in fact, more Irish of the first and second generations alone in the United States than in Ireland—1,618,567 who were born in Ireland, and 3,220,110 native-born of foreign-born parents.

**ITALIAN.** The race or people of Italy. The Bureau of Immigration divides this race into two groups, North Italian and South Italian. These two groups differ from each other materially in language, physique, and character, as well as in geographical distribution. The former may be defined as including those Italians who are natives of the basin of the Po (compartimenti of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia) and to the Italian districts of France, of Switzerland, and of Tyrol (Austria) and their descendants. All of the people of the peninsula proper and of the islands of Corsica, Sicily, and Sardinia are South Italian. Even Genoa is South Italian.

Linguistically, Italian is one of the grand divisions of the Romance group of languages descended from the Latin stock of the Aryan family. It has many dialects, the separation and preservation of which is favored by the geographical configuration of Italy. Hovelacque divides these dialects into three groups, the upper, the central, and the lower. The first includes the Genoese, Piedmontese, Venetian, Emilian, and Lombard dialects; the central group includes the Tuscan, Roman, and Corsican, and the lower group includes the Neapolitan, Calabrian, Sicilian, and Sardinian. These dialects diverge much more from each other than do the dialects of English or Spanish. In fact, it is said that it is difficult for a Neapolitan or a Sardinian to make himself understood by the natives of the valley of the Po. Perhaps in no other country do the educated classes cling so tenaciously to the familiar use of the local dialects in preference to the national literary form of the language. The latter is the Florentine dialect of Tuscany as embalmed in literature by Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in the fourteenth century. A number of the other dialects, however, have quite a considerable literature, especially the Venetian, Lombard, Neapolitan, and Sicilian. The last named is remarkably rich in poetry.

All the first group of dialects as defined by Hovelacque, except the Genoese, are North Italian. They contain many Gallic or Celtic elements and show affinities for the Provençal and the Rhaeto-Romansh (Ladin and Friulan) languages, which bound them on all sides except the south. The Genoese and the dialects of the central and lower groups are used by South Italians.

Physically the Italians are anything but a homogenous race. The Apennine chain of mountains forms a geographical line which corresponds to the boundary between two distinct ethnic groups. The region north of this line, the basin of the Po, is inhabited by a very broad-headed ("Alpine") and tallish race, the North Italian. The inhabitants of the eastern and western halves of this basin show slight variations due to some Teutonic admixture in Lombardy and to an infusion of Slavic blood in Venetia. All of Italy south of the Apennines and all of the adjacent islands are occupied by a long-headed, dark, "Mediterranean" race of short stature. This is the South Italian, supposed to be descended from the ancient Ligurians of Italy and closely related to the Iberians of Spain and the Berbers of northern Africa. Indeed, the foremost Italian ethnologist, Sergi, traces their origin to the Hamitic stock of North Africa. It must be remembered that the Hamites are not Negrotic or true African, although there may be some traces of an infusion of African blood in this stock in certain communities of Sicily and Sardinia, as well as in northern Africa. The Bureau of Immigration places the North Italian in the "Keltic"

division and the South Italian in the "Iberic." Comparatively little admixture has taken place between these two ethnic groups, although many North Italians have found their way around the eastern end of the mountain chain into middle Italy. Therefore, the line of demarcation between the Emilians and the Tuscans is much less sharp than it is between the Piedmontese and the Genoese.

An Italian sociologist, Niceforo, has pointed out that these two ethnic groups differ as radically in psychic characters as they do in physical. He describes the South Italian as excitable, impulsive, highly imaginative, impracticable; as an individualist having little adaptability to high organized society. The North Italian, on the other hand, is pictured as cool, deliberate, patient, practical, and capable of great progress in the political and social organization of modern civilization. Both North and South Italians are devoted to their families, are benevolent, religious, artistic, and industrious. Nearly all are Catholic in religion.

Most of the Italian immigration to the United States is recruited from the farming and the laboring classes of Italy. In America, however, they have not attained distinguished success as farmers, although as fruit and wine growers, especially in California, they rank among the foremost.

Bosco, the Italian statistician, admits that Italy still holds first place for the number of crimes committed against the person, although these have greatly diminished since the betterment of educational facilities and the large outflow of emigrants. After Italy in this respect come Austria, France, and, considerably farther down the list, Ireland, Germany, England, and Scotland. Niceforo shows from Italian statistics that all crimes, and especially violent crimes, are several times more numerous among the South than the North Italians. Gambling is common. The lottery is a national institution conducted to fill the state coffers. Brigandage is now quite extinct, except perhaps in some parts of the island of Sicily. The secret organizations of the Mafia (see *Sicilian*) and Comorra, institutions of great influence among the people, which take the law into their own hands and which are responsible for much of the crime, flourish throughout southern Italy. The chief difficulty in dealing with the crimes of Italians seems to be their determination not to testify in court against an enemy, but to insist on settling their wrongs after the manner of the vendetta.

It is significant that Italy is one of the most illiterate countries of Europe. In 1901, 48.5 per cent of the entire population six years of age and over could not read or write. In that year, in Calabria, the most southern compartment of the peninsula, the illiterate amounted to 78.7 per cent of the population six years old or over. The smallest degree of illiteracy is found in the valley of the Po among the North Italians. The Lombards and the Piedmontese are the best educated of all Italians. Conditions, however, have been gradually improving since the Government made education free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 9 years in communes where only lower elementary schools are maintained, and 6 to 12 years where there are schools of a higher grade.

The geographical boundaries of the Italian race are wider than those of Italy. Considerable numbers are found in the adjacent countries of France, Switzerland, and Austria. The provinces of Tyrol and Istria, in Austria, are one-third Italian. Large numbers of them are found in the New World. Italy itself is nearly all Italian. It has a population of 34,000,000, and contains only small islets of other races—some 80,000 French in the western part of northern Italy, 30,000 Slavs in northeastern Italy, about 30,000 Greeks in southern Italy, some 90,000 Albanians in southern Italy and in Sicily, and 10,000 Catalans (Spanish) in Sardinia. There are a few Germans in the Italian Alps; perhaps fewer than 10,000. Nearly two-fifths of the population of Italy is found in the valley of the Po; that is, in less than one-third the length of Italy. Roughly divided by compartment, the population of this district, which is occupied by North Italians, is about 14,000,000. This includes the Friulans of northeastern Italy, who, although they speak a Latin language distinct from Italian, are hardly distinguishable from the North Italians in race. Their number has been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 450,000. The population of the South Italian districts is about 19,750,000, of whom 125,000 belong to other races. Most of the Italians of France, Switzerland, and Austria are North Italian in race. Those of Corsica, an island belonging to France, are South Italian.

TABLE 10.—*Estimated distribution of Italians: 1901.*

Geographic division.	Italian population.
Europe:	
Italy .....	33,200,000
France .....	350,000
Switzerland .....	200,000
Austria .....	650,000
Corsica .....	300,000
Other Europe.....	300,000
Total .....	35,000,000
Elsewhere: <sup>a</sup>	
Brazil .....	1,000,000
Argentine Republic.....	620,000
Other parts of South America.....	140,000
United States.....	1,200,000
Africa .....	60,000
Total .....	3,020,000
Total for the world (in round numbers).....	38,000,000

<sup>a</sup> Estimates mainly from Franceschini.

In certain years since 1900, more than half a million Italians a year have emigrated to different parts of the world. About one-half of this emigration is to other European countries and is temporary in character, being composed mostly of men. From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 372,668 North Italian and 1,911,933 South Italian immigrants were admitted to the United States and a large number emigrated from Italy to South American countries. A large part of those who come to the United States return to their former homes. Masso estimates that the average time spent by Italians in this country is eight years. The net gain, however, especially in New York and other States of the East, is large.

The immense capacity of the Italian race to populate other parts of the earth is shown by the fact that they outnumber the Spanish race in Spanish Argentina and the Portuguese race in Brazil, a "Portuguese" country. (See *Spanish-American*.) Italian immigration to the United States is perhaps of more significance in the study of immigration than any other at the present time, not only because it is far larger each year than that of any other race, nor merely because it stands high in the rate per 1,000 of the population now coming to the United States. More significant still is the fact that this race has a larger population than most other races which rank high in their rate of immigration. In other words, out of its 35,000,000 population and the large birth rate that characterizes the race, it can continue to lead in immigration when the other races now contributing largely to the immigrant tide, the Hebrews (population 8,000,000), the Slovaks (2,250,000), and the Croatian-Slovenian group (3,600,000), are depleted, as, in fact, Ireland is to-day.

It is not generally realized that during the decade of 1890-1899 Italy was already one of the five nations which led as a source of American immigration. In the early eighties—that is, nearly thirty years ago—Italy had already begun to gain upon the northern European countries in this regard. Yet it was not until about 1890 that the United States forged ahead of South American countries as a destination for Italian immigrants. During the preceding decade or longer Brazil received more Italians than did the Argentine Republic, although the latter is wrongly supposed to have the largest Italian population in South America. In 1907 the United States received 294,000 out of 415,000 Italian emigrants to transatlantic countries. The total emigration to European countries for that year, mostly temporary, was 288,774.

The heaviest transatlantic emigration from Italy is chiefly from districts south of Rome inhabited by South Italians. They come especially from Sicily and Calabria, the least productive and most poorly developed portions of the country. Very few emigrate from Sardinia. The compartimento of Liguria, the home of the Genoese, also South Italian in race, contributes more emigrants than any other province in northern Italy. The total American immigration from certain compartimenti has reached phenomenal proportions, being several

times the natural increase of the population, with the result that some agricultural districts are already partly depopulated.

**JAPANESE.** The people of Japan. With the exception of the "Arctic group" the Japanese and Koreans form the easternmost group of the great Sibiric branch, which, with the Sinitic branch (Chinese, etc.), constitutes the Mongolian race. As was said in the article on Chinese, the Japanese and Koreans stand much nearer than the Chinese, especially in language, to the Finns, Lapps, Magyars, and Turks of Europe, who are the westernmost descendants of the Mongolian race. The languages of all these peoples belong to the agglutinative family, while Chinese is monosyllabic.

Although many people may mistake a Japanese face for Chinese, the Mongolian traits are much less pronounced. The skin is much less yellow, the eyes less oblique. The hair, however, is true Mongolian, black and round in section, and the nose is small. These physical differences no doubt indicate that the Japanese are of mixed origin. In the south there is probably a later Malay admixture. In some respects their early culture resembles that of the Philippines of to-day. Then there is an undoubted white strain in Japan. The Ainos, the earliest inhabitants of Japan, are one of the most truly Caucasian-like people in appearance in eastern Asia. They have dwindled away to less than 20,000 under the pressure of the Mongolian invasion from the mainland, but they have left their impress upon the Japanese race. The "fine" type of the aristocracy, the Japanese ideal, as distinct from the "coarse" type recognized by students of the Japanese of to-day, is perhaps due to the Aino.

The social characteristics and importance of the Japanese people are well known from recent history. It is generally well understood that Christianity makes very slow progress. Shintoism, a mixture of nature and ancestor worship, and Buddhism are the prevailing religions. The Japanese now number about 48,000,000. Only about 150,000 live outside of Japan. Since the Russian-Japanese war there are probably 40,000 or 50,000 Japanese resident in Korea. Some 10,000 are found in British lands. From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 148,729 Japanese were admitted to the United States. By agreement with Japan, however, Japanese laborers are now excluded from the country.<sup>a</sup>

**JEWISH.** (See *Hebrew*.)

**KOREAN.** The people of the Korean Peninsula. They and the Japanese (see) form a distinct physical group, and are linguistically more nearly related to European Mongolians than they are to the neighboring Chinese (see). Under the new leadership of the Japanese they may be expected to make rapid progress. They number about 10,000,000. From 1899 to 1910, 7,790 Koreans came to the United States, but at the present time Korean immigrants are practically excluded from this country.

**LITHUANIAN, LITVA, or LETUVININKAI.** The Aryan race of western Russia, which gave its name to the former principality of Lithuania, and which, with the related Letts, Jmouds, and Old Prussians, forms a distinct subdivision linguistically of the Aryan stock. This subdivision is variously called the Lettic, Baltic, Letto-Lithuanian, or, less properly, the Lithuanian group, using the last given name in the widest sense, and it is sometimes combined with the Slavic (see) under the designation "Letto-Slavic." For convenience Letts and Jmouds are counted as Lithuanians and are put in the "Slavic division" by the Bureau of Immigration. They will be considered together in this article. The Lithuanians are one of the three or four peoples now most active in immigration from Russia.

There is a marked opposition between the conclusions of the philologists and those of the physical anthropologists as to the relationship of the Lithuanians to the Slavs. While the former consider them to be the most closely related to the Slavs of all non-Slavic peoples, the anthropologists, as typified by Ripley, place them at nearly the opposite extreme from the Slavs in European ethnology. The latter are put in the brunette, broad-headed, and wide-faced "Alpine" or "Cello-Slavic" race, while the Lithuanians, and especially the more typical Letts, are said to be "pure blond" and to "approximate quite closely to our Anglo-Saxon model;" that is, to approach the extreme of the long-headed type, and therefore to belong to the "Nordic," or at least to the "Sub-Nordic" race. No doubt both are right. To-day they stand as close linguistically to their eastern neighbors, the Russians, as they do physically

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 584.



to their western neighbors, the Swedes. What they were originally is the question. Is their language or their physical type the last acquired? That it is not the language might be argued from the fact that the Lithuanian is older than perhaps any other Aryan tongue of Europe.

Leaving the ethnical center of the race in Courland, on the Baltic, it is found that it shades off in every direction into the types of the surrounding peoples. Toward the southwest, in Prussia, it has almost disappeared in the German, as the Old Prussian, formerly spoken by the Lithuanians in that region, has entirely disappeared—a dialect, by the way, which must not be thought from its name to be Teutonic; it is purely Letto-Slavic. On the southeastern border it is difficult to draw the line, except in language, between the White Russians and the Lithuanians. On the north, in the province of Livonia, there is clearly an approximation to the Finnish type through intermarriage with the Livs and Esths.

The Lithuanians are interesting historically. Although surrounded by aggressive races, they long retained their own independence, thanks to their impenetrable swamps and forests. But they retained also their pagan beliefs, traces of which may be found even in the peasantry of to-day. Not till the fourteenth century were they Christianized. Through their political union with Poland, the Lithuanians proper and the Jmouds became Catholic, and are to-day the northernmost people of that faith on the Continent. The Letts are divided among the Lutheran, the Catholic, and the Russian or Orthodox churches. The greater number (750,000), who adjoin the Protestant Finnish population on the north and were united politically with it, are Lutherans; toward the east 50,000 affiliate with the great mass of the Russian population in the Greek church; while farther south, in Vitebsk Province, which formerly belonged, like the Lithuanian provinces, to Catholic Poland, the Letts are mainly Catholic.

There are several divisions of the Lettic or Letto-Lithuanian group of languages. In the first place, Lithuanian is about as different from Lettish as Latin is from Italian. Then there are subdivisions. The Jmoud, Zmudz, Jemaltic, Samogitian, or Low Lithuanian is a dialect of the Lithuanian. The Lettish has three dialects, one of them called the Tahmian. Another people, considered by some to be Lithuanian, is the black-haired Yatvyags, farther south, who are probably a mixture of White Russians and Mazurs (Poles). These perhaps have been included in the count of Lithuanians in Suwalki and other Polish provinces by the Russian census. (See table.)

The Lithuanian is a small race numerically, only about 1 per cent of the total population of Europe, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the population of Russia. It does not exceed 4,000,000 in numbers, and is therefore only one-fourth the size of the Polish race, one-half that of the Hebrew, or one-fifteenth that of the Great Russian, and is about equal to that of the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary, or of the Bulgarians. The Prussian census shows but little over 100,000 Lithuanians in that country. In the six Lithuanian provinces listed below, the total population is over 7,000,000. More than one-half therefore of the population is of outside peoples, mostly White Russian, Polish, Hebrew, and, along the Baltic, German. That the Letts come from quite different provinces from the Lithuanians proper is evident from the following figures taken from the Russian census of 1897:

TABLE 11.—*Lithuanian and Lettish population of Russia.*

Lithuanian-Lettish Provinces.	Letts.	Jmouds.	Lithuanians.	Total.
Northern:				
Livonia.....	563,829	100	6,594	570,523
Courland.....	505,994	1,517	16,531	524,042
Vitebsk.....	264,032	67	2,335	266,434
Central:				
Kovno.....	35,188	444,921	574,853	1,054,962
Southern:				
Vilna.....	471	157	279,720	280,348
Suwalki.....	74	54	304,548	304,676
Elsewhere.....	66,349	1,206	25,929	93,484
Total.....	1,435,937	448,022	1,210,510	3,094,469

In other words, the Letts are found mainly in the northern provinces of this region, the Jmouds in the center, and the Lithuanians, although more scattered, occupy the central and southern provinces. In Suwalki, a province of what is to-day called Poland, the Lithuanians number one-half of the population. In Kovno, adjoining it on the north, they constitute one-third, and the Jmouds, or Low Lithuanians, another third of the population.

While the Lithuanians are small in numbers, they have been among the more active races in immigration to America. In 1907 they stood tenth in rank as to the rate of immigration, 6 per 1,000 of population. In this respect they were surpassed by several Slavic peoples, the Poles, the Slovaks, and the Croatian-Slovenian group. The Ruthenians from Austria-Hungary came in about the same ratio, but the rate of Hebrew or Slovak immigration in that year was three times greater. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, a total of 175,258 Lithuanians were admitted to the United States, the movement being more than twice as great as the immigration of Russians proper, although the population of the latter race is fifteen times larger. As to the absolute number of immigrants, Lithuanians stood thirteenth in rank during the period last mentioned.

**MACEDONIAN.** (See *Bulgarian*.)

**MAGYAR** (pron. Mä-jär), Hungarian, Hun, or Hunyak in popular language. The race, of Finno-Tatar origin, that invaded Hungary about the ninth century and is now dominant there. Often called "Hungarian," although this is more properly a political than an ethnological term and may be applied also to that half of the population of Hungary which is not Magyar. "Huns" and "Hunkies" are names still more incorrectly applied to this race and to Slavs indiscriminately in some parts of America. The Huns, properly speaking, were a horde that overran parts of Europe in the middle ages and are supposed to be more closely represented by the modern Kalmuks or Turks than by the Magyars. The "Hunagars" and "Mogers" pushed later over the Asiatic border and absorbed the earlier Mongol and other elements of what is now Hungary. They became Christianized in the eleventh century, the earliest of all the Finno-Tataric tribes of Europe. Thus it is that the Magyars, together with the Finns, are the foremost branches of the Mongolian race, as measured by western civilization.

As has been said elsewhere (see *Finnish* and *Finno-Tataric*), the Magyars are related linguistically to the Turks and Japanese (see), all these belonging to the great Sibiric stock possessing agglutinative speech. But physically the Magyars and the Finns of to-day are not Mongolian so much as Caucasian. Because of mixture with Caucasian peoples, they have deviated more widely from the ancient type than have the Turks. While these latter are becoming southern European in type, the Magyars are often blonds, yet not so generally as are the Finns. In short, while the Magyars have imposed their speech and rule upon Hungary, they have taken on the physical characters and the civilization of the subject peoples. Ripley says that they are "perhaps one-eighth Finnic and seven-eighths Alpine" or "Celts-Slavic." They are not included in one of the five grand divisions of races by the Bureau of Immigration, but find a place with Turks and Armenians among "All others."

The Magyars form a compact population with but minor subdivisions, such as the Szeklers, of Transylvania. The race is confined to Hungary. Standing like an island in the Caucasian population that surrounds them, they steadily increase in numbers and spread their language among the peoples whom they rule. While they constitute only half the population of Hungary, Magyar is the language of three-fourths of the schools. The other principal peoples of Hungary proper—that is, exclusive of Croatia and Slovenia—are the Roumanians, Germans, and Slovaks, who constitute, respectively, 17, 12, and 12 per cent of the population. In the entire kingdom there were in 1900 about 8,500,000 Magyars. More than half of these are Catholic and one-fourth are "Evangelical." Magyar is also the language of 600,000 Jews.

From 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 338,151 Magyar immigrants were admitted to the United States. This number was exceeded by only nine other races or peoples during the period. In 1907 the rate of immigration among Magyars was 7 per 1,000 of the population.

**MEXICAN.** Any native of Mexico who is neither of Negro nor of Indian descent. Defined thus for immigration purposes, because Negroes and American Indians are listed separately regardless of nativity (cf. *Cuban* and *Spanish-American*). The Mexican population, unlike that of Cuba, is mainly of Indian

or mixed origin and is therefore largely excluded from this definition. While 70 per cent of the inhabitants of Cuba are white, less than 20 per cent of the people of Mexico are of pure white blood. About 40 per cent (5,000,000) are of pure Indian blood, to whom must be added 43 per cent of mixed blood. The total population is over 13,000,000. Mexico is Spanish as to official language, as to the greater part of its white population, and as to type of civilization, although the last named is perhaps influenced by the United States more than is true of any other Latin-American republic.

For many years there has been a considerable immigration from Mexico to the border States and Territories, but previous to 1908 statistics relative to the overland movement were not recorded by the Bureau of Immigration. In that year, 5,682 persons listed as "Mexicans" were admitted to the United States; in 1909 there were 15,591, and in 1910 17,760. The great majority of these were destined to Texas. A few immigrants of other races or peoples, including German, Spanish, English, and Syrian, are annually admitted from Mexico. The above figures do not include so-called "nonimmigrant aliens."

**MONGOLIAN, MONGOL, MONGOLIC, MONGOLOID, ASIATIC, or YELLOW RACE.** That grand division of mankind which is typically, as to color, yellowish, and as to origin, culture, and present habitat, Asiatic. An important subject in immigration. The Mongolian and the Caucasian (see) are the two largest "races" or divisions of mankind, the latter being somewhat the larger because it includes the greater part of the population of India. The term "Asiatic" may be used in a geographical sense to include India. In this sense the Asiatics are far greater in number than either the Mongolians or the Europeans.

Just as the Caucasian race extends into southwestern and southern Asia, so the Mongolian race extends far into Europe, embracing not only the Lapps of Scandinavia, the Finns, Cossacks, and many other peoples of Russia, and the Turks of southern Europe, but even the Magyars of Hungary, the most advanced of all the Europeans of the Mongolian stock. The main western branches of the Mongolians, although Europeanized in blood as well as in culture, still possess a Turanian speech.

The Mongolians have also extended from time immemorial over the Arctic coast of North America, if we accept the view most generally held as to the origin of the Eskimos. Indeed, many ethnologists so define "Mongolian" as to include the entire American and Malay races. Huxley's term "Mongoloid" includes not only these, but also the Polynesians and "Indonesians," who are considered by some to represent an ancient Caucasian element in the Pacific. Huxley therefore finds no race but the Mongoloid on or near the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of a "Negroid" element in Malaysia. The word "Mongolian" is sometimes used in a more restricted sense as equivalent to "Mongol," the name of a small group of Japanese-like people living northwest of China proper in Mongolia. The term "Mongolic grand division" is used by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the widest sense of all, to include the Malays, as well as the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans.

All of northern, central, and eastern Asia was originally occupied exclusively by the Mongolian race, if we exclude from this grand division the doubtful Eskimos near Bering Sea and the Ainu of northern Japan and the Malays and Negritos of the Malay Peninsula.

Brinton divides the Mongolian race into two great branches, the Sinitic and the Sibiric. The former is the more populous, and is confined to Asia, being subdivided into the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, and Tibetan groups. The Sibiric branch includes all the invaders into Europe above mentioned, who are therefore more closely related linguistically to the Japanese than to the Chinese. This branch includes, besides the Japanese, Arctic, and Tungusic groups, the Finnic, Tataric, and Mongolic. It is the three last-named groups that are represented in Europe; the Finnic by the Finns, Lapps, Esths, Livs, Mordvinians, and others of Russia and the Magyars of Hungary; the Tataric group by the Kirghiz-Kazaks, Turkomans, and kindred tribes in Russia and the Osmanlis, or Turks of Turkey, and the Mongolic group by the Kalmuks of eastern Russia.

Southwestern Asia is practically all inhabited by Caucasians, with the exception of the Turkish race in Anatolia (Asia Minor). West of the Hindus come their Aryan kinsmen, the Afghans, Beluchis, Persians, Armenians, and Kurds, many of whom are Mohammedan; then come the Semites, including the Jews, Arabs, and Syrians.

Among the many other definitions of "Mongolian race," which vary from those given above, it is most important to notice those illustrated in the usage

of Keane and Linnæus. These authors consider Blumenbach's Malay race to be only a branch of the Mongolian, while they do not put the American Indian into that category, as does Huxley. Furthermore, Keane, following De Quatrefages in having no Malay race into which he can place the "Indonesians" and Polynesians of the Pacific, considers these to be an aberrant Caucasian stock.

Friedrich Müller, the German ethnologist, considers the American (red) and Malay races to be distinct from the Mongolian, but separates from the latter a "Hyperborean" race, which includes the Eskimo and certain Siberian tribes. Far more reprehensible was the tendency, once widespread, to find "Lappic" skulls and vestiges of "Turanian" speech everywhere in Europe. Fragments of the latter speech were even detected in America. The word "Turanian" finally became discredited and was generally replaced by "Ural-Altaic." It is sufficient at this point to say that this term denotes the agglutinative speech of the Sibiric branch of Mongolians, the latter including, as just said, the Magyars and others in Europe. The Sinitic branch, typified by the Chinese, possesses a monosyllabic speech. Both of these types of speech differ widely from the inflected tongues of western Europe and southwestern Asia. In this particular the Malays resemble the Sibiric branch.

Passing to physical characteristics, but little need be said. The Chinese type is well known. Close observation will show that the peculiarity of the "Mongolian eye" does not consist in its being set obliquely, but in having a fold of the upper lid at the inner angle of the eye, which covers the caruncle. The latter is exposed in the Caucasian eye and generally amongst the modified Mongolians of Europe. This fold is found also amongst Malays. Finally, the short, or brachycephalic, type of head is more characteristic of the Mongolian and Malay races than of any other. The eastern Eskimos, however, like most American Indians and Negroes, have long heads. The short-headed type of Europeans found in central Europe is traced by some to an Asiatic origin. If this view be correct, the type goes back to prehistoric times. It may be safely said that no considerable invasion of the Mongolian race into Europe can be proven except those of the Christian era, as above indicated.

The population of the Mongolian race will be best discussed in articles pertaining to its most important divisions, such as the Chinese. As already indicated, it rivals the Caucasian race in numbers, sometimes being estimated as larger, but generally as about 200,000,000 less. A safe estimate of the total Mongolian population is about 600,000,000. The population of Asia, however, is nearly 900,000,000. It will be remembered that nearly 300,000,000 of these are Caucasians, living mainly in India. While the density of the great populations of India and China is unparalleled in any equal area, it is only the Chinese that have shown a great tendency to emigrate. (See *Chinææ*.)

**MONTENEGRIN.** A political division of the Serbo-Croatian. (See *Croatian*.)

**MORAVIAN.** (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.)

**NEGRO, NEGROID, AFRICAN, BLACK, ETHIOPIAN, or AUSTAFRICAN.** That grand division of mankind distinguished by its black color and, generally speaking, by its woolly hair. While the black, like the white and yellow races, is accepted by practically all ethnologists as a primary division of mankind, there is the greatest difference of opinion as to what should be included in it. Some would put the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa into a separate grand division. Still more would set apart the "Oceanic Negroes"—that is, the Negritos of Malaysia and the Papuans of New Guinea, and especially the Australians. Some call these doubtful branches "Negroid," a name applied by Huxley to all Negroes excepting the Australians.

The only Negroes to whom practically all ethnologists are willing to apply the term are those inhabiting the central and western third of Africa, excluding even the Bantus, who occupy practically all Africa south of the Equator. The Bantus, well typified by the Zulu subdivision, are lighter in color than the true Negroes, never sooty black, but of a reddish-brown. From the Negroes proper of the Sudan have descended most American Negroes.

Excluding the 50,000,000 or more dark inhabitants of India, the Negro race numbers perhaps 150,000,000, or about one-quarter the population of the Mongolian race. The total number of Negroes in the Americas is estimated at 20,000,000. Brazil alone numbers in her population between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 Negroes and mulattoes, not much less than the colored population of the United States.

There is a bewildering confusion in the terms used to indicate the different mixtures of white and dark races in America. Thus, all natives of Cuba, whether colored or white, are called "creoles," as this word is loosely used in the United States; but creole, as more strictly defined, applies only to those who are native-born but of pure European descent. This is the use of the word in Mexico. In Brazil and Peru, on the contrary, it is applied to those possessing colored blood in some proportion, to negroes of pure descent in Brazil, to the issue of whites and mestizos in Peru. "Mestizo" is the Spanish word applied to half-breeds (white and Indian).

Immigration statistics count as Negro, or "African (black)," aliens whose appearance indicates an admixture of Negro blood, whether coming from Cuba or other islands of the West Indies, North or South America, Europe, or Africa. Only American-born immigrants of pure European blood are counted as Cuban, Spanish-American, Mexican, and West Indian (see).

The immigration statistics of the race are of no significance so far as Africa is concerned, for only 15 are recorded as having come from that continent in 1907. About nine-tenths of all Negro immigration in that year came from the West Indies, where the mulatto population alone, it is said, is three-fifths of the entire population. It may therefore be assumed that we get but few Negro immigrants of pure blood. Perhaps such come in largest numbers from Portuguese territory, including the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa, which, next to the West Indies, send the largest number of Negro immigrants. This number, however, is of little consequence. During the twelve years 1899-1910, only 33,630 Negro immigrants from all sources were admitted to the United States.

**NETHERLANDER** and **NETHERLANDISH.** (See *Dutch and Flemish.*)

**NORTH ITALIAN.** (See *Italian.*)

**NORWEGIAN.** (See *Scandinavian.*)

**PACIFIC ISLANDER.** A native of those Pacific Islands which lie between the Philippines, the Celebes, and Australia on the west and America on the east. The Hawaiian Islands on the north are included. A loose geographical rather than an ethnographical term. It is defined in a narrower sense by Brinton to comprise only the Polynesians and Micronesians, excluding the Melanesians on the west. It is more convenient, however, for the present purpose to include in the term all islanders toward the west, with the exception of the Malaysians, who are called East Indians (see). The term then corresponds to Oceania as generally defined. But this latter term also is made by some to include Malaysia.

De Quatrefages has said that all the types of mankind, white, black, and yellow, are found in Oceania. It is possible at least to find types that resemble these. Malaysia has the yellow race as represented in its offshoot, the brown Malay. The Malayo-Polynesian speech, if not Malay blood, is found throughout the easternmost islands as well. The eastern Polynesians, called by some "Indonesians" or "Oceanic Caucasians," have, on the other hand, strong Caucasian features which are regular and light in color, and they are often tall. The Hawaiians and Samoans are good examples. Finally, the Melanesians, the people of New Guinea and the islands immediately east of it, are almost as black as Negroes, and have frizzled, though long, hair. Only the last-named people possess languages that are not Malayo-Polynesian—that is, that are not related to Philippine tongues. Micronesia shows a mixture of these three racial types. All Pacific Islanders are put by the Bureau of Immigration into the "Mongolic grand division."

Pacific Islanders are the smallest in number of all the "races" that come to the United States as immigrants, only 357 having been admitted during the twelve years ending June 30, 1910. Their entire population is only 1,500,000, not counting the 40,000,000 "East Indians" of Malaysia. Hawaiians, like Filipinos, are not counted as immigrants on coming to the States.

**PERSIAN.** The Persian race or people is quite different from the Persian nationality. Linguistically, the Persian is the chief race of Persia speaking an Iranian language, that is, one of the Aryan tongues most nearly related to the Hindi (see these). Physically, the race is of mixed Caucasian stock. It is almost entirely composed of Tajiks. The small section known as "Parsis" or, incorrectly, "Fire worshipers," have for the most part emigrated to India. The Armenians are so closely related to the Persians linguistically as to be put with them by some into the Iranian branch. The Kurds, the Beluchis, and the Afghans also belong to the latter.

Of the 9,500,000 estimated population of Persia about two-thirds are true Persian or "Tajik." The other third is also Caucasian for the most part, including Kurds (400,000), Armenians (150,000), and other Iranians (820,000), and the non-Aryan Arabs (350,000). There are 550,000 Turks and 300,000 Mongols in the Empire. The only Christians are the Armenians and a small group of 25,000 "Chaldeans," "Assyrians," or "Nestorians," really eastern Syrians, about Lake Urmla, on the northwestern border.

In intellect, if not in civilization, the Persian is perhaps more nearly a European than is the pure Turk. He is more alert and accessible to innovation. Yet he is rather brilliant and poetical than solid in temperament. Like the Hindu he is more eager to secure the semblance than the substance of modern civilization.

**POLISH** (formerly called **LECH**; often incorrectly called **POLACK** in the United States). The West Slavic race which gave its name to the former Kingdom of Poland, now divided among Russia, Austria, and Germany. Of high interest in an immigration study, for the Poles have risen to the third place in point of numbers coming to the United States, being exceeded only by the South Italians and the Hebrews.

The Poles stand physically and socially, as they do geographically, between the Russian peoples of eastern Europe and the Teutonic peoples of western Europe. They are neither the one nor the other. In language they are Slavs. In religion they reject the Russian church and adhere for the most part to the Catholic. Politically and socially they look upon Russia as their enemy, but this is mainly a historical distinction. It must be said that their civilization has lacked some of the stable qualities shown by nations farther west. Finally, in their physical inheritance, they resemble the "Eastern" or Slavic race more than that of northwestern Europe, although probably modified by racial intermixture from the earliest times.

In more technical language, the Poles verge toward the "Northern" race of Europe, although still more closely related to the Eastern race, especially those speaking the Mazurian dialect. Deniker puts them in a race quite apart from both these and names them after their chief river, the "Vistulan." He finds them to be somewhat shorter than the Lithuanians and White Russians of the Eastern race, and not quite so broad-headed. While darker than the Lithuanians, the Poles are lighter than the average Russian. In other words, they show more of the Teutonic and little or none of the Asiatic element of eastern Europe. In temperament they are more high-strung than are the most of their neighbors. In this respect they resemble the Hungarians farther south.

The Poles are surrounded on the east by the White Russians and Little Russians or Ruthenians; on the south by the Slovaks and Moravians, both of them with languages more closely related to the Polish than is Russian; and on the west and north by the Germans, with the exception of the non-Slavic Lithuanians, who touch their territory on the northeast (see articles on these races). The Poles are now divided among Russia, Austria, and Germany. Once their proud kingdom extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea and rivaled Russia. At one time or another it included the territory of the Lithuanians, the Livs, the White Russians, the Slovaks, most of the Little Russians, the Moravians, and even the Bohemians and the Germans westward to the vicinity of Berlin. In 1795 came the final partition. Six-sevenths of Poland proper now belongs to Russia, and only one-seventh of this fraction is called Poland to-day. In this small territory reside nearly two-thirds of the Poles. The rest of the estimated population of 17,000,000 or more are divided as indicated below:

TABLE 12.—*Number and distribution of Poles.*

Country.	Number.	Census year.	Mainly in provinces of—
Russia.....	7,931,307	1897	Poland (6,621,497), White Russia (424,236), Little Russia (388,582), Lithuania (308,444).
Austria.....	4,259,152	1900	Gallicia (3,988,702).
Germany.....	a 3,394,134	1900	Posen (1,162,539), Silesia (1,141,473), West Prussia (546,322).
Elsewhere in Europe.....	b 1,000,000	1900	
America.....	b 1,000,000	1900	

a Including 148,000 Mazurs, mainly in East Prussia, and 101,000 Kashoubs, mainly in West Prussia.

b Estimated.

The Polish language has four dialects—the Great Polish, the Mazurian, the Kashoubish, and the Silesian. The Great Poles live west of Warsaw province. The Mazurian or Masovian is said in Poland to be but a corrupt form of the Great Polish. It is spoken mainly in East Prussia and about Warsaw. The Kashoubs, who call themselves "Kaszebi," live still farther northwest on the Baltic. Those in West Prussia are Catholics; those farther west, in Pomerania, are Protestants. The Silesian dialect is spoken in the German and Austrian provinces of that name. The names Podhaliains, Poniols, and Gorals (that is, "mountain dwellers") apply more properly to the Poles living north of the Tatra Mountains, between Moravia and the main range of the Carpathians. This population approaches the Slovaks in physical type, as they do geographically. They are said to be in part of German blood, like their neighbors, the Gluchoniemey, or "Deaf Germans," who also speak Polish.

Other names applying to subdivisions of the Poles are the Bieloehrovats (the same as the Krakuses or Cracovinians), the Kuyevs, the Kuprikes, the Lublinians, and the Sandomirians. Podolian is apparently a geographical term applying to the Poles of Podolia, in southwestern Russia; and Polesian is the name of the mixed Polish population living farthest toward the east, in West Russia. Finally, the name Polak, or Podlachian, applies only to the mixed Poles living just west of the Polesians, in Grodno province. The Polabs are extinct. They were not Poles, but Wends; that is, of a related linguistic stock.

Of the population of Russian Poland only about two-thirds are Poles—that is, 6,621,497. Next come the very large Hebrew population of 1,267,000, numbering nearly as many as the four other principal peoples of that country combined, namely, the Germans, the Lithuanians, the Ruthenians, and the Great Russians. While the last named are rapidly increasing in Poland, the Poles themselves are gaining ground in Germany. The unusually large Jewish population of Poland is its most remarkable feature and had its origin in the early hospitality shown by the Polish government to this race. Warsaw was the chief Jewish city of the world until New York recently succeeded to that distinction.

It is significant to the student of immigration that the Jews and the Poles reside mainly in the same region. Excepting the Italian, these are the races now coming in greatest numbers to our shores. They are therefore largely representatives of the same type of civilization as well as the same expulsive causes. About 1885 the Russian Government prohibited all emigration except that of Poles and Jews. The Polish people may be supposed to be a more permanent factor than the Hebrew in future immigration, for although its rate of immigration per 1,000 of population is less than one-half that of the Hebrew, the number of Poles in Europe is twice that of Hebrews. The Polish is the largest race in Russia next to the Russian itself, although it forms only 7 per cent of the population. Russia furnishes the majority of Polish immigrants coming to the United States. During the twelve years 1899-1910, the number of Poles from all sources admitted to the United States was 949,064.

**PORTUGUESE.** The people of Portugal, including their descendants in America who are not of mixed Indian or Negro blood. (Cf. *Spanish-American and Mexican*.) They are put into the "Iberic division" by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, together with the Spaniards (see), to whom they are closely related in language. The language belongs to the Italic group of Aryan tongues. The primitive Iberians and Basques of Portugal early received a Celtic admixture. Later Arab and Hebrew blood is found largely present in central Portugal, and even Negro blood in the south, resulting from the introduction of many thousands of slaves. The people of northern Portugal, from which emigration chiefly proceeds, resemble those of Spanish Galicia or the Basques. The Portuguese are physically undersized, averaging 5 feet 4 inches in the south and 5 feet 5 inches in the north.

The population of the mother country is only 5,000,000. The emigration of the last fifty years to Brazil, to which important nation the Portuguese have given their language, was nearly 500,000. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, 72,897 Portuguese immigrants were admitted to the United States. A large part of this movement originated in the Cape Verde and Azores Islands, which belong to Portugal and are grouped with that country in Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization statistics showing sources of immigration. In New England, where a considerable number have settled, immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands are commonly known as "Bravas."

**ROUMANIAN, DACO-ROUMANIAN, VLACH, or MOLDO-WALLACHIAN**, including the Moldavians and Macedo-Vlachs ("Aramani, Tsintsars, or Kutzo-Vlachs") of northern Greece. The native race or people of Roumania; linguistically the easternmost division of the Romance (Italic) branch of the Aryan family tree; physically a mixed race, of Slavic or "Eastern" type in the west, but in the eastern part showing the influence of the old Roman colonies from which it has received its name and language. The Roumanians are the largest race numerically of southeastern Europe (not including the Russian), but have sent a very small stream of immigration to America as yet.

Like the Bulgarians south of them, the Roumanians are an exceptional people in being linguistically of one race and physically of another, at least for the most part. As in Bulgaria, also, it was apparently but a small body of invaders who gave their name to the Slavs who were found in occupation of this region. But while the Bulgarians, of Mongol origin, lost their language, exchanging it for a Slavic tongue, the Roman soldiers who settled on the Danube gave their speech to modern Roumania. The people are proud to call themselves "Rumans," but their civilization and history are part and parcel of those of the Balkan Peninsula. They are of the Balkan states, if not strictly in them. Some geographers place them in that group topographically, as well as politically. But strictly speaking, it would appear more logical to consider them as outside the peninsula, because they are north of the Danube. Like the Balkan states proper, Roumania was until a generation ago a part of Turkey. The race was, in fact, but little known until recently. It has even been supposed that their language belonged to the Slavic group, because it was written, like most of the latter, in the Cyrillic characters. This, with the fact that the greater majority of the people are Slavic in appearance and civilization, is, no doubt, what has led the Bureau of Immigration to place them, as it did the Hebrews, in the "Slavic division." (See *Slav and Caucasian*.) As an immigrant type, they may well be placed there; but in conformity with the principles of classification elsewhere explained (see Introductory), this dictionary, like all foreign censuses taken by race, places them in the Italic or Romance group. (See *Aryan*.)

Since the Roumanians have adopted the Roman alphabet, which they did recently, the language looks far more familiar to one acquainted with Romance or Latin languages. The chief peculiarity that strikes the eye is the annexation of the article to the end of the noun. This is but rarely found among the Aryan tongues. From the fact that it is found in the neighboring languages to the southwest, the Bulgarian and the Albanian, it would appear to be a survival of an ancient language common to all these, perhaps Dacian. The language has indeed undergone profound internal changes, although in some respects it reminds one forcibly of the ancient Latin. Two-fifths of the vocabulary, however, is now Slavic, borrowed, of course, from the tongue of the predominant element in the population. While only one-fifth of the words can be traced to the Latin, they are the words in most common use, the most significant fact in determining the earliest form of the language.

Since community of ideas and, ultimately, the type of social institutions and of the civilization itself, is profoundly dependent upon a community of speech, we should expect the Roumanians to be more in sympathy with the Latin races and civilization than with the Slavic. This will no doubt be more fully the case when the people are more widely educated. Already their leaders are found frequenting the universities of Paris and Rome. The progress of the country has of course been retarded, like that of all the Balkan states, by the generally unsettled condition of affairs in this region. Roumanians appear to compare favorably with the races of the Balkans, although some say that they are more backward. They are preeminently agriculturists, like the Slavs in general, but they are prominent also in commerce, even in the capitals of Austria and Hungary. In religion they are mainly Greek. In customs and traditions they show both their Latin and their Slavic origin. In temperament they are more emotional than the Slav, less stolid and heavy than the Bulgarian.

It is concerning the physical anthropology of the Roumanians that there is the greatest difference of opinion. They have not been as yet sufficiently studied on the field. There would seem to be little doubt, however, that in Roumania, as in Bulgaria, which adjoins them on the south, there are two distinct types. While that of the east reminds one of the Italian or "Mediterranean" type, long-headed, dark, and slender in build, that far in the west,



in Hungary, is typically Slavic or "Hungarian"—that is, broad of face and head, shorter, and lighter in complexion. Partisanship is bound to appear in this question as everywhere in Balkan ethnography. There are those who unduly emphasize the Roman element in the origin and present type of the Roumanians. Slavic writers, on the other hand, have been inclined to belittle this element. The medium position would seem more reasonable in recognizing both constituents of the race. It is improbable that the 240,000 Roman colonists who settled on the opposite bank of the Danube under Trajan could have peopled the territory now occupied by 10,000,000 Roumanians, half of which extends outside of Roumania itself into Hungary and Russia, especially since it seems to be the fact that these colonists withdrew to Macedonia in the third century and did not cross the Danube into Roumania until the thirteenth. It is, therefore, the theory of some writers that the Pindus is the real center of dispersion of the Roumanians. It is in this region, in the central part of northern Greece, that resides an important division of the race, the Kutzo-Vlachs or Tsinstars. These are sharper in feature, although they too have deviated from the Roman type through admixture with Albanians and Greeks. Even in the valleys of the Carpathians, the northern Vlachs or Roumanians are often dark and short and quite Roman in type of face. But the average cephalic index of the entire race is nearer that of the Slavic. They are not only broad-headed, but of medium height, as are the Northern and Eastern Slavs, much shorter than the Serbo-Croatian or Albanian type along the Adriatic.

A word of explanation may be given to the many names borne by the Roumanians. They indicate political divisions rather than linguistic. Thus the Moldavians and the Wallachians or Vlachs are found, respectively, in the former principalities of Moldavia, which now constitutes northern Roumania, and Wallachia, or its southern part. Combined they are called Moldo-Wallachians. Vlach is a familiar Slavic word, originally meaning horseman, and sometimes applied to people of entirely different stock, as the so-called "Walachs" of eastern Moravia. (See *Bohemian and Moravian*.) The Morlaks, a Serbo-Croatian stock living on the Adriatic, were formerly considered by ethnologists to be Vlachs, whose name they appear to retain in another form. The Macedo-Vlachs call themselves Aramani, that is, Romans, but are called by others Tsinstars or Kutzo-Vlachs.

The Roumanians are the largest both in numbers (10,000,000) and in the extent of territory covered of all the many peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and Austria-Hungary combined, that vast territory which has been called "the whirlpool of Europe." They occupy more space than all the Serbo-Croatian peoples together (see *Croatian*), or than the Greeks, or the Bulgarians, or the Magyars. They are nearly half as large in numbers as the Little Russians who adjoin them on the north, nearly one-third as large as their linguistic kinsmen nearest them on the west, the Italians. The Roumanians occupy nearly one-half of Hungary and number one-third as many as the Magyars themselves. On the ethnographical map, the eastern point of Hungary and of the Carpathian range stands in the very center of Roumanian territory. Here is found the curious islet of eastern Magyars known as Szeklers, entirely surrounded by the expanding Roumanians. The latter number over 1,000,000 also in Russia, mainly in the province of Bessarabia, which was formerly a part of Moldavia. They extend across the Danube only near its mouth on the Black Sea into what is known as the Dobruja. With this exception the Roumanian territory is for the most part separated from the sea by Bulgarians, Little Russians, and a few Tatars. The Little Russians of Russia and Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary (one in race) border the Roumanians on the north; the Bulgarians border them on the south; the Servians on the southwest; and the Magyars, or "Hungarians," on the west.

These peoples, with the others found in the Balkan Peninsula, are the ones that typify the newer flood of immigration to the United States. As shown elsewhere (see *Slav and Caucasian*), they, with the Poles and other subject races of western Russia and the Italians, who may be designated as South-eastern Europeans in type, have replaced the Northwestern Europeans as our predominant and typical annual accession. The Roumanians, however, contribute a very small portion of this so-called Slavic flood. In this they resemble the Bulgarians who are located on the eastern side of the Peninsula. They stand almost the lowest of all the Slavs in their immigration rate per 1,000 of population, while the Slovenians and Croats, on the western side of the Peninsula, together with the Slovaks and the Hebrews, lead all immigrant races in this respect. The Roumanian rate of immigration in 1907 was less

than 2 per 1,000 of the population; the Slovak and the Hebrew was about 18 per 1,000. The Roumanian immigration during the twelve years 1899-1910 was 82,704, placing it twenty-third in rank among immigrant races. The great majority of these came from Austria-Hungary, with comparatively few from Roumania and Turkey.

Nearly nine-tenths of the population of Roumania is Roumanian in race. Among the rest are to be noted in the following tables the predominance of Gypsies and Jews:

TABLE 13.—*Population of Roumania: 1893.*

[Estimates of Reclus.]

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
Roumanians .....	4,700,000	Turks and Tatars .....	3,000
Jews .....	300,000	Magyars .....	1,500
Gypsies .....	200,000	Foreigners .....	80,000
Bulgarians .....	50,000	Miscellaneous .....	434,500
Armenians .....	15,000		
Russians .....	16,000	Total .....	5,800,000

TABLE 14.—*Distribution of Roumanians: 1900.*

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Roumania .....	a 5,500,000	Turkey .....	a 150,000
Hungary .....	b 2,800,000	Greece .....	
Austria .....	b 230,000	Elsewhere .....	a 60,000
Russia .....	a 1,170,000		
Servia .....	b 90,000	Total (approximate) .....	10,000,000

a Estimated.

b Census.

**RUSSIAN, GREAT RUSSIAN, VELIKO-RUSSIAN, MUSCOVITE.** (See also *White Russian*, or *Bielo-Russian*, and *Black Russian* below.) This article will discuss, first, the Great Russian race, or the Russian proper; then all other divisions of the Russian (in the wider sense), excepting the Ruthenian or Little Russian, which is given a separate article (see), and, finally, the Russian Empire as a whole, to present a general or statistical view of the hundred and more other peoples and tribes who are Russian in nationality but not in race or language.

Russian may be defined in the wider sense as the largest Slavic group of Aryan peoples. Linguistically it belongs to the Eastern Slavic division and includes the Great Russian, the Little Russian, and the White Russian. Physically it may be placed in the "Eastern" (Caucasian) race, but it is extensively mixed with Finno-Tataric and other elements.

## GREAT RUSSIAN.

The Great Russian, or simply "Russian" in the narrower sense of the word, is that division of the Russian group (see above) which is dominant in Russia and which is the largest Slavic race numerically. "Veliko-Russian" means Great Russian. "Muscovite" is a name sometimes applied to the Great Russian people, because they first prominently appear in history as the race of the early "Empire of Moscow." Moscow was its capital until St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great. The people of Moscow are still the purest in stock of the Great Russian population.

The Great Russians, or Russians proper, emigrate to America to a smaller degree in proportion to their population than any other Slavic people. Space need not be taken here to repeat what has been said in the article on the "Slav" (see) as to temperament, character, civilization, language, physical type, and statistics of population and immigration, excepting so far as to point out in what the Russians differ from other Slavs. As is said in the article on the Ruthenian (see), the Great Russian has usurped to himself the name Russian from the so-called Little Russians, as he has succeeded to their dominion. He is perhaps of purer Slavic blood than they, although some claim that the Great Russian is more of a Finn than the Little Russian is of a Tatar. Both

have more of this Mongolian element in the race than has the White Russian. The most ancient race of Russia, that of the kurgans or mounds, was undoubtedly more long-headed than the present population. Indeed, according to current tradition, "the founders of the Russian nation were Norsemen." So wrote Nestor, the first historian of the race. At any rate, it is evident that the Asiatic element in the race is of a later intrusion, which continued far into the middle ages. As late as the fourteenth century Moscow was tributary to the Tatar rule which was set up in southern Russia.

The Russian race of to-day is consequently more broad-headed or Asiatic in appearance than the typical peoples of northwestern and southwestern Europe. It belongs mainly to the so-called "Alpine," "Eastern," or "Celts-Slavic" race, which penetrates somewhat westward of Russia into the highland region of Central Europe. As in the case of other Slavs (see), however, other European races, as the "Northern" and the "Cevenole," are found represented among the Russians. It is to the Northern or Teutonic race that the Western Finns belong physically, in spite of their Mongolian origin, and the Great Russians are more modified by the Finnic stock than by any other. They are therefore, especially in the north, more blond in type than are the Slavs farther south. Their neighbors on the west, the Lithuanians, and even the Poles, approach more nearly than they to the Northern type, and thus mediate between them and the western Europeans physically as they do in language and in political sympathies.

In temperament the Great Russians are more practical and persevering than are their racial brothers and competitors, the Ruthenians or Little Russians of southwestern Russia and of Austria. The Great Russians have been said to have approached the Finn in physical type but the Tatar in temperament, the latter not so much through racial admixture as through their struggle with the Tatar hordes of Asia. Their temper and their strength as a people have been developed by struggle. Russia is a buffer state, as the early Slavs were a buffer race between Europe and Asia. Little Russia was permanently weakened by the tribute of her best men, whom she offered up in the strife.

In language the Great and the Little Russians differ less from each other than do the High and the Low Germans. The Little Russian is sometimes said to be only a dialect of the Great Russian, but this may be regarded as a prejudiced statement. Philologists and anthropologists have often been drawn into the strife for supremacy and leadership between rival Russian and Slavic races. Pan-Slavism, or the aspiration for a united Slavic people and state, suffers from this cause. There can be no doubt that the primacy of the Slavs belongs henceforward to the Great Russians, whatever be the sentimental claims of the Little Russians, the Poles, or the Czechs. The supremacy of the Great Russian language and literature must go with the Empire; the power, the wealth, and the political expansion of the latter are the decisive factors. The Russians even force the use of their language into Little Russian and Polish territory.

In the religious world there is the same strife. The autocratic claims of the Russian church have been successfully opposed by the Lutherans of Finland and the Catholics of Poland. Even the Little Russians have succeeded in establishing a church that is partly Russian and nominally Roman. Among the Great Russians themselves a large number are dissenters from the state church. "Raskolnik" is the name applied to the schismatics in general, but there is a great variety of minor sects. Of these sects the Dukhobors are perhaps best known in America. They have emigrated to Canada in considerable numbers and have gained notoriety by making pilgrimages without clothing about the country, and by refusing to use animals, preferring to hitch their womenfolk to the plow. The Dukhobors seem to have originated in central Russia, to have flourished for over a hundred years, and to have received the especial encouragement of Tolstol.

Aside from the names of religious sects, such as Dukhobors and Mennonites—the latter not confined, by the way, to Russia—there is no such list of subdivisions of the Great Russians needing definition as is found among Little Russians and Poles. The Great Russian territory is a homogeneous whole from St. Petersburg to the Lower Don. Indeed, it extends north to the Arctic, a vast region 500 or 600 miles wide, separating the Finns of Finland from their kinsmen and the Tatars on the Asiatic border; and it extends east to Asia with the exception of the Finnic and the Tataric islets that dot the map of Eastern Russia. The greatest expanse of European Russia that is not Great Russian is southwestern Russia, and that is Little Russian. The "Cossacks of the Don" were Great Russian; those of the Dnieper, Little Russian.

The Great Russians number nearly half of the total population of European Russia, excluding from this term Finland, Poland, and Caucasasia, as is done in the official census. Over 5,000,000 of them live in Asia. In the entire Empire there are 55,000,000 Great Russians out of a total population of 125,000,000 of all races.

The emigration of Great Russians is peculiar in that it is mainly from Europe to the Russian possessions in Asia, not to America. The movement is partly the result of the building of the great railway to the Pacific, but mainly because southern Siberia has been found to be a pleasant country and capable of supporting millions of population, while the Government is offering unusual inducements to attract Russian immigrants. Southern Siberia is a wheat country, resembling the Dakotas and western Canada. In its rapid development it resembles in many respects our own West.

In 1907, immigration from Russia to the United States reached a total of 258,943. Of this number only about 16,000 are reported as Russian by race. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 1,748,885 were admitted from Russia and of these 77,321 were true Russians, while the total immigration of the race from all sources was only 83,574 during the period, placing them twenty-second in rank among all immigrant races.

#### WHITE RUSSIAN AND BLACK RUSSIAN.

"Black Russia" is a historical term that may be disposed of in a brief paragraph. It appears on the fourteenth century map some distance north of the Black Sea, directly east of Kiev and the Dnieper, and southeast of White Russia. At that time it formed part of the important kingdom of Lithuania. It was afterwards embraced in Poland, and is now swallowed up in Little Russia. Ripley applies the term "Black Russian" to quite a different district, that of the Gorals, or "mountaineers," of the Austrian Carpathians, and finds that the name distinguishes the latter, as a very brunette stock, from the neighboring "Red Russians" or reddish blonds. The western Gorals, however, are of Polish speech.

The White Russian is one of the three distinct branches of the Russian language and race, although of far less importance numerically and politically than either of the other two. It is as much a "race" as the Great Russian ("Russian") or the Little Russian (Ruthenian), although usually considered simply as Russian in America. Unlike the term "Black Russia," "White Russia" is still found on the ethnographical map. It is a compact but small district roughly corresponding with what is now called "West Russia," though reaching somewhat nearer Moscow on the east. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Great Russian territory, on the northwest by Lithuanian, on the southwest by Polish, and on the south and southeast by Little Russian. The White Russians constitute over three-fourths of the population of Mogilef and Minsk provinces and about half of Vitebsk, Vilna, and Grodno. In Kovno and Courland they approach the Baltic.

The White Russians have long been in political subjection, first to Lithuania, then to Poland, and, finally, to the Great Russians, although their lot now appears preferable to that of all the other subject peoples of western Russia. For this reason, among others, we hear little of them as a distinct race. They are said by travelers to be a distinctly weaker stock than the Great Russian, and less prepossessing in appearance. They are usually considered to be of purer Russian stock than either the Great or the Little Russians. Both the latter are far more modified by Mongolian elements, Finnic and Tataric. The White Russians are naturally more influenced by their Lithuanian and Polish neighbors (see) on the west, and these, especially the former, as has been said elsewhere, approach the blond Teutonic type more than the Slavs in appearance. Yet the White Russians are truly Slavs in breadth of head. Their cephalic index is 82, which is but slightly below that of the Little Russians. They are, therefore, of the purest type of the so-called "Eastern" or "Cello-Slavic" race.

But few subdivisions of the White Russian need be mentioned. The Poliechuks (see *Ruthenian*) are a White Russian population much mixed with Little Russian and very broad-headed (cephalic index, 85). They live in Minsk and Volhynia provinces; that is, on the border of Little Russia and near Poland. The Zabudov, a transition dialect standing between the Little and the White Russian, is found in this district.

The White Russians number less than 6,000,000, or but little over one-tenth as many as the Great Russians. They are not counted separately as immigrants.

## OTHER RACES OR PEOPLES OF RUSSIA.

The term "Russian" in the last United States census, and until recently in United States immigration statistics, included more persons who were not of the Russian race than those who were. In fact, not 5 per cent of the Russians of the census of 1900 are true Russians, as defined above. They are merely citizens of Russia. Probably over 50 per cent of them are Jews. Certain nationalities are grouped together to constitute the group of "Slavs," and New York is made to appear as their chief residence. On the contrary, they are largely Jews from Slavic countries, of whom it is estimated that 1,000,000 reside in New York City. The common use of the term "nationality" instead of "race" in public discussions has created an endless amount of confusion in the public mind, if not of absolute misinformation.

It is deemed wise to indicate what a variety of peoples go to make up the Russian nationality and which of them are the chief ones that come to America (see table following). About 100 races are listed in the Russian census of 1897, of which number perhaps 20 are confined almost entirely to Asia. In European Russia itself there are as many Mongolian as Caucasian "races" or languages represented. Of the Caucasians, most of the divisions speak, not Indo-European or Aryan languages, like the Russian, but the peculiar agglutinative tongues of the Caucasus, more different from ours than are the Semitic of Western Asia and the Hamitic of North Africa. The great majority (about 80 per cent) of the population, however, is Slavic, especially Great Russian (nearly 50 per cent), Little Russian (20 per cent), and Polish (7 per cent). Next in numbers come the Jews, Semites (5 per cent); then the Lithuanians, Aryans who resemble Teutons more than Russians physically, if not in language (3 per cent); then the Finns, Mongolian by language but Caucasian in appearance, especially those who have long intermarried with the Swedes (nearly 3 per cent); and finally the Tatars (also about 3 per cent).

The following table is taken from the only complete census of the Russian Empire, that of 1897. Finland has a separate census (total population, 2,592,864 in 1900). For most non-Russian races of Russia only the group totals are given. The peoples which are practically confined to Siberia naturally need no discussion in a dictionary of immigrant races.

TABLE 15.—*Races or peoples of the Russian Empire, exclusive of Finland: 1897.*

Race or people (linguistic).	European Russia with Poland.	Caucasus.	Asia.	Total.
Total.....	102,845,117	9,289,364	13,505,540	125,640,021
<b>Aryans.....</b>	89,635,187	4,901,412	5,794,917	100,331,516
<b>Slavs.....</b>	83,514,884	3,183,870	5,390,979	92,089,733
<b>Russians.....</b>	75,428,814	3,154,898	5,349,855	83,933,567
Great Russians.....	48,825,881	1,829,793	5,011,795	55,667,469
Little Russians.....	20,750,203	1,305,463	324,885	22,380,551
White Russians.....	5,852,730	19,642	13,175	5,885,547
Poles.....	7,865,437	25,117	40,753	7,931,307
Other Slavic languages.....	220,633	3,855	371	224,859
Lithuanians.....	3,077,436	6,687	10,346	3,094,469
Latins.....	1,132,858	8,955	1,187	1,143,000
Germans.....	1,719,462	56,729	14,298	1,790,489
Armenians.....	49,511	1,118,094	5,491	1,173,096
Other Aryans.....	141,636	527,077	372,616	1,040,729
<b>Jews.....</b>	4,982,189	40,498	40,469	5,063,156
<b>Ural-Altayans.....</b>	8,221,301	1,902,142	7,542,330	17,665,673
Ugro-Finns.....	3,417,776	7,422	76,955	3,502,147
Turko-Tatars.....	4,626,454	1,879,908	7,094,889	13,601,251
Samoyeds.....	3,946		11,931	15,877
Tunguzes.....	1		66,269	66,270
Mongols.....	173,030	14,812	292,286	480,128
<b>Georgians.....</b>	1,461	1,350,275	799	1,352,535
<b>Other Caucasians.....</b>	818	1,068,373	2,591	1,071,782
<b>Chinese, Japanese, Koreans.....</b>	53	15	86,045	86,113
<b>Hyperboreans.....</b>			36,996	36,996
<b>Others.....</b>	4,208	6,649	1,363	12,250

TABLE 16.—*Races or peoples of Finland: 1900.*

Race or people.	Number.	Race or people.	Number.
Finns .....	2, 352, 990	Lapps.....	1, 336
Swedes .....	349, 733	Others.....	639
Russians .....	5, 9 9		
Germans .....	1, 925	Total.....	2, 712, 562

**RUTHENIAN** (synonyms, **Little Russian**, **Malo-Russian**, **South Russian**, **Yugo-Russian**; in Austria, **Russniak**, **Russine**, **Red Russian**, **Galician**; in Russia, also **Ukrainian**, **Cherkasi**; in addition some call themselves simply "**Russian**" (*Rusy*) and, sometimes, in America, even "**Greek**"). The name **Little Russian** would seem most available of all this list at present for a clear and scientific definition. The **Little Russian** "race" or linguistic subdivision is that branch of the **Russian**, a "Southern Slavonic" division of **Aryan** tongues, which is found native throughout southwestern Russia and in Galicia (Austria). Physically **Little Russians** are Caucasian, infrequently modified by a Mongol element. The **Little Russians** (**Ruthenians**) furnish more immigrants than any other true **Russian** stock coming to America.

"**Little Russia**" is a literal translation of the term "*Malo-Rossiya*." "**South Russian**" and, less frequently, "**Yugo-Russian**," and even "**Cossack**" or "**Cherkess**" are among the many names which have been bestowed upon this people by their more powerful kinsmen of the north, the **Muscovites**, who have assumed to themselves the name "**Russian**" (see) and the hegemony of the race. For similar, that is for political, reasons, Austria has found it convenient to name her **Little Russian** subjects "**Ruthenians**," and this word is now commonly, but loosely, applied, even in scientific usage, to all **Little Russians**, including those of **Ukraine**, in **Russia**. Still the **Galicians** call themselves "*Rusy*," which is sometimes translated "**Russine**." "**Russniak**" is a less common equivalent of **Ruthenian**.

"**Red Russian**" is a historical term which still designates one of the three dialects of the **Little Russian** language, the western. It appears that "**Ruthenian**" comes from the same root, meaning "red." Upon immigrating to America, some refuse to acknowledge that they are **Ruthenians**, a name fastened upon them as a subject people. In some communities they are known as "**Greeks**" when they are of the United "**Greek**" Church, and thus distinguished from the **Roman Catholic Poles** and **Slovaks** of the community. Of course there is not a true **Greek** among them. Some American districts confer still other names upon them, lumping them together with **Magyars** (see) and perhaps with all **Slavs** under the title "**Huns**" or "**Hunkles**." The "**Ruthenian** (**Russniak**)" column of our immigration tables apparently includes all **Little Russians**, although but few are reported as coming from **Russia**. It is to be understood that all who bear the foregoing names are of one "race." They read one and the same language, which differs both from the **White Russian** and from the **Great** or true **Russian**. The **Ruthenian** alphabet itself is an earlier form of the **Russian**.

What has been said in the article on the **Slavs** and the **Russians** (see) applies in general to the **Little Russians** or **Ruthenians** so far as concerns their physical qualities, their intellectual and emotional make-up, their civilization, and the notable increase in their immigration. But little need be repeated here except to make clear in what respects they differ from other **Slavs**.

The **Ruthenians** are still more broad-headed than the **Great Russians**. This is taken to indicate a greater **Tatar** (**Mongolian**) admixture than is found among the latter, probably as does also the smaller nose, more scanty beard, and somewhat darker complexion. While hardly so muscular as the **Great Russians**, they are slightly taller. They are perhaps less practical, solid, and persevering than their competitors of the north, and therefore have been less successful as empire builders. But they often show a higher grade of intelligence and taste, and once led the **Russias** in scientific work. Their literature and their early history warrant them in claiming that they are the true **Russian** race rather than the northern stock which has usurped the name and the rule—the **Great Russians**. A large section of them have broken away from the **Greek** or **Russian Church** and have united with the **Roman Catholic** under a particular dispensation which allows them peculiar features of the **Greek service** and a married clergy. Hence the name "**United Greek Church**."

Although the Little Russians stand much closer to the Great Russians than do the Polish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, and German elements in Russia's population, nevertheless the use of their language has been discouraged and in a very remote sense they are a subject people in Russia as well as in Austria.

Their ethnical subdivisions and intermixtures are difficult to disentangle, as is the case with other Slavic peoples. The Boikos evidently belong to the Red Russian division of the Ruthenians. They live in the Carpathians of Galicia and Bukowina. The Huzuls or Guzuls, a very broad-headed people of Bukowina speaking a Red Russian dialect, have evidently grafted a Mongolian element upon the Ruthenian stock. This element may have come down from the extinct Uzes or Kumans (Tatars) who early penetrated this region, or it may be of Daco-Roumanian origin. The Huzuls are not friendly to the Boikos, their neighbors. The Touhultses, Ruthenians of Galicia, are very broad-headed like the Huzuls. The Little Russian stock is also found mixed with the Roumanian in the Pokutis and the Nistrovinians; with the Polish in the Belsans; and with the White Russian in the Poliechuks.

The Cossacks of the Dnieper have been an important branch of the Little Russians historically. The Zaparogs, named from their geographical position on the river, and the Chernomorishes are divisions of these. Little Russian populations have often received names because of some natural location or social condition. Such are the Stepoviks (of the steppes), the Poliechuks (of the forest), the Werchowinci (of the mountains), the Haiduks (or "robbers"), and the Lemkes (so called because of their pronunciation). The last named, who live in the Beskids, call themselves "Rusnaky," that is, Ruthenians, although they resemble the Slovaks in language and physical type. Finally, there are the self-explanatory geographical terms by which certain Little Russians are known, as the Bukowinians, the Galicians, the Ukrainians, and the Bugans, or dwellers on the Bug. The Bugans are also known as the Lapotniki and are of a distinct type.

It must not be inferred that the majority of the inhabitants of Galicia, Bukowina, and the Ukraine are Little Russians. In Galicia they are surpassed in numbers by the Poles; in Bukowina nearly equaled by the Roumanians. In each of these districts the Germans stand third in population, with 210,000 and 160,000 souls, respectively. In the Ukraine many peoples are represented; the Great Russians, the present masters of Little Russia; the Poles, its former masters; large colonies of Germans, with some Bohemians and more Bulgarians; Tatar communities in the south; Roumanians annexed with their territory on the southwest; and multitudes of Jews, besides Armenians, Greeks, and Gypsies everywhere.

The Little Russians themselves are distributed geographically as follows:

TABLE 17.—*Distribution of Little Russians (Ruthenians).*

Country.	Number.		Chief location.
	Estimated for 1897.	Census.	
Total.....	25,000,000	.....	
Russia.....	20,750,000	20,750,000 (1897)	
Little Russia.....	17,006,000	17,006,000 (1897)	Bessarabia. White Russia. Poland.
Central Great Russia.....	2,180,000	2,180,000 (1897)	
Elsewhere.....	1,564,000	1,564,000 (1897)	
Austria.....	3,285,000	3,375,000 (1900)	
Galicia.....	.....	3,074,000 (1900)	
Bukowina.....	.....	298,000 (1900)	
Elsewhere.....	.....	3,000 (1900)	
Hungary.....	415,000	429,000 (1900)	North Central Hungary.
Elsewhere in Europe.....	50,000	.....	
United States.....	500,000	.....	

Roughly speaking, one-half of Russia south of the latitude of Moscow and eastward along the Black Sea as far as the Caucasus, the Kalmuks, and the Cossacks of the lower Don, is Little Russian. The race also covers all of eastern Austria—that is, Galicia and Bukowina—with the exception of a small district about Cracow (Polish), and spreads out far beyond the Car-

pathians into Hungary. Among the Slavic peoples their total population is second only to that of the Great Russians. During the fiscal years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, 147,375 Little Russians (or Ruthenians, as they are designated in immigration statistics) were admitted to the United States, and the race ranked sixteenth among all races in this regard. Of these, 144,710, or 98.2 per cent, came from Austria-Hungary, and only 1,034 from Russia, although, as will be noted from the preceding table, there are approximately 20,750,000 Little Russians in Russia and only 3,700,000 in Austria and Hungary. Their large population makes it appear probable that the Little Russians will be more largely represented in the Slavic immigration of the future.

**SCANDINAVIAN** (sometimes **Norse**), including the **Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic** races or peoples. The native, Teutonic, race or races of Scandinavia in the wider sense. The name "Scandinavia" is sometimes applied to the northern peninsula only—that is, to Norway and Sweden—but it is also properly applied to Denmark and Iceland. The Scandinavian is the most familiar in America of the older immigrant types from the continent of Europe, with the exception of the German; that is, it is the most numerous represented, especially in the North Central States.

The definitions of the subdivisions of the Scandinavian group are self-evident, to wit, the Teutonic races of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, respectively. The term "Norse" is applied only to themselves by the Norwegians, who are called "*Norsk*" in their own language. But it is better justified in international usage as a name of the entire Scandinavian group of languages. The Old Norse, or the early language of Iceland, was the predecessor of all modern Scandinavian languages. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the term "Norsemen" or "Northmen" was applied during the middle ages to the viking rovers of all these countries, who established dynasties in England, Russia, France (Normandy), and Sicily, settled Iceland, and without doubt preceded Columbus to America. Nor is it necessary to remind the student of ethnology that the Scandinavian is considered to be the purest type of one of the three great races of Europe as divided from a physical point of view; that is, of the "Northern" or "Teutonic" race in contradistinction from the "Alpine" and "Mediterranean" races farther south. (See *Caucasian* and *Aryan*.)

If races be divided merely by physical characters, all Scandinavians form a homogeneous race more truly than any of the large populations or races south of them. The English, and especially the French and the German, are much more mixed in physical type. The typical Scandinavians average as the longest-headed and most purely blond, if not the tallest people of Europe. In height they appear to be surpassed only by the Scotch. Both the height and the cephalic index increase as we pass from Denmark to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway. The cephalic index in these countries rises in the order named from 77.8 to 78, then to 78.5; the height from 1.68 meters to 1.70 meters, and then to 1.72 meters. In English measures, the Norwegian average, the last named, is about 5 feet 8 inches, which the Scotch exceeds by one-half inch.

It must be remembered that the small population of Lapps, 30,000, in northern Scandinavia is of entirely different race, the very opposite of the Scandinavian, in fact, both in language and in physical type. The Lapps still speak a Mongol or Ugro-Finnic tongue—agglutinative in structure, instead of Inflected, as is the Aryan family of languages, to which the Scandinavian belongs. Physically the Lapps are very short and indicate in their dark features and extremely broad heads their Asiatic origin. Very little intermixture has taken place with this stock considering the length of time the Scandinavians and Lapps have lived in neighboring districts, unless a broader-headed and darker type of Norwegians found in the extreme southwest indicates an ancient influence of this sort. Ripley prefers to think it a survival of an early "Alpine" element from Central Europe.

The character of the Norse element in America is well enough known to need no detailed description. In Norway the rate of illiteracy is the lowest in Europe. In religion the Scandinavians are Protestant almost to a man—over 99 per cent, according to the censuses of these countries.

#### NORWEGIANS.

The most difficult question that remains for discussion relates to the Norwegian race or people and language. Are the Norwegians to be considered a separate race or people from the Danes? Of course, as a nationality they are



different. In fact, there exists a separatist feeling among the three Scandinavian nationalities which persists to a degree even in America. But the literary language of Norway and that of Denmark are generally supposed to be one and the same. As has been repeatedly explained (see Introductory, *English*, and *German*), this dictionary adopts the test of race which is followed in all national censuses, namely, that of language; and it was found in the case of the Dutch and the Flemish (see *German*) that only the literary languages, and not a difference in spoken dialects, justified separating them from other "Germans."

A fair answer to the question just raised appears to be that the Norwegian can now be called, technically, a different race or people from the Danish, although this was not true a century ago. Of course, this is only an arbitrary distinction and is one of the most artificial distinctions we are called upon to make among the so-called European "races," as determined by language or by any other standard. Physically, as already shown, the Norwegians and the Danes are, to a remarkable degree, homogeneous. Furthermore, so far as dialectal differences are concerned, there is no more reason for separating them from one another than for dividing the Norwegians themselves into different races.

The fact is that from 1397 to 1814, when Norway regained her independence from Denmark, a modified Danish was not only the literary language of Norway but was generally used in the cities and among the educated classes. Since this date a new literary language, the "Dano-Norwegian," has been rapidly developed at the hands of Norway's greatest litterateurs, including Ibsen. While this language is based upon the Danish formerly in use, it has incorporated 7,000 words from the Norwegian dialects, enough to suffice almost for a language. Indeed, other writers, like Aasen, insist on using only Norwegian dialect forms. The Norwegian may, therefore, in accordance with the language test, be considered a separate people.

Norway has sent a larger per cent of its population to America than any other country excepting Ireland. Considering the smallness of its population, but little over 2,000,000, as compared with the 72,000,000 of Germans and 40,000,000 of English, Scotch, and Irish, it has done its full share in populating America. Although Scandinavian immigration has greatly diminished in its relative rank since 1885, the United States census of 1900 gives 336,985 of the population as of Norwegian birth and 452,896 as children of parents born in Norway. Counting these two generations only, the Norwegian population of the United States is already more than one-third that of Norway.

#### DANISH AND ICELANDIC.

The two smallest in extent of the Scandinavian peoples may next be considered, those of Denmark and her insular possession, Iceland. They are entirely different from each other in language, and therefore are distinct in race, according to the usual test. While Denmark gave its language in recent times to Norway, as has already been said, Iceland gave the Old Norse in written form to all Scandinavia. During that period of the northern literature, Norway took precedence of Denmark and of Sweden. The Sagas and the Eddas belonged in a sense to her as well as to Iceland and gave to Scandinavia the proud distinction of bequeathing to posterity an older and more famous literature than any of the German tongues farther south.

The population of Iceland is purely Scandinavian, but is so small in numbers (about 80,000) as to be of no importance in immigration. Icelanders do, however, come to the United States and also to Canada. In Denmark itself it is estimated that fully 97 per cent of the population is Danish, notwithstanding the closeness of its relations to Germany. On the other hand, there are at least 140,000 Danes living on the other side of the border in Germany. If one may contrast the three Scandinavian peoples in a slight degree, it might be said that the Norwegian is rather more of a democrat, slow, sturdy, and independent; the Swede, as he has been called, "the Parisian of the North;" and the Dane, the cosmopolite. The royal family of Denmark stands in extraordinary personal relations with those of a number of European powers. Members of the family of the late King Christian are now rulers or consorts of rulers in several European countries.

## SWEDISH.

According to the language test the Swedes may be considered entirely distinct in race from the Danes and the Norwegians. Their language is so different that it can not be read by the Danes and Norwegians without some study. The Swedes have expanded in Europe more than their sister Scandinavians. For five hundred years Finland was ruled by Sweden. Although this rule ceased in 1809, Swedish is still the language of the higher classes of Finns and is used in official and scientific publications in that country. Fully 350,000, or 13 per cent, of the population of Finland is Swedish to-day. The Finns themselves, as found in Finland, show a large admixture of Scandinavian blood, for they are Teutonic in physical type, rather than Ugric. (See *Finnish*.) While there is no doubt that they are Asiatic, Mongol, in origin, they are to-day of entirely different type from the Finns of eastern Russia. In America they are often taken to be Scandinavians, but are to be distinguished by their mother tongue, which is absolutely different from any Aryan language, agglutinative rather than inflected in type.

The Scandinavian population of the world is about 13,000,000. Their approximate distribution is shown in the following table:

TABLE 18.—*Scandinavian population and immigration.*

Country.	Number.	Immigration (1907).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
Population of—			
Denmark (1906).....	2,605,000	7,163	2.7
Norway (1905).....	2,311,000	22,043	9.5
Sweden (1907).....	5,377,000	20,534	3.8
Scandinavians in—			
Finland (Swedes, 1900).....	350,000		
Sleswick (Danes).....	200,000		
Iceland (1901).....	78,000		
United States (estimated).....	2,000,000		
Elsewhere (estimated).....	79,000		

It is interesting to note that the smallest of the continental Scandinavian peoples in numbers, the Norwegian, doubles or trebles each of the others in its rate of immigration. This rate, 9.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1907, although much lower than it was twenty years ago, was surpassed in the year mentioned only by the Slovak, Hebrew, Croatian and Slovenian, and the South Italian. The Irish, which had nearly the same rate, resembles it also in the large total immigration it has sent out of a very small population. The Scandinavians, taken together, stood twice as far down the list of immigrant races in their rate of 5 per 1,000 of population. In absolute numbers, Scandinavian immigration is fifth in rank, 586,306 for the twelve years 1899-1910, being exceeded only by that from the much larger populations of the Germans, South Italians, and Poles, as also by the Hebrews. The English, Irish, and Scotch taken separately rank below it.

The Scandinavians differ from the British, naturally, in coming to the United States almost entirely to the neglect of the British colonies. It is probable that more Scandinavian farmers per year now emigrate from our own Northwestern States into Canada than come direct to Canada from Europe. It is possible for the Scandinavian element to increase in future American immigration more than, for instance, the Irish, for there are 11,000,000 Scandinavians in Europe as against only 4,500,000 Irish.

**SCOTCH** (including Highland Scotch or Gaelic). A term applied (1) in the wider sense to both races of Scotland, the Celts of the north (Highlanders) and the Anglo-Saxons of the south (Lowlanders); (2) in a narrower sense, only to the Celtic race of Scotland, the Highland Scotch. Gaelic is another name for the latter. The word "Scotch," as a linguistic term, means the language spoken by Scotchmen. When unqualified it means the dialect of English spoken by the Lowland Scotch. Highland Scotch is a synonym for Scottish Gaelic, the most northern branch of the Celtic group of Aryan, or Indo-European languages (see). The words "Scotch" or "Scotchmen," used as terms of nationality,

include all citizens of Scotland, and therefore other peoples besides the Highland Scotch and the Lowland Scotch. "Scots" is a synonym used in Scotland for Scotchmen generally. In deference to common usage this dictionary must deviate from the linguistic principle of classification elsewhere explained (see *Introductory and English*) and consider Scotch to include both the Highland and the Lowland Scotch. To avoid confusion, however, the term "Highland Scotch" will be generally used for the Celtic linguistic people of the Highlands and "Lowland Scotch" for the English-speaking population of the Lowlands.

#### HIGHLAND SCOTCH.

The Highland Scotch language, the modern Erse or Gaelic, is said to be a much more modern language than Irish. These two Celtic tongues are said to differ from one another no more than the English of the Lowland Scotch does from ordinary English. Highland Scotch is meager in its literature and is fast losing ground as a speech. English is rapidly replacing it in commerce, in church services, in the schools, and even in the home. It is only in the most western part of Scotland and in the islands of the Hebrides that Highland Scotch is still spoken by a majority of the population.

There are partisan views as to the origin and racial affinities of the Highland Scotch. Some contend that they are descended from the ancient Caledonian Picts; others that they are the descendants of the so-called "Scots" (Irish) who emigrated to Scotland from northern Ireland about the sixth century and gave their name and language to the new country as did the Angles to England. Perhaps the more reasonable view is that of the physical anthropologists, who say that the Highland Scotch are a mixed people, a product of Pict, Irish, and Scandinavian. The prevailing type, as among the Irish, is tall, long-headed, and harsh-featured. But there is a greater proportion of blonds, especially of the red-haired and freckle-faced type. Dark eyes, rare among the Irish, are quite common among the Highlanders. Contrary to the time-honored opinion of ethnologists of the linguistic school, physical anthropologists now state that the "Celtic" or "Alpine" (see) physical type, one of the three great physical divisions of the races of Europe, is rarely found in either Scotland or Ireland. Most of the brunette individuals found in these countries are long-headed and are thought to be representatives of the "Southern" or "Mediterranean" rather than of the broad-headed "Alpine" race.

Geographically the Highland Scotch originally occupied the northern islands and all the territory north of the southern firths of Scotland, the firths of Clyde, and of Forth; that is, the territory north of the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. But as Saxons and Danes pressed upon them from the south and Norwegians from the north they were driven into the Highlands of Scotland. These are generally understood to comprise all the territory northwest of a line drawn diagonally from the Clyde to Aberdeen on the eastern shore. This territory occupies more than half the area of Scotland, but is sparsely settled. And even the entire eastern part of northern Scotland has become Anglicized. Only about 5 per cent of the people of Scotland can now speak Gaelic, and of this small number, about one-half, or 112,000, live in three counties in the heart of the Highlands. Less than 500 persons of the Lowlands speak Gaelic only. Highland Scotch is practically extinct in the northern islands.

#### LOWLAND SCOTCH AND NORTHERN ISLANDERS.

The people of the Lowlands and of the northern islands bear certain resemblances to each other. Both have been Teutonic in language for centuries. Both have been much modified physically by Scandinavian elements. Both now belong to the English people (see) linguistically. The term "Lowland Scotch" is a name given to the people of the Lowlands of Scotland. They speak a dialect of English known to every schoolboy through the ballads of Burns. It is closely related to the Northumberland dialect of the northern part of England, but contains more Celtic and Scandinavian elements.

Physically the Lowland Scotch are very mixed, being descended chiefly from Scandinavians and Saxons, but also from Picts, Celtic-Scots, and Norman French. These various elements do not seem, however, to be as thoroughly amalgamated as in the case of the English. A type largely represented approaches that of the Englishman, long-headed, with light eyes, and with hair varying from light brown, but taller, heavier, and more muscular. The fea-

tures are rounder and the cheek bones less prominent than those of the Highland Scotch. This Lowlander is the type sometimes pointed out as the one toward which the American people is evolving. The chief racial elements of the mixture have been much the same in either case. The Norse type also has many representatives. It is tall (the tallest of all Europe, over 5 feet 8 inches), very long-headed, with light eyes and hair flaxen or sand colored. This type is found not only in the Lowlands, but is predominant in the northern islands, the Shetlands, and the Orkneys. It is also found in the Hebrides. So thoroughly did the Norwegians invade these islands that not only were they dominant there for centuries, but their language was in use in the Hebrides from the eighth to the fourteenth century, when it was replaced by Gaelic, and still longer in the northern islands, where it survived until superseded by the English, in the eighteenth century.

From what has been said it will be seen that the English-speaking populations of Scotland now occupy the entire lowlands, the islands of Shetland and Orkney, and the northeasternmost county of Scotland. They are bounded on the west by the Highland Scotch and on the south by the Northumberland dialect of English. The population of this territory is about 3,850,000, practically all of whom except some 50,000 (Highland Scotch) are English linguistically.

The Scotch, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are too well known in other respects as American citizens to need further discussion here. Topographical conditions have had much to do in developing their differences. The Highlander, living in the unfertile mountains covered with rocks and heath and barren of mineral wealth, is given to sheep herding and cattle grazing. The Lowlander, having rich fields and mines of coal and iron, is an agriculturist, a miner, and a manufacturer. The population of his district is five times as dense as that of the Highlander.

The population of Scotland in 1901 was 4,472,103. Outside of Scotland, the Scotch, using the term to include both Highlanders and Lowlanders, are found in considerable numbers in Ulster province in Ireland (see *Irish*), in England, in the United States, and in the British colonies. There are 600,000 of the first and second generation only in the United States. Longstaff says that Canada is to a great extent a Scotch country. He estimated that there were (1881) about 700,000 Scotch in Canada. In religion the Scotch are for the most part Protestants. There are about 400,000 Catholics.

During the twelve years 1899-1910, 136,842 Scotch immigrants were admitted to the United States. This places them seventeenth on the list of immigrant races or peoples. Their rate of movement from Europe in 1907 was 4 per 1,000 of the population of Scotland. This was nearly four times that of the English, but only about half that of the Irish or the Norwegian, whose rate of movement was the greatest of all northwestern European peoples. It was, however, less than one-fourth that of the races having the highest rate of movement, the Hebrew and the Slovak (18 per 1,000 of the population in 1907).

**SCOTCH-IRISH.** (See *Irish*.)

**SERB, SRP, SORB, or SERBO-HORVATIAN.** Same as Croatian (see).

**SERVIAN or SERB.** Same as Croatian (see). A political and ecclesiastical division of the Serbo-Croatians.

**SICILIAN.** Not the name of a race and not used by the Bureau of Immigration. Any native or inhabitant of the island of Sicily. This is inhabited for the most part by South Italians, who speak a dialect peculiar to the island called "Sicilian." The population is very mixed physically, being at bottom Ligurian or Iberic, but much modified by the many invading peoples, including even North Africans.

The Sicilians are vivid in imagination, affable, and benevolent, but excitable, superstitious, and revengeful. Prior to 1860, when it became a part of United Italy, the island of Sicily was a part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It is now a *compartimento* of Italy. In 1901 Sicily had a population of 3,529,799, which was greater than that of any other *compartimento* except Lombardy.

The population of Sicily, excepting about 15,000 Albanians, is Italian. About 50,000 speak the Lombard dialect. The Albanians, locally known as "Greci," speak their own language, and observe special religious rites. The Sicilians proper are nearly all Catholic.

The population of the island is being rapidly depleted of its younger blood by voluntary emigration. As many as 100,000 in a single year have emigrated to the Americas. To what extent they are coming to the United States can not

be accurately determined, as they are listed as "South Italian" in immigration statistics. Immigrants are not listed by provinces.

**SLAV (SCLAVE), SLAVIC, or SLAVONIC;** sometimes wrongly called in the United States "Hun" (see *Magyar*). To be defined as that Aryan "race" or linguistic group which occupies the greater part of Russia and the Balkans. The Russian and the Polish (see) are its leading tongues. The Slavic, the Teutonic, and the Italic or "Latin" are the three great stocks that furnish the most of the population of Europe as well as of our annual flood of immigrants. Of these three, the Slavic and the Italic have been rapidly replacing the Teutonic in American immigration, and the Slavic is perhaps the most significant for the future because of its great population. (See also *Caucasian* and *Aryan* and cf. *Slovenian*.)

Physically, and perhaps temperamentally, the Slavs approach the Asiatic, or particularly the Tatar, more closely than do the peoples of western Europe. In language they are as truly Aryan as ourselves. Of course, languages do not fuse by interbreeding; physical races do. There is some truth in the old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," especially if he come from southern Russia, where once lived the Mongol conquerors of the Russias. Yet the common conception of the Slav as dreamy and impractical does not seem to fit with the greatness of the new nation which impresses the imagination of the beholder more than any other in Europe. The fact is that we do not know the Slav. Unfortunately the unlikeness of the language to those of western Europe, perhaps even the unfamiliarity of the alphabet used, has delayed the study of what must soon be regarded as one of the great languages and literatures of civilization. Its spread, like that of the Russian Empire, has been more rapid than that of any other in the present century.

If the Slav be still backward in western ideas, appliances, and form of government, it is nevertheless conceivable that the time is not far distant when he will stand in the lead. The race is still young. Its history is shorter than that of any other important people of Europe.

As to the Slavic temperament and character, it will no doubt be safest to generalize what has been said of the Russian by a Russian sociologist, Novicow. Roughly condensing a chapter into a paragraph, the Slav may be said to be inequable or changeable in mood and in effort—now exalted, now depressed, melancholy, and fatalistic. Much goes with this: Fanaticism in religion, carelessness as to the business virtues of punctuality and often honesty, periods of besotted drunkenness among the peasantry, unexpected cruelty and ferocity in a generally placid and kind-hearted individual.

It will conduce to a clearer comprehension of the many-sided Slavic stock if we first analyze it into the numerous "races" which comprise it. The following classification is based upon that of Pypin:

*Classification of Slavic tongues.*

Eastern and Southern Division.	Russian.....	Great Russian.....	Moscow. Novgorod. Don Kossack. Siberian.
		White Russian.	
		Little Russian (Ruthenian).....	Ukranian. Galician. Carpathian.
	Bulgarian.....	Old Bulgarian (Church Slavonic). New Bulgarian.	
	Serbo-Croatian.....	Servian.	
		Croatian.	
		Dalmatian. Syrmanian.	
	Slovenian.....	Carinthian.	
		Styrian.	
		Tsekh.	
Western Division.....	Bohemian.....	Moravian. Slovak. Mazurian.	
	Polish.....	Great Polish.	
		Silesian.	
	Lusatian (Sorb).....	Kashubian.	
		Upper Lusatian.	
	Polabish.....	Lower Lusatian.	
		Polabish (extinct).	

Many variations from this scheme might be cited. We should recall first of all the system adopted for practical reasons by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In it the Serbo-Croatian group is increased by the Bosnian and the Herzegovinian, which are counted together with the Dalmatian, and by the Montenegrin, which is put with the Bulgarian and the Servian into one column. The Croatians and the Slovenians are counted together. Instead of "Bohemian" as a group name, the Bureau uses "Czech," and in this it has good scientific support. Serbo-Croatian is called by Miklosich "Serbo-Horvatian," which illustrates the identity of Croatian and Horvatian. "Macedonian" is recognized by others as a dialect of Bulgarian. "Wend" is another name for Lusatian.

All these languages are said to be more closely related to one another than are the Teutonic tongues. Difficulties have been made in their mutual study by the use of three different alphabets—the Roman, the Cyrillic, and the Glagolitic. The Cyrillic, which is a modified, or more properly a mutilated, Greek alphabet, is used by the largest population, namely, by the Russians, the Bulgarians, and the Servians, or at least by those Servians who belong to the Greek Church. The alphabet question is mainly a question of religion. The use of the Glagolitic has been encouraged by the Catholic Church in the Catholic parts of Servia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. It is said to be now used only in the liturgical writings of the Dalmatians. While this alphabet is losing ground, the use of the Roman is increasing. The Poles and the Bohemians have always used the latter.

The foregoing classification is of Slavic languages, not of physical races. The Bulgarians belong there only by adoption. They are mainly of a Mongol or "Turanian" stock which borrowed a Slavic tongue. Just the opposite is the case of the Roumanians (see) or "Moldo-Wallachians," who are mainly Slavs by blood but Latinized in speech.

Turning to the physical characteristics of the Slavs, it is found that there is not, properly speaking, a Slavic race. The "Alpine" type predominates; that is, the broad-headed, brunette type, which extends westward from Asia through the uplands of Central Europe. We find this type accentuated as we proceed from north to south in Russia. Deniker, with his more minute classification, says that no fewer than five European races are represented among the Slavs, besides Turkic and Urgic or Mongolian elements. These are the fair, but broad-headed and short, "Eastern" and "Vistulan" races, in Poland and White Russia especially; the dark, very broad-headed, and short "Cevenole" peoples among the Little Russians of the south, the Slovaks, and some Great Russians; and the taller, but still dark and broad-headed "Adriatic" and "Sub-Adriatic" races amongst the southwestern Slavs or Serbo-Croatians and some Czechs and Ruthenians. In the northwest the Russians have been modified by the blond or Teutonized Finns, in the northeast by the dark Finns, and in the southeast by the Tatars; but all such alike are broad-headed Mongolians in origin. With the exception of these Asiatic remnants and the related Magyars and Turks, and the Greeks, all of Europe east of Germany is filled with Slavs. They occupy more than one-half of the continent of Europe.

All these peoples of eastern and southern Europe, including the Greeks and the Italians, are the ones that give character to the immigration of to-day, as contrasted with the northern Teutonic and Celtic stocks that characterized it up to the eighties. All are different in temperament and civilization from ourselves and this difference is accentuated as we go south. Statistics have been given in the article *Caucasian* which compare Slavic immigration with that of the Teutonic and Italic races and throw into startling relief its changed character. Of the total immigration to the United States about one-fourth is now Slavic, over one-third comes from eastern Europe, over three-fourths comes from eastern and southern Europe.

It only need be added here that the Slavic race numbers over 125,000,000 as against about 130,000,000 of the Teutonic race (including Great Britain) and 110,000,000 Greco-Latins.

It is interesting to note that the Western and Southern Slavs and those associated politically with them—the Hebrews, Magyars, Lithuanians, and Finns—are making their descent upon America at the most rapid rate per 1,000 of population. All these emigrating multitudes are subject peoples, unless we except the Magyars, who have fallen at least into economic subjection

to their landlords. The Great Russian and the Hebrews, standing at the two extremes politically in Russia, are found also at the two extremes as to rate of immigration to the United States. During the twelve years ending June 30, 1910, Hebrews from Europe came to the United States at the rate of 11 per 1,000 of population, while the rate of immigration among the Great Russians was less than 1 per 10,000 of population. Compared with the regularity of migration among the Slavs, the remaining immigrant peoples of Europe show great dissimilarity in their rate of movement. (See table, page 214.)

**SLOVAK** (called *Totok*, that is, "Slavs," by Hungarian Magyars). The easternmost division of the Czechish-speaking peoples; the "race" occupying practically all of northern Hungary excepting the Ruthenian territory in the northeast; also densely settled in southeastern Moravia. A small population, but of considerable interest to America, since in their rate of immigration they outrun any other race or people.

"Slovakland" is a political dream and probably an unrealizable one. Unlike Bohemia or Moravia it has no definite boundaries. In physical type, also, no dividing line can be drawn between the Slovaks and the Moravians. Even in language it is often claimed that Slovaks speak only a dialect of Bohemian. It is only in their social and political condition that they are sharply distinguished from their Czech brothers on the west. Properly speaking, they are hardly a distinct "race" even in the sense in which the Germans and the Dutch of Holland are different races. They are merely those Moravians who were conquered by Hungary, says Colquhoun.

Much of what has been said in the article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* applies here and need not be repeated at length. As there indicated, the eastern Czechs, including the Slovaks, are among the broadest-headed of all the peoples of Europe, not excepting the Asiatic Tatars and Turks. They are of medium stature, some rather low; but they are well built, and, like most Slavs, make excellent farmers. In their own country most are engaged in agriculture and herding.

There is much difference of opinion on the subject of their language. Here, as is often the case, scientific discussions have been influenced by religious and political considerations, it being denied in some quarters that the Slovaks are Bohemians or even Czechs. On the other hand, Protestant leaders, and philologists, even, have claimed that Slovak is merely Old Bohemian and have urged the use of Bohemian as the sole written language. To this day, it is said, the Bible has not been translated into any purely Slovak dialect. The connection of the Slovak Protestants, that is, of one-fourth of the population, with the Moravian and Bohemian Brethren is, therefore, close. On the other hand, Catholic writers have urged the literary development of various dialects spoken by the Slovaks. One fact is clear, that Slovak, as a distinct written language and literature, is not 50 years old. Even to this day where the population is uniformly Slovak, that is, over the western border in Moravia, Slovaks are taught only Bohemian in the schools, and all of the people use it in reading and writing.

In the Slovak districts of Hungary the Magyars have attempted to replace this Slavic tongue, distantly related to our own, with one of Asiatic or Mongol origin, agglutinative, totally different in type, the Magyar. Here, in three-fourths of the elementary schools, Magyar is taught; in one-half of them Magyar alone. One-eighth only of the schools of "Slovakland" are conducted entirely in the Slovak tongue. In the 200 or more higher schools the use of the Slovak tongue, even as a medium of conversation, is still more restricted. Forty per cent of the population of North Hungary are counted as Magyars because they use that language. The Slovaks say that in this way the census misrepresents their actual number.

Among a people so long and so largely deprived of a written language of their own, there is not only an extraordinary degree of illiteracy—50 per cent—but a great divergence of spoken dialects. To an unusual extent these dialects are modified by surrounding languages of the most opposite type. Thus we find in the west, Moravian-Slovak; in the north, Polish-Slovak, sometimes called *Sotak*; and in the east, Ruthenian-Slovak; all purely Slavic. But in the west, on the border of Austria, one finds the German-Slovak, a more heterogeneous composition, and in the south even Magyar-Slovak. These names indicate what languages border on the Slovak country. The Serbo-Slavic dialect is not so easily explained. Safarik, a competent linguist, although ultrapatriotic, finds

three chief groups of dialects: (1) The pure Slovak, (2) the Moravian-Slovak, and (3) the Polish-Slovak. He includes among Slovak dialects not only the Trpak, the Kerekach, and the Zahorak, but the Hanak, the Walach, and the Podhorak of Moravia. (See article *Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)* for these dialects and for a general view of Slovaks themselves in their linguistic relations.) Serres, an older writer, gives the name of Charvats to the "Slovaks of Moravia," including the Walachs, who, in turn, include the Chorobats and the Kopaniczars. As explained in the article on the Bohemians and Moravians, these Walachs are considered, on the authority of Czörnig, to be Moravians. The Charvats and Chorobats of Serres are probably fragments of the old Khrovats, or Carpaths, that is, "mountaineers," from whom the modern Croatsians (see) derive their name.

In civilization "Slovakland" lies, as it does linguistically, between the east and the west of Europe—between the Teutonic and the Slavic worlds. Its culture is rather primitive. Less advanced than Bohemia, its people partake of some of the solid qualities of that admirable branch of Western Slavs. They are industrious, but they are desperately poor, partly because of the character of their mountain home. In fact they have been called the poorest people of Europe.

Their rate of immigration, 18 per 1,000 of the Slovak population in 1907, surpassed even that of the Hebrews and was double that of any other race or people excepting the Croatian-Slovenian group (13 per 1,000) and the South Italian (12 per 1,000), and treble that of most Slavic peoples, although the last named are now among the chief contributors to the movement of population from Europe to the United States. Like the Irish population, however, the number of Slovaks that remain in the old country is small. They can not long continue coming at the present rate. There are less than 3,000,000 Slovaks in all, only 2,000,000 in Hungary, according to a census that is accused of partiality. The population is smaller than that of the Irish or the Flemish, perhaps nearly half that of Holland. There are said to be already one-fourth as many Slovaks in the United States as in Europe.

Slovak emigration affects its own country more than it does America. As in Italy, some villages are becoming depopulated; others are living largely on American money. In places wages have increased 100 per cent. And, finally, the Hungarian Government is taking steps to regulate, if not to restrict, the exodus. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 377,527 Slovaks were admitted to the United States. Although so small a people, the Slovak stands only eighth down the list as regards the total number of immigrants. (See article *Bohemian and Moravian* for other details, especially Slovak population statistics.)

**SLOVENIAN**; called also, in part, **Krainer** and **Carinthian (Khorutan)**; by Germans, **Wind** or **Wend**; and by Magyars sometimes, but wrongly, **Vandal**; also sometimes called, together with the Croatian (see), **Illyrian**. The westernmost branch of the Southern or Balkan Slavs; located in southern Austria between Hungary and the Adriatic, especially in the province of Carniola (Ger. *Krain*). The Slovenians or Southern Winds are, with the exception of the Northern Wends of Germany, the smallest "race" in numbers of the Slavic (Slavonic) division of Aryan peoples, and are therefore of little consequence in American immigration although their rate of immigration is high.

There is considerable confusion of thought concerning the above terms and the relation of the Slovenians to other Slavs. In the first place, the Slovenians are not to be confounded with the Slovaks, an entirely different people. They are separated from the latter by the Magyars, the Slovenians living southwest of Hungary between the Magyars and the Adriatic, while the Slovaks live on the northern border of Hungary. In language they belong to different branches of the Slavs—the Slovenians to the Southern Division, with the Servians and the Croatsians, and the Slovaks to the Western Division, with the Poles and the Bohemians.

In America Slovenians are sometimes called Slavonians under the mistaken impression that they come from the neighboring province of Slavonia. The word Slavonian may be used in two senses. It may mean any inhabitant of Slavonia, but it is then a political term, denoting nationality, not an ethnographical term denoting race; and the Slavonians in this sense are Serbo-Croatsians (see *Croatian*), not Slovenians, although closely related to the latter. In the second and more usual sense, Slavonian is the equivalent of Slavic, and refers to the great race of eastern Europe of which the Russians and the Poles are the northern branches and the Slovenians, Servians, and Bulgarians are



the southern divisions. Of course, the words Slovenian, Slavonian, Slovak, and Slav all come from the same early name of the Slavic race. But the Slovenians are by no means to be taken as the best modern representatives of that race, although they claim to be one of the first branches of it to be introduced to western civilization in the middle ages.

It is, at the least, confusing to call the Slovenians Winds or Wends, as some scientific writers do. For this word is generally used to designate a distinct people of the Slavic group which belongs, with the Poles, to the Western Division, not to the Southern, as the Slovenian does. The Wend population is found only in Germany, where it is also called the Sorb, or, from its location, the Lusatian. It has dwindled to only a fragment. It is, of course, not Serb, that is, Servian. The name Illyrian is a still greater misnomer, although used in the last century by the Slavs themselves in this region. The name comes from that of the ancient province of Illyria and was given great vogue under Napoleon, when the national spirit of the Slovenians, in union with the Croatsians and the Dalmatians, received a great impetus. An older name, *Corutani*, corresponds to that of a modern province of Austria, *Carinthia*, which is now more German than Slovenian. In like manner the geographical or provincial name, *Istrian*, signifies an Italian more often than a Slovenian. *Krain*, as the Austrians call *Carniola*, is the only true Slovenian province. Except in southern *Styria*, *Styrian*, like *Carinthian*, means one of German descent.

These provinces are the only ones in Austria that can be called Slovenian even in part, if we except a small district which centers in Goriz, on the Gulf of *Istria*, at the head of the *Adriatic* Sea. Here also the Slovenians extend slightly over the border into Italy, as they do on the east somewhat into Hungary. Altogether the Slovenian territory is not over 150 miles in length by 100 in breadth. The only considerable linguistic "island" in it is that of the *Gottschees*, a curious German stock in southern *Carniola* near the Croatian border.

To sum up, the Slovenian territory is bounded on the north by the German of Austria, and on the south by the Croatian, while it touches the Magyar on the east and the Italian on the west, or, rather, its sister language, the *Ladin* of *Friuli*. In this territory, mainly Austrian, Slovenian is spoken by about a third of the population. German predominates in *Carinthia* and *Styria*, but in the central province of the Slovenians, *Carniola*, Slovenian is spoken by 95 per cent of the population. It is the language of only 32,000 inhabitants of northern Italy and of 95,000 in Hungary.

The linguistic position of the Slovenian is probably evident from the foregoing. Its nearest relative is the Serbo-Croatian speech. Together they constitute the Southern Division of the Slavic. Although distinct, they shade into each other on the border. Thus the language of a large portion of western Croatia, called the "Provincial," is considered by some to be Croatian, by others Sloveno-Croatian. The dialects of the Slovenian are numerous, and are differently named by different writers. Those spoken by the largest number are the literary dialect of the *Krainger*, of *Carniola*, together with the *Gorencl* and the *Dolenc*; next, the dialects of the so-called Winds, eight in number, found in *Styria*. Then come the dialects of the smaller *Istrian* groups, the *Berkins*, *Savrlins*, and *Polks*, and those of the so-called "Vandals" of Hungary. The *Resian* is spoken on the Italian border.

In physique the Slovenians mediate between the Germans north of them and the Croatsians on the south. Perhaps the tall, broad-headed, and dark type to which the most of them belong should be called "Illyric," rather than Slavic. *Deniker* gives it a separate name, the "Adriatic." Broad-headed as the Slavs, the Illyrians are of greater stature than the latter. Their features often suggest an ancient Mongol element.

Notwithstanding their position on the western Slavic vanguard, the Slovenians have not attained so high a development as have the Bohemians or the Poles, perhaps because they are weaker and have had a greater burden to share with the Serbo-Croatian in the struggle against the Turk. Their literature has been overshadowed by that of the greater body of Serbo-Croatsians. Being Catholics, they use the Roman alphabet, like the Croatsians, not the Cyrillic of the Orthodox Servians. In early days they were quite unique in the use of the Glagolitic letters, which were somewhat like the Cyrillic or Russian.

Perhaps the Slovenians are more distinct in character and custom than they are in physique. One of their marked traits is sociability, which leads them to

reside in villages more than on separate farms. They are said to have become Germanized and denationalized more rapidly than any other Slavic people of Austria. Even the use of the spoken Slovenian has been largely exchanged for German. Literature and science are at a low ebb. The population of about 1,200,000 is one of the smallest in Europe, less than one-third that of Bohemia or one-fifth that of Holland.

The rate of Slovenian immigration to the United States is probably very high, even for a subject Slav people. It can not be measured exactly, because in immigration statistics the Slovenians are counted with Croatians. Together the Slovenians and Croatians sent 335,543 immigrants to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910, placing them eleventh on the list of immigrant races or peoples. (See *Croatian* for further discussion.) Measured by the rate per 1,000 of population, the immigration rate of the Slovenians with the Croatians (13, in 1907) was surpassed only by that of the Slovaks and the Hebrews.

**SOUTH ITALIAN.** (See *Italian*.)

**SPANISH.** The principal people of Spain, a branch of the Romance group of the Aryan family; in general usage and in the practice of the Bureau of Immigration, the people of Spain and their descendants of pure blood in other countries, with the exception of the Spanish Americans, Mexicans, West Indians, and Cubans (see these). Even Basques and Moors who have lived in Spain a long time are considered as Spanish for convenience. The national language, Spanish, is native to only a part of the Kingdom of Spain. Other native languages spoken by considerable numbers in Spain are the Basque, the Catalan, and a dialect of the Portuguese. As an ethnic group the people of Spain present a remarkable unity. They are descended from the ancient Celt-Iberians, with considerable infusion of other stocks, including perhaps even Teutonic elements (Visigothic) dating back to the middle ages. They resemble the South Italians in head form and in many psychical characters. They are for the most part Catholic in religion.

The term "Spanish language" may be used in a broad or generic sense to include several closely related native dialects of Spain—Castilian, Asturian, Leonese, Aragonese, and Andalusian. In a restricted sense it is the Castilian dialect which has been crystallized in literary form and is the cultured and court language of Spain. It is considered to be more closely related to Latin than is Italian, but contains a number of Teutonic and Moorish elements. It is the native language throughout Spain, with the exception of a narrow strip on the eastern coast (Catalan), the small Basque provinces in the north, and the provinces lying north of Portugal. It is the prevailing language in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and the countries of South America, excepting Brazil, and among the cultured in the Philippines. In these islands, however, it is being rapidly replaced by English. It is estimated that Spanish is the mother tongue of about 50,000,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom live outside of Spain.

Of the other linguistic groups of Spain, the Basques, although smallest in numbers (500,000), are perhaps the most interesting. They are one of the most ancient stocks in Europe, if not the most isolated. They occupy a small district in the northern part of Spain in the Pyrenees on the French border. They speak a non-Aryan tongue totally different from any other in Europe. Although once thought to be related to the Mongolian Finnish, their language is now known to resemble the Berber of North Africa. They present a peculiar face form, very wide at the temples and narrow at the chin.

The Galicians and the Catalans have much larger populations. The former, also called "Gallegos," live in the provinces in the northwestern part of Spain north of Portugal. They speak a dialect of Portuguese (see) which is quite closely related to Spanish. Even Portuguese was once considered a dialect of Spanish, although it has now attained recognition as an independent idiom. The population of the Galician provinces is about 2,000,000. The Catalans occupy a narrow strip along the eastern coast of Spain and the Balearic Isles. Their language is unintelligible to the Castilian-speaking peasants. It is considered by some to be a separate Romance tongue on an equal with Spanish and Provençal, by others as an offshoot of the latter, which it resembles much more than it does Castilian, the neighboring dialect of Spanish. It has quite a rich literature of its own which is especially fostered by the people of Barcelona. It is the language of over 3,500,000 persons of eastern Spain and the Balearic Isles. The Moors (60,000) and the Gypsies (50,000) are scattered throughout Spain and are comparatively unimportant. The total population of Spain is nearly 20,000,000.

Physically the Castilians, Catalans, Galicians, and even Basques and Moors, of Spain, are quite homogeneous. The entire Iberian Peninsula is, in fact, one of the most uniform in physical type of any large region in Europe. The head form of the people of to-day is apparently that of their prehistoric ancestors, the ancient Iberians. They are among the most long-headed of all Europe. They resemble the South Italians more than the French, but are taller and less brunette than the former. The Catalans are the tallest of Spaniards and the Galicians are the heaviest. The typical Spaniard is long-headed, of medium stature (average, 5 feet 5 inches), rather brunette, and spare. Ripley places him in the "Mediterranean" group along with the South Italian, the Greek, and the Berber of North Africa. The Spanish are put in the "Iberic division" by the Bureau of Immigration.

The Spanish have long been an emigrating and colonizing people, but seem to have reached their zenith in this direction. Less than 100,000 emigrate annually. Most of these go to Spanish-speaking countries. Immigration to the United States from Spain has never been large, only about 69,000 for the entire period 1819-1910. A total of 51,051 immigrants of the Spanish race were admitted during the twelve years 1899-1910, but a large proportion came from Spanish-America. Immigration from Spain to the United States has increased somewhat since the Spanish-American war; 5,784 persons from Spain were admitted in 1907, while before the war the number rarely reached 1,000 annually.

**SPANISH-AMERICAN.** Defined by the Bureau of Immigration, "the people of Central and South America of Spanish descent." Those of Negro or of Indian descent are listed separately, as are also Mexicans, West Indians, and Cubans (see). The definition apparently excludes the chief people of Brazil, the Portuguese, as it does the Italians, Germans, and the like, of all South American countries. Like other terms applied to immigrants from the Americas, it does not connote, strictly speaking, a race, but a geographical subdivision set apart for practical convenience. The race, of course, is Spanish (see), although the language may have changed, as in Brazil, to Portuguese.

An extended discussion of the Spanish-American people is unnecessary, as their immigration to the United States is small, only 10,669 in the twelve years 1899-1910.

**SWEDISH.** (See *Scandinavian*.)

**SWISS.** The term Swiss simply means a native or inhabitant of Switzerland. It has no significance as to race. There is no Swiss race in the sense in which we use the terms Frenchman, German, Italian, but only a Swiss nation. The Swiss are represented by four linguistic groups, one Teutonic (German) and three Italic (French, Italian, and Romansh.) Two-thirds of the population of Switzerland are German, about one-fourth are French, and only one-fifteenth are Italian. Besides these large populations of German, French, and Italian there are about 40,000 Romansh. The total population of Switzerland is 3,465,000. The Romansh live in the sequestered valleys of the canton of Grisons, the Italians in the valleys of the Ticino, and the French in the western part of Switzerland. In the greater part of Switzerland the speech is German. About two-fifths of the Swiss are Catholics and three-fifths Protestants.

**SYRIAN** (not **SIRYAN**). The native Aramaic race or people of Syria. Not Arabian, although practically all Syrians to-day speak Arabic and a considerable part of the present population of Syria is Arabian. Most often distinguished from Arabs by their religion, Syrian immigrants generally being Christians, although many of their kinsmen in Syria are Mohammedan. The influence of American missionaries and schools in Syria evidently explains in part why our immigration from that country is of Syrians rather than of Arabs. Physically the modern Syrians are of mixed Syrian, Arabian, and even Jewish blood. They belong to the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race, thus widely differing from their rulers, the Turks (see), who are in origin Mongolian.

Linguistically they are not so closely related to the Aryans or Indo-Europeans as are their fellow-subjects of Turkey, the Armenians. Their ancient language, the Syriac, a form of the Eastern Aramaic, has Hebrew for its nearest relative. A little more distant is the Arabic tongue. Even the Abyssinian speech is more closely related to it than is the ancient Assyrian, with which it is sometimes confounded. These, with the Coptic dialects of Egypt, are the chief languages of the non-Aryan, Hamitic-Semitic stock of Syria. Chaldee, Chaldaic, and Syro-Chaldaic are other names applied to the form of this language which was spoken by Christ and His disciples. The Neo-Syriac, Palmyrene, and

Nabatean dialects are said to be the only modern forms of the Aramaic, and are spoken by only a small population of villagers under the stimulus of missionary zeal. These reside for the most part east of the main population of Syria.

Syria is an ancient rather than a modern term, although used, in a narrower sense, by the Turkish Government. It properly comprises all the region lying between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the desert and is about 430 miles long by 100 wide. Palestine constitutes only one-tenth of it. Of the 3,000,000 (estimated) population of Syria, the Syrians probably outnumber the Arabs, Turks, and Jews, although there are more Mohammedans than Christians in Syria. The Christians number 900,000. The population of Palestine, 800,000, consists mainly of Arabs, notwithstanding the recent colonization of Jews in the Holy Land.

Among other inhabitants of Syria closely related to the Syrians, if not of the same blood, are descendants of the Phœnicians, inhabitants of the coast districts; the Maronites, Christians of the Lebanon; the Druses, half pagan and unfriendly neighbors of the Maronites; and the Nusarieh or Ansarieh, descendants of the Nazariní, who are called Fellahin in Syria, and who do not seem to be orthodox in their Mohammedanism.

The total Syrian immigration to the United States for the twelve years 1890-1910, was 56,909. The race stands twenty-fifth in rank among immigrant peoples.

**TEUTONIC.** A great branch of the Aryan (see) family of languages and "races," including all those of northwestern Europe excepting the Celtic (see). Its many subdivisions are shown in the following table from Keane, with the exception of Dutch and Flemish, which are variously classed as Low Frankish or Low Saxon:

*The Teutonic group.*

LOW GERMAN.	NORSE.....	W. Branch.....	Old Norwegian.....	Icelandic. W. Dalecarlian. Jämtlandish. Faroic. Bornholm.
		E. Branch.....	Danish.....	Normanno-Jutish. Dano-Jutish.
			Swedish.....	E. Dalecarlian. Gothic. Scanian.
			Frisio.....	W. Fr. Groningen. E. Fr. Saterland. N. Fr. Helgoland, Sylt, etc.
			Continental Saxon.....	Old Saxon of the "Hel- land." Westphalian. Hanoverian. Brunswick. Pomeranian, etc.
	NIEDER-DEUTSCH..		Anglisc (Northern).....	Northumbrian. Lowland Scotch. Shetland, etc.
		Anglo-Saxon (Eng- lish).....	Midland.....	Lincoln. Yorkshire. Derby, etc.
			Saxon (Southern).....	Cornish. Somerset. Dorset. Kent, etc.
	MITTEL-DEUTSCH..	Salic Frankish (ex- tinct).		
		Riparian Frankish....	Rhenish. E. Frankish. Hessian.	
		Thuringian.....	Upper Saxon. Erzgebirge. Transylvanian. Melsan.	
		Burgundian.....	Swiss.....	Bernese. Haut. Appenzell.
HIGH GERMAN.	OBER-DEUTSCH....	Alemanno-Swabian....	Neuhochdeutsch (lit- erary standard). Alsatian. Württemberg. Baden.	
		Bavarian.....	Tyrolese Austrian.....	Styrian. Carinthian. Zips, etc.

**TURKISH.** In the narrow sense, the people now dominant in Turkey; called by themselves "Osmanlis," that is, Ottomans. Immigration statistics are to be understood in this popular sense of the word, although some ethnologists define the word "Turkic" in a much broader sense to include all the Tataric group of the Sibiric branch of the Mongolian division of mankind. In this sense it includes not only the Osmanlis of Turkey, but other peoples of eastern Russia, such as the Tatars, the Kirghiz-Kazaks, and the Turkomans, and also the older relatives of this group stretching across Asia from Turkey to central Siberia, such as the Yakuts. While we apply the name "Turks" only to the Osmanlis, they themselves apply it only to provincials; and we do not apply it to the Tatars, although the latter call themselves "Türki." With all the foregoing may be combined the Lapps, Finns, Magyars, and other non-Caucasian Europeans to make up the larger group variously known as the "Finno-Tatar," the "Turanian," or the "Ural-Altai."

The linguistic relationship of all these peoples is much closer to-day than the physical. The languages are agglutinative, like the Japanese, not inflected like the speech of the Arabs, Syrians, Armenians, and Hebrews subject to Turkey. Physically and in culture the Turks have become Europeanized, though to a less degree than the related Finns and Magyars. Instead of becoming blond, as the Finns, they have approached the brunette type of southern Europe, probably in part through their frequent intermarriages with the Circassian and other Mohammedan peoples of the Caucasus. In fact, to-day they are not so much Turkish by blood as Arabian, Circassian, Persian, Armenian, Greek, and Slavic. They prefer to be considered as Arabo-Persian in culture rather than as Turkish. In religion they are almost universally Mohammedan. They are not included in one of the five grand divisions of the Bureau of Immigration, but are put under the term "All others," along with the Magyars and Armenians. We may put under the term "All others" also the Tataric peoples of eastern Russia and other races of the Caucasus, who are rarely found among our immigrants. (See *Russian*.)

The Turks are in the minority in their own country, especially in the European part of Turkey, where the Turks, Greeks, Albanians, and "Slavs" (Bulgarians and Servians) are said by some writers to be found in nearly equal parts. The first three named have been estimated to constitute 70 per cent of the population. No census of Turkey has ever been taken. The following estimates are compiled from various sources. The entire Ottoman Empire, excluding states practically independent, has a population of about 24,000,000. Of these, 10,000,000 are Turks. In European Turkey, 1,500,000 out of a population of 6,000,000 are Turks. Here they are without doubt decreasing in numbers. In Macedonia, the geographical center of European Turkey, the Turks number about 500,000 out of a population of 2,200,000. Of the latter number, however, only about 1,300,000 are Christians. In the capital itself, Constantinople, the Turks constitute only about one-half of the population of 1,200,000. In Turkey in Asia, on the other hand, the Turkish race is in the majority. The Mohammedans number perhaps 10,000,000 in a total population of 13,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey and Armenia. There are about 500,000 Turks in Bulgaria out of a total population of 4,000,000. The Mohammedan population of Bosnia and Herzegovina—550,000 out of a total of 1,600,000—is mainly Slavic rather than Turkish. In Serbia and Greece there is practically no Turkish population.

Only 12,954 Turkish immigrants were admitted to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910. Only about 1 out of 5 of our Turkish immigrants comes from Turkey in Europe. Occasionally an immigrant from Turkey insists that he is a Macedonian rather than a Turk, Bulgarian, Greek, or Albanian; he may be a Tsintsar, Vlach, or Aromuni, names applied to those who speak a Macedonian dialect of the Roumanian. The Tsintsars number about 90,000, of whom about 3,000 are Mohammedans.

**WELSH.** The principal people of Wales; linguistically, a division of the Cymric branch of the Celtic group of Aryans (see); physically, a mixed race. The term "Welsh" is also used to mean any native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales, but thus used it is a term of nationality, not an ethnical one.

The Welsh language is the most important member of the Cymric division of Celtic tongues (see). It is an ancient and distinct tongue so far as history carries us, and since the eighth century has had a literature nearly, if not quite, as rich as that of the Irish, which is the most important division of the other branch of Celtic tongues, the Gaelic. In modern literature the Welsh excels all other Celtic languages, for there are several quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies

printed in it, some of which have thousands of subscribers. It is the fireside speech of nearly half the population of Wales, and is used in the churches and the church schools. The Welsh elisteddod, or musical and literary meeting, is very popular, not only in Wales, but in large Welsh colonies in the United States and in Australia. Nevertheless, the Welsh language, like all other Celtic tongues, is losing ground. Its nearest kinsman, the Cornish, became extinct a little over a century ago. Ravenstein says that 70 per cent of the population of Wales for 1871 could speak Welsh. The census of 1901 shows only about 50 per cent of the population able to speak Welsh.

Yet, as compared with other Celtic tongues, Welsh is still quite vigorous. For, while less than 1 per cent of the populations of Scotland and Ireland can speak a Celtic tongue only, 15 per cent of the population of Wales speak Welsh only. Only in Brittany, France, is another Celtic language, the Breton, so extensively used.

Physically, the Welsh are anything but homogeneous, for Beddoe finds at least two physical races in Wales not yet thoroughly amalgamated. One is the "Northern," whose representatives are tall, long-headed, light-eyed, darkish haired—a type that reminds one of the Irish (see). The other presents quite a contrast. It is short, compactly built, broader-headed, of dark complexion, with dark eyes. This type is thought to belong to the "Alpine" race, called by some, perhaps hastily, the "Celtic" (see) physical type. Here again is a difference between the Cymric people of Wales and the Gaelic peoples of Ireland and Scotland, for in the latter physical anthropologists fail to find evidence to warrant an "Alpine" origin. In religion the Welsh are, for the most part, Protestants, dissenters from the Church of England.

Geographically, the Welsh are found in Wales and in that part of England immediately adjoining Wales, especially in Monmouthshire. The population of Wales in 1901 was 1,720,600 and that of Monmouthshire was 230,800. Not all of these, however, are Welsh, for many of English blood now reside in Wales. Nearly 1,000,000 persons speak the Welsh language.

The Welsh do not form numerically an important element in American immigration. Only 20,752 came to the United States in the twelve years 1899-1910. This places them near the end of the list of immigrants. Their rate of movement is low, 1.4 per 1,000 of the population of Wales in 1907.

**WEST INDIAN.** Defined by the Bureau of Immigration thus: "'West Indian' refers to the people of the West Indies other than Cuba (not Negroes)." Those of Indian blood also are counted separately. (Cf. *Indian, Negro, Cuban, Mexican, Spanish-American*.) "West Indian" is therefore rather a geographical term than strictly ethnological. It does not include the original West Indian aborigines but only the native whites or "creoles" of the islands, and does include such dissimilar ethnical elements as Dutch, English, French, and Spanish colonists. The last named have given the dominant character to the civilization of this tropical country, and have left their language not only in the islands which until recently belonged to Spain, as Cuba and Porto Rico, but also in Santo Domingo and portions of the Lesser Antilles. English, French, and Dutch are spoken in some of the smaller islands. Reclus says that three-fifths of the population of the West Indies are mulattoes. Excluding the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico, the rest of the West Indies contain about 3,000,000. Nearly one-half of these are in the three English islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados. Naturally the white immigration to the United States from these populations is small. Only 11,569 West Indians were admitted to the United States as immigrants in the twelve years 1899-1910.

**WHITE RUSSIAN.** (See *Russian*.)



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**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
IMMIGRANTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING.**

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**For the complete report on immigrants in manufacturing and mining see  
Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 6-20.**





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## IMMIGRANTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

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### SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE INVESTIGATION.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of immigrants in industries included all the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard. The States in which the investigation was prosecuted in the greatest detail are as follows:

Maine.	Delaware.	Kansas.
New Hampshire.	Ohio.	Missouri.
Massachusetts.	Indiana.	Oklahoma.
Rhode Island.	Illinois.	Florida.
Connecticut.	Michigan.	Alabama.
New York.	Wisconsin.	Virginia.
New Jersey.	Minnesota.	West Virginia.
Pennsylvania.	Nebraska.	

#### THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING STUDIED.

The principal branches of mining and manufacturing included in the investigation are as follows:

- Agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturing.
- Anthracite coal mining.
- Bituminous coal mining.
- Boot and shoe manufacturing.
- Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.
- Clothing manufacturing.
- Collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing.
- Copper mining and smelting.
- Cotton goods manufacturing in the North Atlantic States.
- Furniture manufacturing.
- Glass manufacturing.
- Glove manufacturing.
- Iron and steel manufacturing.
- Iron ore mining.
- Leather tanning, currying, and finishing.
- Oil refining.
- Silk goods manufacturing and dyeing.
- Slaughtering and meat packing.
- Sugar refining.
- Woolen and worsted goods manufacturing.



In addition to the leading industries mentioned, the following branches were studied in less detail:

Carpet manufacturing.  
 Car building and repairing.  
 Cutlery and tool manufacturing.  
 Electric-supplies manufacturing.  
 Electric-railway transportation.  
 Firearm manufacturing.  
 Foundry and machine-shop products manufacturing.  
 Hosiery and knit-goods manufacturing.  
 Locomotive building and repairing.  
 Paper and wood-pulp manufacturing.  
 Paper-products manufacturing.  
 Rope, twine, and hemp manufacturing.  
 Sewing-machine manufacturing.  
 Steam-railway transportation.  
 Typewriter manufacturing.  
 Zinc smelting and manufacturing.

In addition to the foregoing a separate study was made of immigrants engaged in temporary or seasonal labor. This report is entitled "The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply."

#### EXTENT OF INFORMATION SECURED.

The study is based on original data secured by agents of the Commission. The table submitted below exhibits in a summary way the results of the investigation so far as the obtaining of original data from members of the operating forces of mines and manufacturing establishments and members of their families is concerned. This table sets forth the number of households studied the heads of which were employed in each leading industry, the number and sex of persons in the households, and the number and sex of individual employees for whom detailed information was secured.

TABLE 1.—*Number of households and wage-earners studied.*

Industry.	Study of households.			Study of employees.			
	Number of households studied.	Number and sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured.			Number and sex of individual wage-earners studied.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturing.....	501	1,134	1,064	2,198	25,560	1,235	26,795
Boot and shoe manufacturing.....	710	1,928	1,701	3,629	13,184	6,762	19,946
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	127	288	273	561	19,630	16,934	36,564
Clothing manufacturing.....	906	2,393	2,293	4,686	10,616	8,886	19,502
Coal mining, anthracite.....	455	1,711	1,176	2,887			
Coal mining, bituminous.....	2,371	6,861	5,113	11,974	88,368		88,368
Collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing.....	264	441	576	1,017	160	1,348	1,508
Construction work.....					5,821		5,821
Copper mining and smelting.....	504	1,407	1,251	2,658	7,128		7,128
Cotton goods manufacturing in the North Atlantic States.....	1,061	3,263	2,777	6,040	35,893	30,907	66,800
Furniture manufacturing.....	338	893	852	1,745	4,295		4,295
Glass manufacturing.....	660	1,465	1,366	2,831	11,615	661	12,276
Glove manufacturing.....	262	551	554	1,105	454		454
Iron and steel manufacturing.....	2,456	7,215	4,693	11,908	86,093		86,093
Iron ore mining.....	255	545	505	1,050	8,281		8,281
Leather manufacturing.....	362	1,262	742	2,004	11,916	923	12,839
Oil refining.....	525	1,607	1,227	2,834	6,063	40	6,123
Silk goods manufacturing and dyeing.....	272	647	598	1,245	5,325	8,827	14,152
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1,039	2,630	2,274	4,904	40,080	3,422	43,502
Sugar refining.....	194	617	407	1,024	5,826		5,826
Woolen and worsted goods manufacturing.....	440	1,176	1,011	2,187	23,288	17,145	40,533
Diversified industries.....	3,439	9,825	8,770	18,595	94,020	18,319	112,339
Total.....	17,141	47,859	39,223	87,082	503,732	115,863	619,595

In addition to the data relative to the wage-earners and their families which were susceptible of tabulation and statistical presentation, detailed descriptive and historical information was secured from between two and three hundred industrial establishments and communities. A considerable number of pay rolls and other industrial records also were transcribed for the purpose of verifying the information obtained from industrial employees and members of their households.

#### FIELD METHODS EMPLOYED.

In collecting data the following sources of statistical information were used: (1) The individual employee; (2) the family or household of the employee; (3) the employer or industrial establishment; and (4) records of local officials, organizations, and institutions. Schedules corresponding to the above-mentioned sources were prepared and used in securing data.

The investigation was based upon a number of selected industries, and detailed information relative to wage-earners was first ascertained by the distribution of individual schedules among the employees of industrial establishments.

Upon the basis of the returns thus secured for employees a limited number of households the heads of which were employees were selected for intensive study by means of the family schedule, containing in all 187 inquiries. The number of schedules to be secured for the various races was apportioned according to the numerical representation of each race in the industry under investigation. A further apportionment was made in the case of each race according to (1) occupation and (2) length of residence of the head of the household in the United States.

In connection with the industries selected a number of representative industrial communities to which recent immigrants had come in considerable numbers were selected for detailed study by the following methods: (1) By preliminary reports made by the agent in charge of the investigation; (2) by studying the manifests of incoming aliens to ascertain the destination of large groups or numbers; and (3) by consulting the special reports on manufactures of the federal Census Bureau, in order to ascertain the localization of leading industries. The communities thus selected were studied intensively with family, employee, pay-roll, and community schedules.<sup>a</sup> Detailed historical and descriptive data also were obtained and an exhaustive inquiry made into the economic effects of immigration, as well as its effects upon American life and institutions.<sup>b</sup>

#### PREPARATION OF DATA.

In preparing the data secured for publication they have been presented in separate studies according to leading industries, because it was thought that such a method would be more valuable than tabulations covering, according to racial designations, a limited number of persons or families. The industrial significance of recent immigration

<sup>a</sup> For schedule forms see Vol. II, pp. 653-662, 668-670, and 674-681.

<sup>b</sup> In the introduction to the Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining, volumes 19 and 20 of the reports of the Immigration Commission, will be found a detailed discussion of the field methods used and a complete history of the industrial investigation.

which is thus made manifest has been thought to be of vital importance. The industrial data have also been combined in a summary report according to race and made to contribute toward the exhibition of racial tendencies.

#### THE PRESENT DISCUSSION.

The detailed results of the investigation of immigrants in mines and manufacturing establishments, as already stated, are published elsewhere in separate form according to leading industries.<sup>a</sup> In the present discussion the salient facts developed by the study of recent immigrants in industries, together with the industrial significance of recent immigration to the United States, are briefly set forth.

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<sup>a</sup> See Immigrants in Industries. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 6-20. (S. Doc. No. 633, pts. 1 to 22, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

## SUMMARY OF DATA SECURED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

In the course of the general industrial investigation 21 of the principal industries of the country were extensively and intensively studied. One other special study was made of immigrants engaged in temporary or seasonal occupations. Moreover, detailed information was secured for the operating forces of 16 other industries, of relatively less importance than the 21 mentioned above. These data were not so exhaustively tabulated and are treated under the title of "Diversified industries."<sup>a</sup> In the present connection the salient facts developed by the study of 16 of the principal branches of mining and manufacturing enterprise are briefly brought together according to industries.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING.

Iron and steel manufacturing in all its aspects was studied in the territory east of the Mississippi River. Detailed information was received for 86,089 employees of the industry, and an intensive study was made of 2,456 households the heads of which were employed in iron and steel manufacturing establishments. Of the total number of employees in the industry, 57.7 per cent were found to be of foreign birth. The principal races of old immigration were the Germans, with 4,426 employees reporting, the Irish, with 2,448, and the English, with 2,340. The races of recent immigration reporting in largest numbers were the Slovaks, with 9,029, the Poles, with 7,897, the Magyars, with 4,675, and the Croatians, with 4,003. Of the total number of iron and steel workers, 28.9 per cent were native-born of native father and 13.4 per cent were of native birth but foreign father. Of the total number of employees of foreign birth, only 8.6 per cent had been employed in the same industry abroad, while 64.4 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries.

The average weekly wage of employees 18 years of age or over, not taking into consideration lost time, was \$14.35. Lost time was taken into consideration in computing annual earnings, and the average annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were only \$346. The average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$409, and the average annual family income was \$568. As regards the sources of family income, it was found that 40.5 per cent of all the families studied derived their income entirely from the husband, while 33.1 per cent, composed principally of southern and eastern Europeans, secured their income from earnings of husbands and contributions of boarders or lodgers. The families whose heads were native-born more generally received contributions of children than did those the heads of which

<sup>a</sup> Immigrants in Industries: Diversified Industries. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 17 and 18. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 21, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

were born abroad. Of the total number of families, 7.8 per cent were entirely supported by the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Of the foreign-born families, 41.5 per cent supplemented the earnings of the heads by keeping boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with only 8.3 per cent of the families the heads of which were native-born. This practice led to a high degree of congestion within the households the heads of which were foreign-born. The average number of persons per room in foreign households was 1.76, as compared with 0.93 among the families the heads of which were of native birth; and the average number of persons per sleeping room in foreign households was 2.89, as contrasted with 1.96 in the native households. The average rent per capita in foreign households was only \$1.14 and that in native households was \$1.71. Fourteen and seven-tenths per cent of the foreign households used all rooms for sleeping purposes, as against only 3.8 per cent of the households the heads of which were native-born. Of the families the heads of which were foreign-born 20.6 per cent owned their homes, as compared with 15.1 per cent of those the heads of which were native-born.

Of the native-born employees 20 years of age or over 64.6 per cent were married, and of the total foreign-born 67.2 per cent. Of the foreign-born employees 84.2 per cent were able to read and 82.3 per cent could both read and write. Of the employees of foreign birth who were of non-English-speaking races only 51.8 per cent were able to speak English. The tendency toward acquiring citizenship among foreign-born male employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more was very small, only 32 per cent being naturalized and 11.4 per cent having taken out first papers. Only 1.5 per cent of foreign-born and 3.6 per cent of native-born wage-earning male members of the households were affiliated with labor organizations. The data collected in connection with the iron and steel industry are presented in detailed form according to the geographical distribution of the industry. The main divisions of the report are as follows: (1) General survey of the industry as a whole; (2) general survey of the industry in the East, in which is included a detailed study of the Pittsburg district and four representative iron and steel communities; (3) general survey of the industry in the Middle West, which also includes an intensive study of a representative community in that section; and (4) general survey of the industry in the South, which embraces an intensive study of the Birmingham, Alabama, district.

#### SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

The slaughtering and meat-packing industry was studied in all of the principal centers of the Middle West and the Southwest. Detailed information was secured for 43,502 employees, and an intensive study was made of 1,039 households the heads of which were employed in the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. It was found that 60.7 per cent of the total number of wage-earners in the industry were of foreign birth. The principal races of the old immigration were the Germans, with 3,338 reporting, and the Irish, with 1,899. Among the races of recent immigration the Poles, with 7,121, had by

far the largest number reporting, followed by the Lithuanians, with 2,913, and the Bohemians and Moravians, with 1,777.

Of all employees, 24.8 per cent were of native birth and of native father and 14.5 per cent were native-born of foreign father. Only 5.1 per cent of the foreign-born male employees in the industry had had any experience in the same kind of work before coming to the United States, while 58.4 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries. Only 0.5 per cent of the foreign-born female employees were employed in this industry abroad, 82.8 per cent having been farmers or farm laborers. The average annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were \$557; the average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$578. The average annual income of families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$781, and of the total number of families studied 51.4 per cent depended entirely upon the husband for support, while 14.9 per cent derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 17.7 per cent from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children.

A greater degree of congestion was found among the households the heads of which were of foreign birth than among those of native birth, due to the practice of the first-named class of households of taking boarders or lodgers in order to supplement the family income or to reduce the rent outlay per person. The average monthly rent payments per capita in households the heads of which were foreign-born was only \$1.58, as contrasted with \$2.19 among native households. In the foreign households there was also an average of 1.40 persons per room and 2.74 per sleeping room, as against 0.99 person per room and 2.21 persons per sleeping room in households the heads of which were native-born. Of the households the heads of which were foreign-born, 2.9 per cent used all rooms for sleeping purposes. The ownership of homes was more general among the foreign than among the native families, 46.1 per cent of the former and 17.3 per cent of the latter owning their homes.

Of the total number of wage-earners in the industry who were 20 years of age or over, 59.2 per cent were married. Of the foreign-born employees, 60.6 per cent were married, and of the native-born 56.9 per cent. Of the total number of foreign-born employees, 88.5 per cent were able to read some language, and 86.2 per cent were able to read and write. Only 52.1 per cent of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born wage-earners 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more, 44.3 per cent were naturalized and 19.1 per cent had taken preliminary steps to become citizens by securing first papers. In the households studied only 2.5 per cent of the wage-earning males of foreign birth and 4.7 per cent of those of native birth were affiliated with labor organizations. The study of this industry is presented in detailed form as follows: (1) General survey of the industry as a whole; (2) general survey of the industry in Chicago; (3) general survey of the industry in Kansas City; and (4) general survey of the industry in South Omaha.

## BITUMINOUS COAL MINING.

The operating forces of the bituminous coal-mining industry were studied in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, and West Virginia. Detailed information was secured for 88,368 employees, and 2,371 households the heads of which were engaged in bituminous mining were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 61.9 per cent were of foreign birth, 9.5 per cent were of native birth but foreign father, and 28.5 per cent were native-born persons of native father. The principal races of old immigration were the Germans, with 2,699 reporting, and the English, with 2,497 reporting, while the Slovaks, with 11,318, the Poles, with 7,370, and the North Italians, with 6,666, were the races of recent immigration most largely represented. Only 20.7 per cent of the foreign-born employees had had any experience in bituminous coal mining before coming to this country, while 58 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average daily wage of employees 18 years of age or over was \$2.19, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied the average annual earnings were \$443. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the industry were \$451, and the average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$577. Slightly more than two-fifths (40.6 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while 35 per cent were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 7.8 per cent by the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children.

About the same proportion of the employees 20 years of age or over in both nativity groups were married, the percentage in the case of the foreign-born being 67.3 and of the native-born 67.5. Only 82.9 per cent of the employees of foreign birth were able to read and 80.9 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races, 61.2 per cent were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more only 26.8 per cent were naturalized, and 14.9 per cent were in possession of first papers. Of the native-born males in the households studied 55.8 per cent, and of the foreign-born 31.8 per cent, were members of labor organizations.

Only 5 per cent of the total number of native households kept boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with 43.8 per cent of those the heads of which were of foreign birth. Among the households the heads of which were of native birth the average number of persons per room was 1.11 and per sleeping room 2.32, as against 1.63 persons per room and 3.02 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. Of the native households 2.32 per cent, and of the foreign 2.2 per cent, used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. The greater degree of congestion in the latter class of households is also illustrated by the fact that the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$1.03, as contrasted with \$1.73 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Only 19.7 per cent of the families the heads of which were foreign-born, as against 34.8 per cent of those the heads of which were native-born, owned their homes.

The report upon this industry consists of five parts: (1) General survey of the industry as a whole, which consists of a statistical summary based upon the total number of employees and households studied; (2) survey of the industry in Pennsylvania, including an intensive study of two representative bituminous coal-mining communities; (3) a study of the industry in the Middle West; (4) a study of the industry in the Southwest; and (5) a study of the industry in the South, including an intensive study of the Birmingham, Alabama, district.

#### GLASS MANUFACTURING.

The glass-manufacturing industry was studied mainly in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. Four divisions of the industry, the manufacture of plate glass, window glass, bottles, and glass tableware, were included within the scope of the investigation. No establishments were studied in the southern States beyond the two mentioned, for the reason that the operating forces were principally composed of persons of native birth. Detailed information was secured for 11,615 employees, and 660 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 39.3 per cent were of foreign birth, 18.4 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 42.3 per cent were native-born persons of native father. Among the races of old immigration the Germans, with 709 reporting, were most largely represented, followed by the Belgians (race not specified), with 286, and the English, with 202. The Slovaks, with 718, the Poles, with 671, and the South Italians, with 628, were numerically the most important races of recent immigration.

The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the industry were \$596, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied \$574, while the average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$755. Slightly over two-fifths (44.8 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while 31 per cent were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 10.3 per cent by the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Only 8.5 per cent of the total number of native households studied kept boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with 41.4 per cent of those the heads of which were foreign-born. Among the households the heads of which were native-born the average number of persons per room was 0.80, and per sleeping room 1.87, as against 1.44 persons per room and 2.59 per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. Only 0.8 per cent of the native households and 3 per cent of the households the heads of which were foreign-born used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. The greater degree of congestion in the latter class of households is also illustrated by the fact that the average rent payment per capita was \$1.44, as contrasted with \$2.66 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Of the foreign families, 29 per cent owned their homes, as against 37.4 per cent of the families the heads of which were of native birth. One per cent of the wage-earning males of foreign birth in the households studied and 9.2 per cent of those native-born were members of labor organizations.



In preparing the material for publication the data obtained from employees and households were included in tabulations covering the whole industry, and divisions made according to the four branches of the industry studied. The conditions prevailing in different localities are also set forth by two community studies—one representative of the Middle West and the other of western Pennsylvania.

#### WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURING.

The woolen and worsted goods manufacturing industry was investigated in the North Atlantic States. Detailed information was secured for 23,388 employees, and 440 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 61.9 per cent were of foreign birth, 24.4 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 13.7 per cent were native-born persons of native father. The South Italians, with 3,301 reporting, the Poles, with 2,159, and the North Italians, with 1,700, were the three principal races of recent immigration engaged in the industry, while the English, with 3,783, the French Canadians, with 3,429, and the Irish, with 2,612, were the races of old immigration represented in the largest numbers. Of the foreign-born employees, 22.1 per cent of the males and 41.9 per cent of the females had had experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 42.4 per cent of the male employees and 34.5 per cent of the female employees had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries. The average weekly wage of the male employees 18 years of age or over was \$10.49, and of the female employees \$8.18. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the industry were \$400, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied, \$346. The average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$661. Slightly less than one-fourth (24.9 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while 14.9 per cent were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 13.1 per cent by the earnings of husbands and contributions of children. Of the foreign households 33.2 per cent kept boarders or lodgers. Among the households the heads of which were native-born the average number of persons per room was 0.71 and per sleeping room 1.61, as contrasted with 1.19 persons per room and 2.03 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. Of the foreign households, 0.5 per cent used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. In the latter class of households the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$1.97, as against \$3.34 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Among the families the heads of which were of foreign birth, 10 per cent owned their homes.

Of the total number of native-born employees 20 years of age or over, 42.6 per cent, and of the foreign-born 57 per cent, were married. Only 84.2 per cent of the foreign-born employees were able to read, and 82.5 per cent able to both read and write. Only 48.2 per cent of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States 5 years or

more, only 31.6 per cent were naturalized, and 20.9 per cent were in possession of first papers. Only 4.1 per cent of the foreign-born wage-earning males, as contrasted with 21.9 per cent of the native-born, were affiliated with labor organizations.

The report on this industry consists of general tabulations, including the data received from all employees and households studied, together with an intensive study of a representative community in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of worsted goods.

#### SILK GOODS MANUFACTURING AND DYEING.

Establishments engaged in the manufacturing and dyeing of silk goods were studied in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the greater emphasis being placed upon the industry in Paterson, New Jersey, and in the anthracite-coal region. The last-mentioned locality was intensively studied and separately presented for the reason that it illustrates the establishment of an industry in a thickly populated immigrant section, where a large supply of cheap labor is available. Detailed information was secured for 12,994 employees, and 272 households the heads of which were engaged in the industry were closely studied. Of the total number of employees, 34.3 per cent were of foreign birth, 44.9 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 20.8 per cent were native-born of native father. The southern and eastern European races were represented in largest numbers in the operating forces of the industry by the North Italians, with 644 reporting, followed by the South Italians, with 270, the Polish, with 259, and the Russian Hebrews, with 254. The races of old immigration, from Great Britain and northern Europe, were represented most largely by the Germans, with 839, the English, with 599, and the Dutch, with 254. Of the total number of male operatives who were born abroad, 73.9 per cent were employed in textile manufacturing before coming to the United States, and only 6.5 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries, while 76.1 per cent of the females were engaged in textile manufacturing abroad and 7.5 per cent were farming or in farm labor. The average weekly wage of male employees was \$12.50 and of females \$7.66. The average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$448, and the average annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were \$431. The families the heads of which were silk-mill operatives had an average annual income of \$635. Of the total number of families studied, 46 per cent depended entirely upon the husbands for support, while 10.1 per cent were maintained by the earnings of husbands supplemented by the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 14.9 per cent derived their income from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Only 4.8 per cent of the households the heads of which were native-born kept boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with 16.3 per cent of the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. The average monthly rent payment per capita in immigrant households was \$2, and in households the heads of which were native-born, \$2.55. The last-named class of households show an average of 0.74 person per room and 1.76 persons per sleeping room, as against 1.17 persons per room and 2.22 persons per sleeping room in households the heads of which were foreign-born. None of the

households studied in connection with this industry used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. Only 7.4 per cent of the immigrant families studied owned their homes, as contrasted with 23.8 per cent of those the heads of which were native-born.

Of the total number of employees 20 years of age or over for whom information was received, 27.9 per cent of the native-born and 61.1 per cent of the foreign-born were married. Foreign-born employees exhibit a high degree of literacy, 97.3 per cent being able to read and 96.1 per cent able to both read and write. Of the total number of employees of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking races, 78.8 per cent were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States at least 5 years, 61.3 per cent had attained full citizenship, and 18.4 per cent had secured first papers. Only 3.1 per cent of the wage-earning males of foreign birth in the households studied and 18.2 per cent of those of native birth were affiliated with labor organizations.

#### COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURING.

Information was secured for a total of 66,800 cotton-mill operatives in the North Atlantic States and a detailed study made of 1,061 households the heads of which were employed in the cotton goods manufacturing industry. Of the total number of employees 68.7 per cent were of foreign birth, 21.8 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 9.4 per cent were native-born of native father. Of the races of old immigration, the French Canadians, English, and Irish were principally employed, these races reporting to the number of 13,043, 5,274, and 4,287, respectively. The southern and eastern Europeans were represented in greatest numbers by the Poles, with 8,920, the Portuguese, with 5,911, and the Greeks, with 2,739. Of the male operatives of foreign birth 15.8 per cent, and of the females 34.5 per cent, had been engaged in the same industry abroad. On the other hand, 56.2 per cent of the male and 50.7 per cent of the female employees who were foreign-born had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries. The average weekly wage for male employees 18 years of age or over was \$9.68 and that for females 18 years of age or over was \$7.97. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed as cotton-mill operatives were \$470, and the average annual family income was \$791. Of the total number of families studied 32.2 per cent depended entirely upon the husbands for their support, while 9.3 per cent were maintained by earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 18.9 per cent by earnings of husbands supplemented by the contributions of children. Of the households the heads of which were foreign-born 21.2 per cent had boarders or lodgers, as against 14.5 per cent of those the heads of which were of native birth. The attempt to reduce the cost of living, or to supplement the earnings of the heads of families by keeping boarders or lodgers, resulted in a high degree of congestion, especially in the immigrant households. The average number of persons per room in households the heads of which were foreign-born was 1.26 and the average number per sleeping room 2.13, as contrasted with 0.83 person per room and 1.79 per sleeping room in households the heads of which were native-born. The average monthly rent payment per capita in immigrant house-

holds was \$1.47 and in households the heads of which were native-born, \$2.41. None of the households the heads of which were of native birth used all their rooms for sleeping purposes, while 3.3 per cent of the immigrant households slept in all rooms. Of the families the heads of which were native-born 6.9 per cent and of those the heads of which were foreign-born 6.1 per cent owned their homes.

Of the foreign-born employees 57 per cent and of the native-born 42.6 per cent were married. Of the employees of foreign birth 80.6 per cent were able to read and 77.8 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races 42.1 per cent were able to speak English. The naturalized persons among the employees of foreign birth 21 years of age or over and resident in the United States at least 5 years, form a proportion of 29.8, while 8.8 per cent had taken out first papers. Only 7 per cent of the foreign-born wage-earning males in the households studied and 11.3 per cent of the native-born were members of labor organizations.

#### CLOTHING MANUFACTURING.

The operating forces engaged in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing were studied in New York, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., and Chicago, Ill. Both the factory and contract systems were included in the investigation. Detailed information was secured for 19,502 employees, and an intensive study was made of 906 households the heads of which were engaged in the manufacture of clothing. Of the total number of employees in the industry, 72.2 per cent were of foreign birth, 22.4 per cent were of second generation, or native-born of foreign father, and only 5.3 per cent were native-born of native father. Of the foreign-born employees, the southern and eastern Europeans were represented in the greatest numbers by the Russian Hebrews, with 3,618 reporting, the South Italians, with 2,815, and the Hebrews other than Russian, with 1,390. Of the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, the Germans appeared in by far the greatest numbers, their 656 being followed by the 72 of the Irish and the 63 of the Swedes. Of the foreign-born male employees, 62.5 per cent had been engaged in making clothing in their native countries and 75.6 per cent of the females were engaged in needlework of some kind abroad. The average weekly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over were \$13.30 and of females \$8.02. The average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$530, and the earnings per annum of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were \$513. The average annual income of families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$713. Of the total number of families studied, 48.2 per cent were supported entirely by husbands, 14.6 per cent were maintained by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 17.3 per cent derived their income from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Of the households the heads of which were of foreign birth, 19.3 per cent kept boarders or lodgers, and showed an average of 1.34 persons per room and 2.57 per sleeping room. Of the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, 4 per cent had boarders or lodgers and exhibited an average of 0.90 person per room and 2.43 persons per sleeping room. None of the second generation

used all rooms for sleeping purposes, but 5.8 per cent of those the heads of which were of foreign birth are so reported. The average monthly rent payment per capita among households the heads of which were of foreign birth was \$2.30. Of the households the heads of which were of foreign birth only 23.5 per cent owned their homes, as contrasted with 60.7 per cent of those the heads of which were of native birth and of foreign father.

Of the total number of employees 20 years of age or over, 31.4 per cent of the native-born and 56.1 per cent of the foreign-born were married. Slightly more than nine-tenths of the employees of foreign birth could read, and 88.8 per cent could both read and write. Of the foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races only 59.7 per cent were able to speak the English language, and only 28.9 per cent of the employees were fully naturalized. Only 3.6 per cent of the wage-earning males in the households studied who were native-born of foreign father, as against 18.4 per cent of the foreign-born, were affiliated with labor organizations.

In preparing the report on the clothing manufacturing industry four general divisions of the data were made:

(1) General survey of the industry as a whole, which consists of a statistical summary of all the data secured from employees and the members of their households.

(2) General survey of the industry in New York City.

(3) General survey of the industry in Baltimore.

(4) General survey of the industry in Chicago.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The boot and shoe manufacturing industry was investigated throughout the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, the principal emphasis being placed upon the establishments in the States of Illinois, Missouri, and Massachusetts. Detailed information was secured for 19,946 employees, and 710 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 27.3 per cent were of foreign birth, while 25.6 per cent were native-born of foreign father and 47 per cent native-born of native father. The South Italians and Russian Hebrews, reporting to the number of 685 and 571, respectively, were the principal races of southern and eastern Europe engaged in the industry, while the French Canadians, with 550, other Canadians, with 409, and Irish, with 342, were the races of past immigration represented in the largest numbers.

Of the foreign-born male employees, 41.4 per cent had had experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 29.2 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of male employees 18 years of age or over was \$12.10, and of females \$8.16. The average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$573, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied they were \$502. The average annual income of families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$765. Slightly over one-third (34.8 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while 21.8 per cent were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 11.7 per cent by the earnings of husbands and contributions of children. Only 17.7 per cent of the

native households kept boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with 36.4 per cent of those the heads of which were of foreign birth. Among the households the heads of which were native-born, the average number of persons per room was 0.75, and per sleeping room 1.67, as against 1.15 persons per room and 2.10 persons per sleeping room in households the heads of which were of foreign birth. None of the native households, and but 1.9 per cent of the foreign, used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. The greater degree of congestion in the latter class of households is also illustrated by the fact that the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$2.19, as contrasted with \$3.84 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Of the families the heads of which were of native birth, 17.6 per cent owned their homes, as against 13.5 per cent of the families the heads of which were foreign-born.

About the same proportion of the male employees 20 years of age or over in both nativity groups were married, the percentage of the foreign-born being 59.6, and of the native-born 59.8. Of the total number of foreign-born employees, 95.3 per cent were able to read, and 94.1 per cent able both to read and to write. About three-fourths (75.1 per cent) of the foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races were able to speak English. About one-third (33.1 per cent) of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over and resident in the United States five years or more, were fully naturalized, while 20.5 per cent were in possession of first papers. Of the native-born wage-earning males in the households studied 35.3 per cent, and of the foreign-born 37.1 per cent, were members of labor organizations.

The report upon this industry is divided into three parts: (1) General survey of the industry as a whole; (2) general survey of the industry in the East, including studies of two representative boot and shoe manufacturing communities; and (3) general survey of the industry in the Middle West.

#### FURNITURE MANUFACTURING.

The operating forces of the furniture-manufacturing establishments were studied throughout the territory east of the Mississippi River, but special stress was laid upon the centers of the industry, such as Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Rockford, Illinois. Detailed information was secured for 4,295 employees, and 338 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 59.1 per cent were of foreign birth, while 19.6 per cent were of native birth but foreign father, and 21.2 per cent were native-born of native father. Of the foreign-born employees, the southern and eastern Europeans were represented in greatest numbers by the Poles, with 482 reporting, followed by the Lithuanians, with 130. Of the races of old immigration the Dutch and Swedes, reporting 798 and 631, appeared in the largest numbers. Of the foreign-born employees, 10.4 per cent were engaged in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 49.3 per cent were farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of employees 18 years of age or over was \$11.67, the average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$598, and the earnings per annum of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were \$575. The average annual income of

families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$769. Of the total number of families studied, 42.3 per cent were supported entirely by the earnings of the husbands, while 13.2 per cent derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 24.9 per cent from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Of the households the heads of which were of native birth, 11.3 per cent kept boarders or lodgers, as against 18.8 per cent of the foreign-born. Among the households the heads of which were native-born, the average number of persons per room was 0.68 and per sleeping room 1.66, as contrasted with 0.98 person per room and 2.34 persons per sleeping room in households the heads of which were of foreign birth. The greater degree of congestion in the latter class of households is illustrated by the fact that the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$1.51, as contrasted with \$2.13 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Of the families the heads of which were native-born, 50.8 per cent, and of those the heads of which were of foreign birth, 63.3 per cent, owned their homes.

Of the employees 20 years of age or over, 66.5 per cent of the native-born and 68.9 per cent of the foreign-born were married. Of the foreign-born employees, 96.1 per cent were able to read and 94.3 per cent able to both read and write. Of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races, 78.9 per cent had acquired the use of the English language. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States at least five years, 55.1 per cent were fully naturalized and 29.8 per cent had first papers. None of the native-born males in the households studied, and only 1.1 per cent of the foreign-born, were members of labor organizations.

The data collected in connection with the study of the industry are presented in tabulations covering the industry as a whole, with some special treatment relating to conditions in Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### COLLAR, CUFF, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING.

The collar, cuff, and shirt manufacturing establishments were studied in Troy, N. Y., in which city almost all the establishments of the industry are located. Detailed information was secured for 1,508 employees, and 264 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 13.4 per cent were of foreign birth, while 36.5 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 50.1 per cent were native-born of native father. Among the foreign-born the Russian is the principal race of eastern Europe engaged in the industry, while of the races of past immigration the Irish are represented in the greatest numbers. Of the foreign-born female employees, only 3.6 per cent had had any experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country; 35.7 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of the male employees 18 years of age or over was \$12.56, and of the females \$7.63; the average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$662, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied, \$637. The average annual income of families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$861. Of the total number of families studied, 39.8 per cent derived their entire income from the earnings of the husbands, while

2.1 per cent were supported by the earnings of the husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 9.3 per cent by the earnings of husbands and contributions of children. Of the households the heads of which were native-born 8.9 per cent kept boarders or lodgers and of the foreign-born 6.4 per cent. Among the households the heads of which were native-born the average number of persons per room was 0.63 and per sleeping room 1.65, as compared to 0.74 person per room and 1.75 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. None of either the native or foreign households used all rooms for sleeping purposes. The average monthly rent payment per capita in households the heads of which were foreign-born was \$2.70, as against \$3.26 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Only 6.8 per cent of the native-born families owned their homes, as against 21.7 per cent of the families the heads of which were of foreign birth.

Of the native-born employees 20 years of age or over only 22.5 per cent, and of the foreign-born 42.2 per cent, were married. Of the foreign-born employees, 93.8 per cent were able to read, and 93.3 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races, 80.2 per cent had learned to speak the English language. Of the wage-earning males of native birth in the households studied 3.5 per cent, and of the foreign-born 6.6 per cent, were members of labor organizations.

Information secured for households and for employees is presented in tabulations relating to the industry as a whole.

#### LEATHER TANNING, CURRYING, AND FINISHING.

A study was made of the operating forces in the leather-tanning industry in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, and in the leather currying and finishing industry in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Detailed information was secured for 12,839 employees, and 362 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees 67 per cent were of foreign birth, 15.7 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 17.4 per cent were native-born of native father. The Poles, Slovaks, and Greeks were the three principal races from southern and eastern Europe engaged in the industry; these races reported to the number of 2,799, 632, and 616, respectively. The German, Swedish, and Irish of the races of past immigration were represented in the largest numbers, the numbers reporting being 1,161 Germans, 327 Swedes, and 260 Irish. Only 6 per cent of the employees of foreign birth had had any experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 58.1 per cent were farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of male employees 18 years of age or over was \$10.64, and of female workers \$6.87. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in leather tanning, currying, and finishing were \$511, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied they were \$431. The average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$671. Slightly more than two-fifths (44.6 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while 24 per cent were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 17.1 per cent



by the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Of the total number of households the heads of which were native-born 15.7 per cent kept boarders or lodgers, as against 29.7 per cent of those the heads of which were foreign-born. Among the households the heads of which were native-born the average number of persons per room was 0.78 and per sleeping room 1.85, as against 1.25 persons per room and 2.28 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were foreign-born. Of the native households 1.2 per cent, and of the foreign 1.4 per cent, used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. In the latter class of households the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$1.61, as contrasted with \$2.64 in households the heads of which were of native birth. Among the native households 9.6 per cent owned their homes, as contrasted with 20.9 per cent of the foreign-born.

Of the total number of native-born employees 20 years of age or over, 61 per cent, and of the foreign-born 64.4 per cent, were married. Only 87 per cent of the employees of foreign birth were able to read, and 83.8 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races, only 49.3 per cent were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over and resident in the United States at least 5 years 36.2 per cent were citizens and 21.4 per cent were possessors of first papers of naturalization. Only 6.7 per cent of the wage-earning males of native birth and 5.3 per cent of the foreign-born in the households studied were members of labor organizations.

#### GLOVE MANUFACTURING.

A study was made of the operating forces of the glove-manufacturing industry in New York State. Detailed information was secured for 908 employees, and 262 households the heads of which were employed in the glove-manufacturing industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 33.5 per cent, or about one-third, were foreign-born, 15.7 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 50.8 per cent, or about one-half, were native-born persons of native father. The South Italians and Russian Hebrews reported in larger numbers than any other of the races of southern and eastern Europe, and the English reported in much larger numbers than any other race of the old immigration. Of the foreign-born in the households studied, 60.9 per cent of the males and 14.4 per cent of the females had had experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 21.2 per cent of the males and 5.5 per cent of the females had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of the male employees 18 years of age or over was \$12.33, and of the adult females it was \$6.46. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the industry were \$650, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied they were \$625. The average annual income of the families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$904. Slightly less than one-fourth (24.3 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of the husbands, while 6.1 per cent were supported by the earnings of the husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 10.9 per cent from the earnings of the husbands and the contributions of the children. Of the total number of native households studied, 13.3 per cent kept

boarders or lodgers, as against 11.2 per cent of the total foreign households. Among the households the heads of which were native-born, the average number of persons per room was 0.54, and per sleeping room 1.41, as compared to 0.74 person per room and 1.78 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. None of the households of either nativity group used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. In the foreign households the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$2.27, as contrasted with \$3.12 in the households the heads of which were of native birth. Of the families the heads of which were native-born, 34.4 per cent owned their homes, and of the families the heads of which were of foreign birth, 31.2 per cent.

Of the total number of native-born employees 20 years of age or over, 60.6 per cent, and of the foreign-born 67.8 per cent, were married. Of the foreign-born employees 98.3 per cent were able to read, and 97.9 per cent able both to read and to write. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more, 54.3 per cent were fully naturalized and 30.9 per cent were in possession of first papers. None of the native-born and only 1.6 per cent of the foreign-born wage-earning males in the households studied were affiliated with labor organizations.

#### OIL REFINING.

A study was made of the operating forces of the oil-refining industry in the two principal oil-producing centers of the country—Bayonne, New Jersey, and Whiting, Indiana. Detailed information was secured for 6,123 employees, and 525 households the heads of which were employed in the refineries were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 66.7 per cent were of foreign birth, 21.5 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and only 11.8 per cent were native-born of native father. The Poles, with 1,031 reporting, and the Slovaks, with 757, were the principal races of southern and eastern Europe engaged in the industry, while the Irish, with 830, followed by the Germans, with 313, were the races of old immigration represented in the largest numbers. None of the employees of foreign birth had had any experience in the same work before coming to this country, while 60.8 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average daily wage of male employees 18 years of age or over was \$2.51, and the average weekly wage \$13.81. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the oil refineries were \$662, and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied they were \$591. The average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$828. Slightly more than two-fifths (42.2 per cent) of the families studied derived their entire income from the earnings of the husbands, while 28.5 per cent were supported by the earnings of the husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers, and 10.8 per cent by the earnings of the husbands and the contributions of the children. Only 9.7 per cent of the total number of native households studied kept boarders or lodgers, as contrasted with 34.2 per cent of those the heads of which were of foreign birth. Among the households the heads of which were native-born the average number of persons per room was 0.89, and per sleeping room 1.95, as

against 1.39 persons per room and 2.45 persons per sleeping room in the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. None of the native households, but 11.9 per cent of the households the heads of which were foreign-born, used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. The greater degree of congestion in the latter class of households is also illustrated by the fact that the average monthly rent payment per capita was \$1.55, as contrasted with \$2.91 in households the heads of which were of native birth. About the same proportion of families of both nativity groups owned their homes, the percentage in the case of the foreign-born being 20.4 and the native-born 20. Of the total number of native-born employees 20 years of age or over, 58.6 per cent, and of the foreign-born 71.5 per cent, were married. Only 85.7 per cent of the employees of foreign birth were able to read, and 82.7 per cent to both read and write. Of the total number of foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races, 65.6 per cent were able to speak English. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more, 36.3 per cent were naturalized and 21.7 per cent were in possession of first papers. Only 1.2 per cent of the wage-earning males of foreign birth and 5.8 per cent of the native-born in the households studied were members of labor organizations.

#### SUGAR REFINING.

The wage-earners in sugar refineries were studied in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Detailed information was secured for 5,826 employees, and 194 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 85.3 per cent were of foreign birth, while 8.4 per cent were of native birth but foreign father, and 6.3 per cent were native-born of native father. The Polish and Lithuanian, reporting to the number of 1,758 and 972, respectively, were the principal races of southern and eastern Europe engaged in the industry, and the German and Irish, with 691 and 416, respectively, were the races of past immigration represented in the largest numbers. Only 0.6 per cent of the foreign-born employees had had any experience in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 60.8 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers abroad. The average weekly wage of employees 18 years of age or over was \$11.82, the average annual earnings of male heads of families were \$549, and the average annual earnings of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied were \$522. The average annual income of families the heads of which were employed in the industry was \$661. Of the total number of families studied, 30.2 per cent derived their entire income from the earnings of husbands, while exactly one-half the families were supported by the earnings of husbands and the payments of boarders or lodgers and 8.1 per cent by the earnings of husbands and the contributions of children. Of the households the heads of which were of foreign birth, 59.8 per cent kept boarders or lodgers, the average number of persons per room in the foreign households being 1.54 and per sleeping room 2.36, while 12.9 per cent of these households used all their rooms for sleeping purposes. The average monthly rent payment per person among households the heads of which were of foreign birth was \$1.81. Only 0.5 per cent of the families the heads of which were foreign-born owned their homes.

Of the employees 20 years of age or over, 63 per cent of the native-born and 63.6 per cent of the foreign-born were married. Only 77.4 per cent of the employees of foreign birth were able to read and 72.8 per cent able to both read and write, while but 40 per cent of the foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races had learned to speak the English language. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over and resident in the United States at least five years, only 27.1 per cent were fully naturalized and 13.4 per cent in possession of first papers. This industry is practically without labor organization. Out of a total of 365 wage-earning males in the households studied of whom the inquiry was made as to whether or not they were in labor organizations, only 2 (Poles) answered in the affirmative.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The operating forces of cigar and tobacco factories were studied throughout the territory east of the Mississippi River. Detailed information was secured for 36,564 employees, and in Tampa, Florida, 127 households the heads of which were employed in the industry were intensively studied. Of the total number of employees, 32.6 per cent were of foreign birth, while 15.5 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and over one-half, or 52 per cent, were native-born of native father. Of the races of foreign birth employed in the industry, the Cuban and Spanish were represented in largest numbers. The South Italian, Polish, and Magyar were the three principal races of recent immigration engaged in the industry and the German and Irish of the races of old immigration. The South Italians reported to the number of 1,927, the Poles reported 850, the Magyars 534, the Germans 607, and the Irish 317. Of the employees of foreign birth, 55.3 per cent of the males and 29.2 per cent of the females had been engaged in the same kind of work before coming to this country, while 23.3 per cent of the males and 51.6 per cent of the females had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries. The average daily wage of male employees 18 years of age or over was \$1.92 and of the female employees 18 years of age or over \$1.15. Of all foreign-born employees 20 years of age or over 58.4 per cent were married, while only 45.6 per cent of the native-born were so reported. Of the employees of foreign birth, 91.2 per cent were able to read and 90.1 per cent able both to read and to write, while of the foreign-born employees of non-English-speaking races only 28.6 per cent were able to speak the English language. Of the foreign-born employees 21 years of age or over who had been in the United States five years or more, only 14.5 per cent were fully naturalized and 4.5 per cent were in possession of first papers.

In preparing the data for publication four general divisions were made:

- (1) General survey of the industry as a whole.
- (2) General survey of the industry in the East.
- (3) General survey of the industry in the Middle West.
- (4) General survey of the industry in the South, including a detailed study of the industry in Tampa, Florida.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

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### EXPLANATION OF METHODS OF PRESENTATION.

The statistical data for the employees of the leading industries of the country, and the members of their households as already mentioned, together with the historical and descriptive material secured as the result of the general industrial study, are presented by industries in the series of volumes entitled *Immigrants in Industries*. The statistical data are also summarized by industries and races and by nativity groups in two volumes of the same series.<sup>a</sup> In the present connection the salient parts of the statistical information secured from the studies of wage-earners and members of their households are submitted according to race without reference to any particular industry for the purpose of ascertaining the tendencies exhibited by recent immigrants and of comparing these tendencies with those displayed by the native-born and races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. The tabulations are based on the detailed information secured from the employees of mines and industrial establishments and from the returns obtained from the study of households the heads of which were mine and industrial workers.

### HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

A total of 17,141 households the heads of which were miners or wage-earners in manufacturing establishments were studied in detail in the course of the general investigation of immigrants in industries in the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard. These households were selected upon the following basis: (1) A certain maximum number was allotted to each industry studied; (2) the number of the households of each recent immigrant race studied in connection with each industry was apportioned according to the relative numerical importance of the several races in the operating force, and a limited number of households the heads of which were native Americans or older immigrants without reference to the number of such employees in the industry were secured for the purpose of comparison with the households the heads of which were wage-earners of recent immigration; (3) the total number of households was then divided (a) according to the geographical distribution of the industry in order to ascertain differences in working and living conditions in various sections of the country, and (b) the households the heads of which were of foreign birth and of recent immigration were apportioned according to the period of residence of the heads in the United States. The table which follows shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the total number of households studied.

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<sup>a</sup> *Immigrants in Industries: Summary Report on Manufacturing and Mining. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 19 and 20. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 23, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)*

TABLE 2.—*Households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household.*  
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.		General nativity and race of head of household.	Households.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born—Continued.		
White.....	1,139	6.6	Irish.....	731	4.3
Negro.....	148	.9	Italian, North.....	653	3.8
Native-born of foreign father,			Italian, South.....	1,530	8.9
by race of father:			Japanese.....	3	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian...	25	.1	Lithuanian.....	791	4.6
Canadian, French.....	18	.1	Macedonian.....	12	.1
Canadian, Other.....	12	.1	Magyar.....	911	5.3
Dutch.....	17	.1	Mexican.....	42	.2
English.....	38	.2	Norwegian.....	26	.2
German.....	226	1.3	Polish.....	2,106	12.3
Irish.....	313	1.8	Portuguese.....	232	1.4
Polish.....	78	.5	Roumanian.....	77	.4
Foreign-born:			Russian.....	75	.4
Armenian.....	120	.7	Ruthenian.....	531	3.1
Bohemian and Moravian...	501	2.9	Scotch.....	135	.8
Brava.....	30	.2	Servian.....	69	.4
Bulgarian.....	139	.8	Slovak.....	1,319	7.7
Canadian, French.....	506	3.0	Slovenian.....	174	1.0
Croatian.....	617	3.6	Spanish.....	39	.2
Cuban.....	43	.3	Swedish.....	485	2.8
Danish.....	20	.1	Syrian.....	165	1.0
Dutch.....	144	.8	Turkish.....	50	.3
English.....	461	2.7	Welsh.....	94	.5
Finnish.....	142	.8	Grand total.....	17,141	100.0
Flemish.....	85	.5	Total native-born of foreign		
French.....	146	.9	father.....	727	4.2
German.....	948	5.5	Total native-born.....	2,014	11.7
Greek.....	226	1.3	Total foreign-born.....	15,127	88.3
Hebrew.....	749	4.4			

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon reference to the table preceding, it is seen that of the total number of households studied 1,139, or 6.6 per cent, were those of heads who were native-born white persons of native fathers; 727, or 4.2 per cent, were of heads of native birth but of foreign father; and 148, or 0.9 per cent, were of heads who were native-born negroes. These classes of households, together with those the heads of which were foreign-born English, German, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch industrial workers, were selected to afford a comparison, as stated above, with wage-earners of southern and eastern Europe engaged in the same industries and occupations. The remaining households, having been selected on the basis of the numerical importance of the several races in the different industries studied, indicate the relative extent to which members of the several races were employed in the mines and manufacturing establishments of the United States. In this respect the Poles outrank all other races of recent immigration, 12.3 per cent of the total number of households studied representing this race. The South Italians and Slovaks are next in order; of the total number of households, 8.9 per cent are of the former and 7.7 per cent of the latter race. As a matter of fact, the Poles and South Italians are employed in practically all branches of mining and manufacturing enterprise. The Slovaks are not so extensively engaged as the Poles and South Italians, but in those industries in which the Slovaks are principally employed, such as bituminous and anthracite coal mining and the iron and steel plants, they appear in larger numbers than the other two races. After the Slovaks, the Germans, Magyars, Lithuanians, Hebrews, Irish, North Italians, Croatians, Ruthenians, and French Canadians form the largest proportions of the body of foreign-born wage-earners who are heads of households. The heads of households of other races occur

in comparatively small numbers in different industries or, as in the case of the Brava textile operatives in New England, the Cuban cigar makers in Tampa and New Orleans, or the Mexican miners in the Southwest, are representative of only one industry or of a certain geographical area in which the industry is located.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS.

There was a total of 96,543 persons in the households investigated, and of this number detailed information was secured for 87,082. The table below sets forth, by general nativity and race of head of household, the persons in the households studied and the persons for whom detailed information was obtained:

TABLE 3.—*Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Persons in households.		Persons for whom detailed information was secured.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	1,139	4,715	4.9	4,621	5.3
Negro.....	148	536	.6	529	.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	114	.1	114	.1
Canadian, French.....	18	106	.1	105	.1
Canadian, Other.....	12	54	.1	54	.1
Dutch.....	17	73	.1	71	.1
English.....	38	174	.2	167	.2
German.....	226	928	1.0	922	1.1
Irish.....	313	1,558	1.6	1,550	1.8
Polish.....	78	355	.4	351	.4
Foreign-born:					
Armenian.....	120	598	.6	583	.7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	2,577	2.7	2,559	2.9
Brava.....	30	112	.1	112	.1
Bulgarian.....	139	861	.9	784	.9
Canadian, French.....	506	2,945	3.1	2,934	3.4
Croatian.....	617	4,720	4.9	2,790	3.2
Cuban.....	43	200	.2	200	.2
Danish.....	20	81	.1	81	.1
Dutch.....	144	818	.8	811	.9
English.....	461	2,085	2.2	2,072	2.4
Finnish.....	142	698	.7	659	.8
Flemish.....	85	396	.4	377	.4
French.....	146	569	.6	569	.7
German.....	948	4,919	5.1	4,631	5.3
Greek.....	226	1,386	1.4	1,346	1.5
Hebrew.....	749	3,950	4.1	3,928	4.5
Irish.....	731	3,984	4.1	3,952	4.5
Italian, North.....	653	3,593	3.7	3,051	3.5
Italian, South.....	1,530	8,637	8.9	8,077	9.3
Japanese.....	3	160	.2	77	.1
Lithuanian.....	791	4,651	4.8	4,267	4.9
Macedonian.....	12	85	.1	76	.1
Magyar.....	911	5,867	6.1	4,486	5.2
Mexican.....	42	196	.2	196	.2
Norwegian.....	26	153	.2	153	.2
Polish.....	2,106	12,755	13.2	11,517	13.2
Portuguese.....	232	1,550	1.6	1,398	1.6
Rumanian.....	77	960	1.0	288	.3
Russian.....	75	445	.5	351	.4
Ruthenian.....	531	3,539	3.7	3,360	3.9
Scotch.....	135	729	.8	721	.8
Servian.....	69	664	.7	335	.4
Slovak.....	1,319	7,737	8.0	6,803	7.8
Slovenian.....	174	1,013	1.0	845	1.0
Spanish.....	39	188	.2	188	.2
Swedish.....	485	2,377	2.5	2,311	2.7
Syrian.....	165	792	.8	768	.9
Turkish.....	50	792	.8	446	.5
Welsh.....	94	494	.5	493	.6
Grand total.....	17,141	96,543	100.0	87,082	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	727	3,362	3.5	3,334	3.8
Total native-born.....	2,014	8,613	8.9	8,484	9.7
Total foreign-born.....	15,127	87,990	91.1	78,598	90.3



The following table shows the distribution of the 87,082 persons for whom detailed information was secured, according to sex and to general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 4.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	2,288	2,333	4,621	49.5	50.5
Negro.....	273	256	529	51.6	48.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	61	53	114	53.5	46.5
Canadian, French.....	52	53	105	49.5	50.5
Canadian, Other.....	28	26	54	51.9	48.1
Dutch.....	33	38	71	46.5	53.5
English.....	76	91	167	45.5	54.5
German.....	460	462	922	49.9	50.1
Irish.....	751	799	1,550	48.5	51.5
Polish.....	182	169	351	51.9	48.1
Foreign-born:					
Armenian.....	314	269	583	53.9	46.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,301	1,258	2,559	50.8	49.2
Brava.....	69	43	112	61.6	38.4
Bulgarian.....	759	25	784	96.8	3.2
Canadian, French.....	1,443	1,494	2,937	49.1	50.9
Croatian.....	1,622	2,790	4,412	58.1	41.9
Cuban.....	90	110	200	45.0	55.0
Danish.....	37	44	81	45.7	54.3
Dutch.....	415	396	811	51.2	48.8
English.....	1,069	1,003	2,072	51.6	48.4
Finnish.....	338	321	659	51.3	48.7
Flemish.....	188	189	377	49.9	50.1
French.....	301	268	569	52.9	47.1
German.....	2,437	2,194	4,631	52.6	47.4
Greek.....	1,066	281	1,346	79.1	20.9
Hebrew.....	2,005	1,923	3,928	51.0	49.0
Irish.....	1,961	1,991	3,952	49.6	50.4
Italian, North.....	1,683	1,368	3,051	55.2	44.8
Italian, South.....	4,726	3,351	8,077	58.5	41.5
Japanese.....	76	1	77	98.7	1.3
Lithuanian.....	2,492	1,776	4,267	58.4	41.6
Macedonian.....	76	.....	76	100.0	0
Magyar.....	2,611	1,875	4,486	58.2	41.8
Mexican.....	112	84	196	57.1	42.9
Norwegian.....	77	76	153	50.3	49.7
Polish.....	6,396	5,122	11,517	55.5	44.5
Portuguese.....	697	701	1,398	49.9	50.1
Roumanian.....	178	110	288	61.8	38.2
Russian.....	200	151	351	57.0	43.0
Ruthenian.....	1,767	1,593	3,360	52.6	47.4
Scotch.....	352	369	721	48.8	51.2
Servian.....	234	101	335	69.9	30.1
Slovak.....	3,651	3,152	6,803	53.7	46.3
Slovenian.....	457	388	845	54.1	45.9
Spanish.....	97	91	188	51.6	48.4
Swedish.....	1,206	1,105	2,311	52.2	47.8
Syrian.....	451	317	768	58.7	41.3
Turkish.....	446	.....	446	100.0	0
Welsh.....	257	236	493	52.1	47.9
Grand total.....	47,859	39,223	87,082	55.0	45.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,643	1,691	3,334	49.3	50.7
Total native-born.....	4,204	4,280	8,484	49.6	50.4
Total foreign-born.....	43,655	34,943	78,598	55.5	44.5

In the table which is next presented the sex of persons in the households is also shown, but the presentation is by general nativity and race of individual instead of head of household.

TABLE 5.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	3,219	3,313	6,532	6.7	8.4	7.5
Negro.....	273	257	530	.6	.7	.6
Indian.....		3	3	.0	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Armenian.....	60	68	128	.1	.2	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	680	725	1,405	1.4	1.8	1.6
Brava.....	11	13	24	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....		4	4	.0	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	641	706	1,347	1.3	1.8	1.5
Canadian, Other.....	16	22	38	(a)	.1	(a)
Croatian.....	456	435	891	1.0	1.1	1.0
Cuban.....	23	42	65	(a)	.1	.1
Danish.....	19	24	43	(a)	.1	(a)
Dutch.....	274	280	554	.6	.7	.6
English.....	460	469	929	1.0	1.2	1.1
Finnish.....	175	175	350	.4	.4	.4
Flemish.....	71	73	144	.1	.2	.2
French.....	72	79	151	.2	.2	.2
German.....	1,375	1,335	2,710	2.9	3.4	3.1
Greek.....	44	47	91	.1	.1	.1
Hebrew.....	735	694	1,429	1.5	1.8	1.6
Irish.....	1,478	1,510	2,988	3.1	3.8	3.4
Italian, North.....	584	549	1,133	1.2	1.4	1.3
Italian, South.....	1,201	1,188	2,389	2.5	3.0	2.7
Lithuanian.....	795	739	1,534	1.7	1.9	1.8
Magyar.....	645	611	1,256	1.3	1.6	1.4
Mexican.....	45	40	85	.1	.1	.1
Norwegian.....	48	50	98	.1	.1	.1
Polish.....	2,426	2,386	4,812	5.1	6.1	5.5
Portuguese.....	268	242	510	.6	.6	.6
Roumanian.....	26	20	46	.1	.1	.1
Russian.....	58	39	97	.1	.1	.1
Ruthenian.....	654	704	1,358	1.4	1.8	1.6
Scotch.....	143	180	323	.3	.5	.4
Servian.....	20	19	39	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	1,552	1,579	3,131	3.2	4.0	3.6
Slovenian.....	223	191	414	.5	.5	.5
Spanish.....	21	21	42	(a)	.1	(a)
Swedish.....	628	609	1,237	1.3	1.6	1.4
Syrian.....	61	66	127	.1	.2	.1
Welsh.....	125	123	248	.3	.3	.3
Foreign-born:						
Armenian.....	256	192	448	.5	.5	.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	647	562	1,209	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bosnian.....	1		1	(a)	.0	(a)
Brava.....	58	30	88	.1	.1	.1
Bulgarian.....	753	11	764	1.6	(a)	.1
Canadian, French.....	822	823	1,645	1.7	2.1	1.9
Canadian, Other.....	8	55	63	(a)	.1	.1
Croatian.....	1,160	716	1,876	2.4	1.8	2.2
Cuban.....	63	80	143	.1	.2	.2
Dalmatian.....		1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	20	26	46	(a)	.1	.1
Dutch.....	162	135	297	.3	.3	.3
English.....	644	551	1,195	1.3	1.4	1.4
Finnish.....	163	149	312	.3	.4	.4
Flemish.....	115	111	226	.2	.3	.3
French.....	229	196	425	.5	.5	.5
German.....	1,276	1,052	2,328	2.7	2.7	2.7
Greek.....	1,025	230	1,255	2.1	.6	1.4
Gypsy.....	2		2	(a)	.0	(a)
Hebrew.....	1,270	1,228	2,498	2.7	3.1	2.9
Irish.....	802	807	1,609	1.7	2.1	1.8
Italian, North.....	1,111	813	1,924	2.3	2.1	2.2
Italian, South.....	3,514	2,142	5,656	7.3	5.5	6.5
Japanese.....	76	1	77	.2	(a)	.1

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 5.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born—Continued.</b>						
Lithuanian.....	1,690	1,006	2,696	3.5	2.6	3.1
Macedonian.....	91	91	91	.2	.0	.1
Magyar.....	1,919	1,275	3,194	4.0	3.3	3.7
Mexican.....	64	40	104	.1	.1	.1
Montenegrin.....	1	1	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Norwegian.....	29	29	58	.1	.1	.1
Polish.....	4,076	2,835	6,911	8.5	7.2	7.9
Portuguese.....	430	457	887	.9	1.2	1.0
Porto Rican.....	1	1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Roumanian.....	165	90	255	.3	.2	.3
Russian.....	177	104	281	.4	.3	.3
Ruthenian.....	1,104	888	1,992	2.3	2.3	2.3
Scotch.....	211	199	410	.4	.5	.5
Scotch-Irish.....	2	2	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	213	79	292	.4	.2	.3
Slovak.....	2,067	1,573	3,640	4.3	4.0	4.2
Slovenian.....	235	203	438	.5	.5	.5
Spanish.....	83	54	137	.2	.1	.2
Swedish.....	573	485	1,058	1.2	1.2	1.2
Syrian.....	390	249	639	.8	.6	.7
Turkish.....	443	443	443	.9	.0	.5
Welsh.....	116	113	229	.2	.3	.3
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>47,859</b>	<b>39,223</b>	<b>87,082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total native-born of foreign father.....	16,113	16,057	32,170	33.7	40.9	36.9
Total native-born.....	19,605	19,630	39,235	41.0	50.0	45.1
Total foreign-born.....	28,254	19,593	47,847	59.0	50.0	54.9

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

#### RACIAL COMPOSITION OF OPERATING FORCES OF MINES AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AT PRESENT TIME.

The table which immediately follows includes the industries which were intensively studied,<sup>a</sup> and is based upon information received for 507,256 wage-earners in mines and manufacturing establishments. It shows the distribution of these employees according to sex and general nativity and race.

TABLE 6.—Employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	82,522	19,669	102,191	20.1	20.2	20.1
Negro.....	22,072	3,061	25,133	5.4	3.1	5.0
Indian.....	8	8	8	(b)	.0	(b)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>						
Arabia.....	1	1	1	(b)	.0	(b)
Australia.....	31	54	85	(b)	.1	(b)
Austria-Hungary.....	2,668	1,864	4,532	.7	1.9	.9
Azores.....	113	160	273	(b)	.2	.1
Belgium.....	149	42	191	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria.....	5	5	5	(b)	.0	(b)

<sup>a</sup> See Table 1, p. 294<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 6.—*Employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.</b>						
Canada.....	4,932	4,520	9,452	1.2	4.6	1.9
Cape Verde Islands.....	9	10	19	(a)	(a)	(a)
China.....	2	.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	200	6	206	(a)	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	210	58	268	.1	.1	.1
England.....	7,511	2,953	10,464	1.8	3.0	2.1
Finland.....	93	7	100	(a)	(a)	(a)
France.....	804	225	1,029	.2	.2	.2
Germany.....	17,943	6,324	24,267	4.4	6.5	4.8
Greece.....	13	9	22	(a)	(a)	(a)
India.....	3	2	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	14,144	9,056	23,202	3.5	9.3	4.6
Italy.....	711	614	1,325	.2	.6	.3
Japan.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexico.....	28	1	29	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands.....	604	294	898	.1	.3	.2
New Zealand.....	.....	1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	235	49	284	.1	.1	.1
Portugal.....	101	101	202	(a)	.1	(a)
Roumania.....	6	3	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	1,299	1,305	2,604	.3	1.3	.5
Scotland.....	2,390	660	3,050	.6	.7	.6
Servia.....	1	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	71	3	74	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	1,211	130	1,341	.3	.1	.3
Switzerland.....	378	188	566	.1	.2	.1
Turkey.....	6	4	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1,467	367	1,834	.4	.4	.4
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	14	.....	14	(a)	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	9	1	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	3	3	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>						
Abyssinian.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Albanian.....	35	.....	35	(a)	.0	(a)
Arabian.....	3	2	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Armenian.....	670	16	686	.2	(a)	.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,944	626	4,570	1.0	.6	.9
Bosnian.....	33	.....	33	(a)	.0	(a)
Bulgarian.....	966	5	971	.2	(a)	.2
Canadian, French.....	9,428	8,450	17,878	2.3	8.7	3.5
Canadian, Other.....	1,755	792	2,547	.4	.8	.5
Croatian.....	9,886	217	10,103	2.4	.2	2.0
Cuban.....	3,023	534	3,557	.7	.5	.7
Dalmatian.....	43	.....	43	(a)	.0	(a)
Danish.....	596	63	659	.1	.1	.1
Dutch.....	1,487	260	1,747	.4	.3	.3
Egyptian.....	7	.....	7	(a)	.0	(a)
English.....	13,324	3,854	17,178	3.3	4.0	3.4
Filipino.....	2	.....	2	(a)	.0	(a)
Finnish.....	3,643	307	3,950	.9	.3	.8
Flemish.....	139	36	175	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	1,884	411	2,295	.5	.4	.5
German.....	19,106	1,904	21,010	4.7	2.0	4.1
Greek.....	5,562	584	6,146	1.4	.6	1.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,850	1,460	5,310	.9	1.5	1.0
Hebrew, Other.....	1,412	430	1,842	.3	.4	.4
Herzegovinian.....	200	.....	200	(a)	.0	(a)
Hindu.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Irish.....	11,431	4,109	15,540	2.8	4.2	3.1
Italian, North.....	13,394	1,916	15,310	3.3	2.0	3.0
Italian, South.....	10,296	3,874	20,170	4.0	4.0	4.0
Italian (not specified).....	146	2	148	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japanese.....	167	.....	167	(a)	.0	(a)
Korean.....	9	.....	9	(a)	.0	(a)
Lithuanian.....	9,314	1,189	10,503	2.3	1.2	2.1
Macedonian.....	602	1	603	.1	(a)	.1
Magyar.....	11,692	635	12,327	2.9	.7	2.4
Mexican.....	216	2	218	.1	(a)	(a)
Montenegrin.....	252	.....	252	.1	.0	(a)
Negro.....	75	4	79	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	686	50	735	.2	.1	.1
Persian.....	23	1	24	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	40,872	7,835	48,707	10.0	8.0	9.6

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 6.—*Employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.						
Portuguese.....	3,621	2,496	6,117	0.9	2.6	1.2
Roumanian.....	1,916	146	2,062	.5	.1	.4
Russian.....	6,588	914	7,502	1.6	.9	1.5
Ruthenian.....	818	83	901	.2	.1	.2
Scotch.....	3,198	731	3,929	.8	.7	.8
Scotch-Irish.....	93	5	98	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	1,653	21	1,674	.4	(a)	.3
Slovak.....	24,815	456	25,271	6.1	.5	5.0
Slovenian.....	4,807	192	4,999	1.2	.2	1.0
Spanish.....	1,937	134	2,071	.5	.1	.4
Swedish.....	5,381	157	5,538	1.3	.2	1.1
Syrian.....	994	451	1,445	.2	.5	.3
Turkish.....	347	5	352	.1	(a)	.1
Welsh.....	1,776	93	1,869	.4	.1	.4
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	16	1	17	(a)	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified).....	1	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	17	1	18	(a)	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	2,009	154	2,163	.5	.2	.4
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,240	98	1,338	.3	.1	.3
South American (race not specified).....	5	5	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	339	83	422	.1	.1	.1
Grand total.....	409,712	97,544	507,256	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57,365	29,018	86,383	14.0	29.7	17.0
Total native-born.....	161,967	51,748	213,715	39.5	53.1	42.1
Total foreign-born.....	247,745	45,796	293,541	60.5	46.9	57.9

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon reference to the totals it is seen that more than one-half (57.9 per cent) of all the employees for whom detailed information was received were of foreign birth, while only 20.1 per cent were native-born white persons of native father, and 17 per cent persons of native birth but of foreign father, the remaining 5 per cent being native-born negroes. The wage-earners of the second generation, or of native birth and of foreign father, are composed principally of persons whose fathers were born in Canada, England, Germany, and Ireland. Of the wage-earners of foreign birth and of old immigration, the Germans form the largest proportion, followed by the French Canadians, English, Irish, Swedish, Scotch, French, and Welsh, in the order named. Of the races of recent immigration to the United States, the largest proportion of wage-earners is furnished by the Poles, the representation of this race being 9.6 per cent of the total number for whom information was received. The next race most extensively employed is the Slovak, followed by the South Italian, which race in turn is closely followed by the North Italian. The Magyar, Lithuanian, and Croatian races appear in the next largest proportions.

The racial composition of the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments of the United States at the present time is set forth in the following tables, based upon information received for 507,256 employees of the 21 principal industries studied. The first table shows the distribution of wage-earners for whom information was secured by sex, general nativity and race, and industry, and includes all races. The percentages in Table 8 are computed only for races which show 500 or more employees.

TABLE 7.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper smelting and	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:																						
White.....	82,522	5,125	5,635	5,457	393	18,515	96	604	1,504	3,500	897	4,726	178	20,801	1,115	1,969	674	164	664	7,103	324	3,078
Negro.....	22,072	218	56	4,548	11	9,702	2	547	3	7	14	257	...	4,066	2,454	49	44	...	...	3,047	44	5
Indian.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Arabia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia.....	31	2	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary.....	2,668	157	110	49	299	823	...	1	9	63	7	143	1	408	12	26	100	...	53	386	3	18
Azores.....	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Belgium.....	149	26	3	1	4	51	...	...	1	2	1	41	...	8	...	1	...	1	4	3	...	2
Bulgaria.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	58	25	24	1	23	1	2	1,010
Canada.....	4,932	183	389	11	11	49	8	1	233	2,539	50	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde Islands.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China.....	200	...	...	196	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba.....	210	42	7	1	8	10	...	...	1	7	8	...	3	29	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	7,511	321	200	81	39	1,800	7	14	273	1,254	48	202	25	1,610	82	69	94	14	200	310	33	11
England.....	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland.....	804	46	36	42	7	173	...	2	8	45	2	64	1	190	4	21	17	2	34	80	4	26
France.....	17,943	2,479	1,137	886	674	2,253	7	44	103	226	213	932	16	4,265	36	865	373	43	285	2,205	177	581
Germany.....	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India.....	14,144	704	886	545	91	1,352	21	133	83	1,816	80	278	16	3,032	48	452	584	33	198	1,538	211	1,953
Ireland.....	711	15	75	62	37	196	2	...	6	25	5	47	2	30	5	15	10	6	40	13	5	63
Italy.....	28	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico.....	604	43	2	4	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands.....	235	70	4	4	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway.....	101	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania.....	1,299	225	42	27	213	170	1	2	17	30	21	67	1	150	6	77	14	...	24	167	21	20
Russia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 7.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural imple- ments and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bitu- minous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.																						
Scotland.....	2,390	118	70	22	9	925	2	3	22	207	6	50	524	10	25	21	1	51	121	14	189	
Servia.....	1	1	1	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain.....	71	4	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	1,211	437	20	14	26	66	1	3	14	35	70	24	203	54	55	16	4	1	147	2	16	
Switzerland.....	378	44	28	20	2	28	1	3	6	7	2	25	73	1	21	5	4	64	41	1	3	
Turkey.....	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wales.....	1,467	52	4	2	1	408	1	1	5	19	8	24	771	1	4	14	1	28	34	2	29	
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	14	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Africa (country not specified).....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South America (coun- try not specified).....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	57,365	5,061	3,027	2,033	1,450	8,415	48	210	969	6,490	843	1,946	63	11,542	337	1,705	1,289	124	1,150	5,374	487	4,782
Total native-born.....	161,967	10,404	8,718	12,038	1,854	33,634	144	1,361	2,476	9,997	1,755	6,929	241	36,409	3,926	3,723	2,007	288	1,814	15,529	855	7,865
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Abyssinian.....	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albanian.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arabian.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenian.....	670	42	134	4	1	2	2	2	2	103	10	33	2	248	21	74	21	20	37	3	188	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,944	363	103	27	554	747	1	2	2	46	12	33	2	18	61	77	2	5	1,646	11	24	
Bosnian.....	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bulgarian.....	966	3	20	1	3	177	1	213	1	21	1	75	18	212	61	18	2	45	145	4	7	
Canadian, French.....	9,428	117	414	4	5	26	1	284	284	6,602	12	5	2	38	62	32	1	2	165	39	1,698	
Canadian, Other.....	1,755	211	220	10	10	30	1	5	78	338	64	17	5	211	25	25	22	10	10	156	39	278
Croatian.....	9,896	175	4	6	24	2,426	1	559	600	1	1	12	1	4,003	337	169	119	3	1,544	3	1	
Cuban.....	3,023	1	1	3,014	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Dalmatian.	43	219	10	5	12	6	11	3	1	1	23	6	2	22	8	2	19	1	3	1	138	7	20
Danish.	596	1,467	152	4	8	5	106	1	1	34	798	6	6	61	62	2	7	100	104	86	1	13	
Dutch.	13,324	200	158	63	38	2,497	1	22	835	3,073	33	193	83	2,340	225	55	111	20	354	301	66	2,591	
Egyptian.	3,643	15	2		8	70		22	1,531	9	4	2		315	1,075	1	9		1	15	4	560	
English.	139	27								60												80	
Finland.	1,884	40	7	15	9	786	1	2	125	3	121	12	6	139	45	41	8	16	94	50	4	409	
Finnish.	19,106	2,448	241	324	432	2,699	2	14	126	494	151	687	17	4,426	46	1,138	313	128	482	3,175	691	1,070	
French.	5,562	316	359	321	10	113		134		2,265	118	118		567	1	611	6	9	401	5	326		
Greek.	3,860	62	442	15	2,574	6				42	8	4	35	22	1	84	11	213	189	14	13	5	
Hebrew, Russian.	1,412	19	56	29	1,045	6				6	1	1	4	62	1	42	3	1	41	77	14	153	
Hebrew, Other.	200							61						57									
Herzegovinian.																							
Hindu.																							
Irish.	11,431	512	218	141	31	935	1	137	42	2,001	20	69	4	2,446	15	253	830	30	77	1,868	416	1,383	
Italian, North.	13,384	281	329	63	455	6,666		647	643	132	25	281	8	1,167	721	328	24	155	378	104	41	1,029	
Italian, South.	16,266	312	628	996	1,565	4,272	1	1,943	57	507	56	622	32	1,793	260	371	157	283	193	171	79	2,066	
Italian (not specified).	146					113		8						2	6			17		104			
Japanese.	167									1													
Korean.	9																						
Lithuanian.	9,314	754	128	6	562	1,862		12	40	181	130	27		964	28	196	185	1	2	2,566	972	698	
Macedonian.	602		19	26		18		10		90		61		270	12	44				60			
Magyar.	11,682	726	30	97	160	4,571		61	114	14	5	211	1	4,675	12	262	137	39	5	430	141	1	
Mexican.	216		2	19	1	116				2				1	8					67			
Montenegrin.	252	1			4	136		4		1				34	46	2				21		1	
Negro.	75		62	1				2						12						8			
Norwegian.	665	180	13	10	15	14		42	41	9	20	4		101	29	5	44	1	3	135	13	6	
Persian.	23																						
Portuguese.	40,872	4,760	191	237	705	7,370		201	73	4,587	482	632	1	7,897	485	2,697	1,025	5	33	6,381	1,758	1,442	
Roumanian.	3,621		10		4	7		73	4	3,508				8						1		73	
Russian.	1,916	17	43	3	42	157		74	23	10	18	143	2	974	24	45	103	5	37	420	1	6	
Ruthenian.	6,568	284	109	65	330	1,863	2	103	6	238	3	32	5	1,372	16	185	57	15	970	372	348		
Scotch.	150	818	5	6	5	308		1	15	63	5	28		68	8	9	39	14	86	51	427		
Scotch-Irish.	3,198	103	29	7	3	1,162	1	5		424				660	8	16			160	31			
Servian.	83	11				27								16					28				
Slovak.	1,653		4	3	7	122		16	4	4	2	8		1,046	8	12			306	7	1		
Slovenian.	24,815	354	25	111	138	1,318		67	6	13	7	685		9,029	179	631	754	3	15	1,148	148	17	
Spanish.	4,807	119	3	20	17	1,912		7	188	3	1	19		1,369	369	443	17	1	2	350	10	3	
Swedish.	1,937		1							6				3						19	2	3	
Swiss.	5,381	1,636	97	11	36	307		33	113	189	631	102	3	1,072	190	327	51	5	527	16	45		
Syrian.	944	10	19	4	5	21		13	1	354	4	33	1	28	2	1	1	2	17	46			
Turkish.	347		27	17						190		2		22		16			55		11		
Welsh.	1,776	26	2		7	399		1	4	18	3	12		1,237	3	1	6		11	20	1	25	
West Indian (other than Cuban).	16			14		1																	
Alsatian (race not specified).	1									1													
Anstralian (race not specified).	17		2			8			1					2			3					1	
Anstrian (race not specified).	2,009	65	12	47	23	885		21	23	26	5	10		522	63	20	6	6	4	241	9	21	



TABLE 7.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Foreign-born, by race—Con.																						
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,240	325	1	3	2	377			3	9	1	265		14	9	2	1	15	21	113	2	77
South American (race not specified).....	5									4	2							16	91	36	4	4
Swiss (race not specified).....	339	32	7	9	2	24	1		8	7		14		45		22	15					
Total foreign-born.....	247,745	15,156	4,463	7,592	8,762	54,734	16	4,400	4,632	25,896	2,540	4,686	213	49,680	4,355	8,193	4,076	870	2,353	24,551	4,971	15,523
Grand total.....	409,712	25,560	13,184	19,630	10,616	98,308	160	5,821	7,128	35,883	4,295	11,615	454	86,089	8,281	11,916	6,083	1,158	4,167	40,080	5,826	23,388

FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Gloves.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:														
White.....	19,609	85	3,687	6,021	635	659	2,777	211	279	214	6	2,045	579	2,471
Negro.....	3,061		6	2,980	2	1	4	1	4				58	6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:														
Australia.....	54		2	8	5	1							1	1
Austria-Hungary.....	1,864	21	68	341	748	1	101	25		2		36	142	22
Azores.....	100						157					391		3
Belgium.....	162		3	1	2	1	4	15					13	2
Canada.....	4,520	4	236	24	39	70	2,870	1		19		46	19	1,192
Cape Verde Islands.....							10							
Cuba.....	6			2										4

Denmark.....	68	9	5	8	12	9	6	2	4	1	2	10	603
Finland.....	2,953		140	148	42	34	1,320	19			508	17	5
France.....	225	1	28	53	16		32		2		37	8	34
Germany.....	6,324	227	709	1,387	1,282	43	243	28	158	17	1,051	425	586
Greece.....	2						2				9		
India.....	9,036	38	758	1,214	175	317	2,880	20	72	2	1,173	188	2,239
Ireland.....	614	2	17	154	180	4	26	1	17		105	2	99
Italy.....	1			1			1						
Japan.....	1												
Mexico.....	204		4	12	8		1				204	2	3
Netherlands.....	1												1
New Zealand.....	40	2	2	18	16		4					4	14
Norway.....	101		1	1			85						
Potania.....	3			2									
Russia.....	1,305	25	22	153	342	4	57	17	29		465	187	32
Scotland.....	600	2	37	42	13	13	226	6	1		152	4	150
Servia.....	1				1								1
Spain.....	3			1				1					14
Sweden.....	130	5	16	13	26	1	33	2	2	2	4	11	4
Switzerland.....	188		24	22	9	1	2			1	120	4	3
Turkey.....	4				1						303	2	10
Wales.....	367		4	16	6	2	15	9					1
Africa (country not specified)	1												
South America (country not specified).....	3					1	2						
Total.....	29,018	347	2,083	3,621	2,923	502	8,088	309	306	25	4,679	947	5,098
Total native-born.....	51,748	432	5,776	12,622	3,540	1,162	10,879	521	520	31	6,724	1,584	7,574
Foreign-born, by race:													
Arabian.....	2		7	2									
Armenian.....	16	22	11	64	308	2	11		1		2	131	4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	626			1			2				3	2	9
Bulgarian.....	5			5									
Canadian, French.....	8,450		136	1	17	40	6,441	1	23		55	1	1,731
Canadian, Other.....	792	4	189	12	18	2	205	1	5		28	2	266
Croatian.....	217	6	1	67	31		1		10			100	
Cuban.....	534			533									
Danish.....	13			1	23	19	5				1	3	10
Dutch.....	30	3		56	13		12		2		150	5	19
English.....	3,854	2	60	78	22	12	2,196	9	4		245	6	1,192
Finnish.....	307		1				28				2		8
Flemish.....	36												
French.....	411		3	8	11		71		3		50		248
German.....	1,904	70	70	283	254	13	225	10	23		357	163	434
Greek.....	584	7	11	24			474		5		22		34
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,400	3	129	118	1,044	2	27		1		41	6	87
Hebrew, Other.....	430	12	49	343					1		6	5	3
Irish.....	4,169	8	124	176	41	57	2,286	1	7		144	41	1,219
Italian, North.....	1,916	11	37	157	659	4	97	3	5		266		571

TABLE 7.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Gloves.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.														
Italian, South.....	3,874	4	57	941	1,310	5	207	6	12	13		77		1,242
Italian (not specified).....	1,189	69	20	7	243		57	3		10		73	347	300
Lithuanian.....	635	15	4	437	78		9	4		14		23	51	
Macedonian.....	4			2	4									
Magyar.....	4			5										
Mexican.....	50		1	5	35		1		1	1				2
Negro.....														
Norwegian.....														
Persian.....	7,835	496	25	613	453	4	4,333	19	1	202	6	226	740	717
Polish.....	2,496			2	46		2,403							88
Portuguese.....	146			61	206	20	213	4	5	3		4	31	1
Romanian.....	914	23	14	155	17		47			22		33	40	179
Russian.....	83	16		17			339	2	2	1		2		
Ruthenian.....	731	19	19	19	4	4				2		73	3	271
Scotch-Irish.....			1											
Serbian.....	21	7		2			6							1
Slovak.....	456	10	34	187	47		16	23	4	1	3	57	74	
Slovenian.....	192	19		41	23		5		2	42		7	53	
Spanish.....	134		2	126	1		1							
Swedish.....	157	2	14	76	27		76	2	1			2	6	1
Swiss.....	451	2	1	5	2	1	106					2		23
Syrian.....	5			1										332
Turkish.....	93		1	1			7	5				66		1
Welsh.....				4	4									6
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1													
Albanian (race not specified).....	1			1										1
Australian (race not specified).....														
Austrian (race not specified).....	154	4	1	31	18		5					3	10	80
Belgian (race not specified).....	98			2	1		6	21		2		5	16	47
South American (race not specified).....	5			2			3							
Swiss (race not specified).....	83		1	3		1	1	1				75		1
Total foreign-born.....	45,796	803	986	4,312	5,326	186	20,028	140	91	403	9	2,103	1,838	9,571
Grand total.....	97,544	1,235	6,702	16,934	8,886	1,348	30,907	661	454	923	40	8,527	3,422	17,145

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughter and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:																						
White.....	102,191	5,210	9,322	11,478	1,028	18,515	755	994	1,504	6,277	897	4,937	457	20,801	1,115	2,183	680	164	2,769	7,982	324	5,549
Negro.....	25,133	218	62	7,628	13	6,702	1	547	3	11	14	258	4	4,066	2,454	49	44			3,105	44	10
Indian.....	8					2					1										5	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Arabic.....	1																					
Australia.....	85	2	4	9	8	4	1					3		5		1	3		40		1	1
Austria-Hungary.....	4,532	178	178	390	1,047	823	1	1	9	164	7	168	1	408	12	28	102		444	528	3	40
Azores.....	273									266											1	6
Belgium.....	191	27	6	2	6	51	1		1	6	1	56		8		1		1	17	3	1	4
Bulgaria.....	5																					
Canada.....	9,452	187	625	35	50	49	78	1	233	5,409	50	19		140	58	44	24	1	69	169	9	2,202
Cape Verde Islands.....	19									19												
China.....	2			1																		
Cuba.....	206			198																		
Denmark.....	208	42	12	9	20	10	9	1	1	13	8	3	3	29	6	5	1		2	75	33	15
England.....	10,464	330	346	229	81	1,800	41	14	273	2,584	48	231	44	1,010	82	73	95	14	708	327	7	1,498
Finland.....	100																					
France.....	1,029	47	64	95	23	173		2	64	77	2	78		180	4	23	17	2	71	88	4	60
Germany.....	24,267	2,716	1,846	2,273	1,956	2,256	50	44	193	469	213	1,111	44	4,265	36	1,053	390	43	1,336	2,630	177	1,166
Greece.....	22	3	1			1													10			
India.....	5									3												
Ireland.....	23,292	832	1,644	1,750	296	1,352	338	133	83	4,706	80	300	36	3,032	48	524	586	33	1,371	1,676	211	4,192
Italy.....	1,325	17	92	216	217	196	6		6	51	5	54	3	80	5	32	10	6	145	17	5	162
Japan.....	1			1																		
Mexico.....	29		2	2		9			2	6	307	3		14	2	5	1	18	401	30	13	10
Netherlands.....	898	43	9	16	12	19																
New Zealand.....	1																					
Norway.....	284	72	6	22	35	5			31	6	5			21	13	6	6		4	51	1	4
Portugal.....	292	3	3	1						173												22
Roumania.....	9																					
Russia.....	2,604	250	64	180	555	176	4	2	17	87	21	84	2	150	6	106	14		480	324	21	52
Scotland.....	3,050	120	107	64	22	925	15	3	22	433	6	56	5	524	10	26	21	1	293	123	14	348
Serbia.....	2									1												
Spain.....	74	4	1	54	1					1		2	1		4				1		4	2

TABLE 7.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agricultural im- plements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and to- bacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bitu- minous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Constnuc-tion work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of foreign fa- ther, by country of birth of father—Cont'd.																						
Sweden.....	1,341	442	36	27	52	66	2	3	14	66	79	25	2	203	54	57	18	.....	5	158	2	30
Switzerland.....	566	44	52	42	11	28	1	3	6	9	2	20	.....	73	1	21	6	4	184	45	1	7
Turkey.....	10	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wales.....	1,824	52	8	18	7	468	2	1	5	34	8	33	.....	771	.....	4	14	1	331	36	2	39
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Africa (country not specified).....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
South America (coun- try not specified).....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	86,383	5,408	5,110	5,654	4,373	8,415	550	210	969	14,588	843	2,255	143	11,542	357	2,011	1,314	124	5,820	6,321	487	9,880
Foreign-born.....	213,715	10,836	14,494	24,660	5,414	33,634	1,306	1,361	2,476	20,876	1,755	7,450	604	36,409	3,926	4,243	2,038	288	8,538	17,113	855	15,439
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Abyssinian.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Arabian.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	686	42	141	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	104	10	.....	.....	50	.....	74	1	.....	22	37	3	192
Bohemian and Mora- vian.....	4,570	385	114	91	922	747	.....	2	2	57	12	34	7	248	21	78	21	.....	8	1,777	11	33
Bosnian.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	213	.....	23	.....	75	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	971	117	550	20	3	177	41	.....	284	13,043	12	6	2	212	61	18	2	.....	100	147	1	7
Canadian, French.....	17,878	2,547	409	9	22	26	3	5	78	603	64	17	6	211	38	62	55	1	38	66	39	4,429
Canadian, Other.....	2,547	215	409	22	28	30	3	5	78	603	64	17	6	211	25	30	22	.....	138	138	39	544
Croatian.....	10,103	181	5	73	55	2,426	.....	559	600	2	.....	12	2	4,003	337	179	119	3	1	1,644	3	.....
Cuban.....	3,557	.....	1	3,547	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Danish.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dutch.....	669	219	10	6	36	20	20	5	3	16	23	6	2	61	8	22	18	1	6	140	7	30
English.....	1,747	155	4	59	18	106	.....	1	1	46	768	4	.....	62	3	9	1	100	254	91	1	32
French.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	17,178	262	218	141	60	2,497	13	22	835	5,274	33	202	112	2,340	225	59	111	20	599	306	66	3,783
Irish.....	3,960	15	3	1	8	70	.....	22	1,531	28	4	2	.....	315	1,075	1	9	.....	3	15	4	844
Italian.....	173	27	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	22	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	2,286	40	10	23	20	786	1	2	2	196	3	134	16	139	.....	44	8	16	144	50	4	657

German.....	21,010	2,518	311	607	656	2,699	15	14	126	739	151	709	27	4,426	48	1,161	313	128	839	3,338	601	1,504
Greek.....	6,146	323	370	345	17	113	2	1	134	2,739	8	118	37	22	1	616	6	1	31	401	5	860
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,310	68	571	133	3,618	6	6	61	15	15	1	1	4	57	1	85	11	1	254	136	14	220
Hebrew, Other.....	1,842	19	68	78	1,390	6	6	61	15	15	1	1	4	57	1	43	3	1	47	82	14	8
Herzegovinian.....	200																					
Hindu.....	15,540	530	342	317	72	6,666	58	137	42	4,267	20	70	9	2,448	15	260	830	30	221	1,894	416	2,612
Irish.....	15,310	292	305	220	1,114	6,666	8	647	543	259	23	284	11	1,557	721	333	24	155	644	104	41	1,700
Italian, North.....	20,170	316	685	1,927	2,815	4,272	6	1,943	57	714	55	628	44	1,793	260	384	157	283	270	171	79	3,301
Italian, South.....	148																					
Italian (not specified).	167																					
Japanese.....	9																					
Korean.....	10,603	823	148	13	805	1,892	12	40	238	130	30	30	964	28	206	155	1	75	2,913	972	1,058	
Lithuanian.....	10,603	823	148	13	805	1,892	12	40	238	130	30	30	964	28	206	155	1	75	2,913	972	1,058	
Macedonian.....	12,327	741	34	534	238	4,571	61	114	23	90	61	215	1	4,675	12	276	137	39	28	481	141	1
Magyar.....	252		2	21	1	116																
Mexican.....	70																					
Montenegrin.....	252		1																			
Negro.....	79																					
Norwegian.....	735	180	14	15	50	14	2	42	41	14	20	4	1	101	29	6	44	1	3	135	13	8
Persian.....	24																					
Polish.....	48,707	5,246	216	850	1,158	7,370	4	201	73	8,920	482	671	2	7,897	485	2,799	1,031	5	259	7,121	1,758	2,159
Portuguese.....	6,117																					
Romanian.....	2,692	307	17	43	88	1,557	74	23	6	471	18	147	6	1,372	24	207	103	5	70	1,010	372	527
Russian.....	7,502	166	5	17	5	308	22	103	6	110	3	32	2	68	5	16	57			36	51	29
Ruthenian.....	3,929	103	48	26	7	1,162	5	5	15	756	5	30	2	660	8	11	39	14	141	163	31	98
Scottish-Irish.....	1,674	100	4																			
Servian.....	1,674	100	4																			
Slovak.....	25,271	305	388	212	158	11,318	67	16	4	10	2	8		1,046	8	12			310	7	2	
Slovenian.....	4,999	138	3	61	40	1,912	1	158	8	29	7	718	4	9,029	179	632	757	3	72	1,222	148	17
Spanish.....	2,071	1																				
Swedish.....	5,538	1,628	111	16	63	307	33	113	265	631	104	4	1,072	190	327	51	4	19	4	19	2	4
Syrian.....	1,445	12	20	9	7	21	2	13	1	460	4	33	1	28	2	1	1	2	19	46	16	67
Turkish.....	352	3																				
Welsh.....	1,869	26	3																			
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	17																					
Alsatian (race not specified).....	2																					
Australian (race not specified).....	18																					
Austrian (race not specified).....	2,163	69	13	78	41	885	21	23	31	5	10			522	63	22	6	6	7	251	9	101
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,338	325	1	5	3	377			3	15	1	286		14	9	2	1	15	26	129	2	124
South American (race not specified).....	10																					
Swiss (race not specified).....	422	32	8	12	2	24	2		8	8	2	15		45		22	15	16	166	36	4	5
Total foreign-born.....	293,541	15,959	5,452	11,904	14,088	54,734	202	4,460	4,652	45,924	2,540	4,826	304	49,680	4,355	8,596	4,085	870	4,456	26,389	4,971	25,094
Grand total.....	507,255	26,795	19,946	36,564	19,562	88,338	1,508	5,821	7,128	66,800	4,295	12,276	908	86,069	8,281	12,839	6,123	1,158	12,994	43,502	5,896	40,533

TABLE 8.—*Race distribution of employees for whom information was secured, by industry; percentages.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[Only races represented by 500 or more employees are shown in detail.]

General nativity and race.	Total of 21 industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bitu- minous).	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper smelting and refining.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Wool and worsted
Native-born of native father:	20.1	19.4	46.7	31.4	5.3	21.0	50.1	10.4	21.1	9.4	20.9	40.2	50.3	24.2	13.5	17.0	11.1	14.2	20.8	17.7	5.6	13.7
White.....	5.0	.8	.3	20.6	.1	7.6	.1	9.4	(a)	(a)	.3	.2	.4	4.7	29.6	.4	.7	.0	.0	7.1	.8	(a)
Negro.....	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0
Indian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Austria-Hungary.....	.9	.7	.9	1.1	5.4	.9	.1	(a)	1	.2	.2	1.4	.1	.5	.1	.2	.1	.0	3.4	1.2	.1	.1
Canada.....	1.9	.7	3.1	1.1	.3	.1	.2	(a)	3.3	8.1	1.2	.2	.0	.2	.7	.3	.4	.1	5.4	.4	.2	.2
England.....	2.1	1.2	1.7	.6	.4	2.0	2.7	(a)	3.3	3.9	1.1	1.9	4.8	1.9	.1	.6	1.6	1.2	5.4	.8	.6	.6
France.....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3	(a)	2.7	.1	.5	.6	.1	.2	(a)	.2	.2	.2	10.3	.2	.1	.1
Germany.....	4.8	10.1	9.3	6.2	10.0	2.6	22.4	8	2.7	.7	5.0	.1	4.8	5.0	.4	8.2	6.4	3.7	10.6	3.9	3.0	3.6
Ireland.....	4.6	3.1	8.2	4.8	1.4	1.5	.1	2.8	1.2	7.0	1.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	.6	4.1	9.6	2.8	10.6	1.1	3.6	10.3
Italy.....	.3	.1	.5	.6	1.1	.2	.4	.0	1.2	.1	7.1	.7	.3	.1	.2	(a)	.5	1.6	3.1	.7	.0	.4
Netherlands.....	.2	.2	(a)	(a)	.9	.2	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	.5	.2	.0	.2	.1	.8	.2	.0	3.8	.1	.4	(a)
Russia.....	.5	.9	.3	.5	2.8	.2	.4	(a)	2	.6	1.5	.7	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.6	.7	.2	.2
Scotland.....	.6	.4	.5	.2	.1	1.0	1.9	.1	.3	.1	1.8	.5	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.0	(a)	.4	(a)	.1
Sweden.....	.3	1.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.0	.1	.2	.2	.1	.0	1.4	.1	(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.2	.1	2.5	.1	(a)	.1
Wales.....	.4	.2	.3	(a)	.3	.5	.8	.0	1.4	.8	.4	.5	.0	.0	.9	.3	.2	.1	.7	.3	.1	.3
Other countries.....	.1	.6	.3	.9	.3	.2	.0	.0	1.4	.8	.4	.5	.0	.0	1.4	.3	.2	.1	2.5	.7	.1	.3
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Armenian.....	.1	.2	.7	(a)	.7	(a)	.3	.0	(a)	.2	.2	.0	.0	.1	.3	.6	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.9	1.4	.6	.2	4.7	(a)	.8	(a)	(a)	.1	.3	.0	.8	.3	.0	.3	.3	.0	(a)	.1	.2	.1
Bulgarian.....	.2	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2	.2	3.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.6	.0	.2	.7	.1	(a)	.0	(a)	.3	.1	(a)
Canadian, French.....	3.5	.8	2.8	.1	.1	(a)	.0	.0	4.1	19.5	.3	(a)	.2	(a)	.2	.7	.1	.8	(a)	.3	.1	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	.5	.4	2.1	.1	.3	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.9	1.5	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4	.0	.3	.8	.7	1.3
Croatian.....	.2	.7	(a)	.2	.3	2.7	.0	9.6	7.0	(a)	.0	.1	.2	4.6	.3	1.4	1.9	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Cuban.....	.7	.0	(a)	.8	.1	(a)	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.5	(a)	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.3	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	.1	.8	.1	(a)	.2	(a)	.3	.1	(a)	.0	.0	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.0	(a)	.0	.1	.1
Dutch.....	.3	.6	.4	.2	.3	.1	.1	.0	11.7	7.9	18.6	(a)	.0	.1	.1	.1	(a)	8.6	2.0	.7	.1	.1
English.....	3.4	1.0	1.1	.4	.1	2.8	.0	.4	21.5	(a)	.1	1.6	.0	2.7	.2	1.5	1.8	4.6	(a)	.1	.1	.1
Finnish.....	.8	.1	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.4	(a)	(a)	.1	1.1	.0	.2	.0	(a)	.1	.4	(a)	(a)	.1	.1
French.....	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	(a)	2.1	.3	.1	1.1	1.8	.2	.0	.3	.1	1.4	(a)	(a)	.1	.1

German.....	4.1	9.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	3.5	5.8	3.0	5.1	.6	9.0	5.1	11.1	6.5	7.7	11.9	3.7
Greek.....	1.2	1.2	1.9	.9	18.6	.1	.9	.0	.0	.4	.1	1.0	.0	.7	(a)	4.2	.1	.0	.0	.9	.2	.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	1.0	.2	2.9	.4	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(c)	2.0	.4	(a)	(a)	.3	(a)	.0	.2	.2	.3	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	.4	1.9	1.7	.6	5.7	1.1	3.8	2.4	.6	6.4	.5	.6	1.0	2.8	.0	.3	13.6	2.6	1.7	4.2	6.4	
Irish.....	3.1	1.9	1.7	.9	4.4	1.1	.3	.8	.4	.4	.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	.0	2.0	13.6	2.6	1.7	7.1	4.2	
Italian, North.....	3.0	1.1	1.8	.6	5.7	4.8	.4	33.4	7.6	.4	.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	.0	2.0	13.6	2.6	1.7	4.2	6.4	
Italian, South.....	4.0	1.2	3.4	5.3	14.4	2.1	4.8	.4	33.4	.8	1.3	5.1	1.8	2.1	.3	3.1	2.6	13.4	2.1	1.4	8.1	
Lithuanian.....	2.1	3.1	.7	.3	4.1	2.1	.0	.0	.6	.1	3.0	.2	.0	1.1	.3	1.0	2.5	25.3	2.1	16.7	2.6	
Macedonian.....	2.1	(a)	.1	.1	4.1	(a)	.0	.2	.6	(a)	.0	.2	.0	1.1	.3	1.0	2.5	25.3	2.1	16.7	2.6	
Magyar.....	2.4	2.8	.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	.0	1.0	1.6	(a)	.1	1.8	.1	5.4	.1	2.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0	(a)	
Norwegian.....	1.1	1.7	1.1	(a)	1.2	5.2	.0	1.0	1.6	(a)	.1	1.8	.1	5.4	.1	2.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0	(a)	
Polish.....	9.6	19.6	1.1	2.3	5.9	8.3	.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	11.2	5.5	.2	9.2	.0	21.8	16.8	.4	16.4	30.2	5.3	
Portuguese.....	1.2	.0	.1	.2	2.7	.2	.0	.0	.3	.3	(c)	(a)	.2	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	(a)	.1	(a)	
Romanian.....	1.4	.1	.2	.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	.0	.3	.3	(c)	(a)	.2	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	(a)	.1	(a)	
Ruthenian.....	1.5	1.1	.6	.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	.0	.3	.3	(c)	(a)	.2	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	(a)	.1	(a)	
Russian.....	.2	.6	(a)	.2	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.2	1.3	.2	.8	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	
Scotch.....	.8	.4	.2	.1	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.2	1.3	.2	.8	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	
Servian.....	.3	.4	.2	.1	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.2	1.3	.2	.8	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	
Slovak.....	5.0	1.1	1.9	.6	.8	12.8	.0	1.2	.1	(a)	(c)	5.8	.4	10.5	.1	4.9	12.4	.3	.6	.7	1.7	
Slovenian.....	1.0	.5	(a)	.2	.2	2.2	.0	(a)	2.2	(a)	(c)	.4	.2	1.6	.4	3.8	.3	.0	.0	.9	(a)	
Spanish.....	.4	(a)	.6	5.5	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	2.2	(a)	.0	.0	.4	(a)	2.3	2.5	.8	.0	1.1	.0	1.9	
Swedish.....	1.1	6.1	.6	(a)	.3	(a)	.0	.6	1.6	4	14.7	.8	.4	1.2	.3	(a)	.8	.0	1.1	.0	1.9	
Syrian.....	.3	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.2	(a)	.7	.1	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.2	1.1	.1	.1	
Welsh.....	.4	1.8	.2	.6	.5	2.3	.1	(a)	.1	.4	.1	2.7	.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	.6	.9	
Other races.....	1.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	2.3	.1	1.7	.5	.4	.1	2.7	.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	.6	.9	
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	17.0	20.2	25.6	15.5	22.4	9.5	36.5	3.6	13.6	21.8	19.6	18.4	15.7	13.4	4.3	15.7	21.5	10.7	44.9	8.4	24.4	
Total native-born.....	42.1	40.4	72.7	67.4	27.8	38.1	86.6	23.4	34.7	31.3	40.9	60.7	66.5	47.4	43.0	33.0	33.3	24.9	39.3	14.7	38.1	
Total foreign-born.....	57.9	59.6	27.3	32.6	72.2	61.9	13.4	76.6	65.3	68.7	59.1	39.3	33.5	57.7	52.6	67.0	66.7	75.1	60.7	85.3	61.9	

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.



Upon reference to the total of these industries, it is seen that 20.1 per cent of the employees were native white Americans, 5 per cent were native-born negroes, 17 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father, and 57.9 per cent were foreign-born. The native-born Americans, or native-born whites of native father, are employed most extensively in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, collars and cuffs, glass, gloves, and shoes, the proportions of this race in other industries ranging from one-tenth to one-fifth. The native negroes have their largest proportions of wage-earners in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, construction work, and iron-ore mining of the southern States; considerable proportions are also engaged in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. The wage-earners of the second generation, or of native birth of foreign father, have about the same racial distribution according to industries as the native-born Americans. French Canadians are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, copper mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of shoes and collars and cuffs. The Croatians are employed in largest proportions in railroad and other construction work, copper mining and smelting, iron and steel manufacturing, iron-ore mining, slaughtering and meat packing, bituminous coal mining, leather manufacturing, and oil refining. The Cuban and Spanish races are employed exclusively in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco. The Danish appear in the greatest numbers in leather, furniture, and collar and cuff manufacture. By far the largest proportions of the Dutch are employed in furniture factories, a considerable percentage also being found in silk dyeing, and silk goods manufacturing establishments. The English and German wage-earners appear in all the industries specified, the largest proportions of the former race being found to be engaged in the manufacture of gloves, woolen and worsted goods, copper mining and smelting, and the manufacture of cotton goods, while the latter race exhibits the largest proportions engaged in sugar refining, silk dyeing, leather manufacturing, and the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles. The Finns are employed in any considerable numbers only in copper mining and smelting and in iron-ore mining on the Minnesota and Michigan ranges. The Greek race shows the largest proportions in leather and cotton goods manufacturing and in railroad and other construction work. Hebrews have by far the largest proportions engaged in making clothing, considerable proportions also being found in glove and shoe factories. North and South Italians are most extensively employed in silk dyeing, railroad and other construction work, bituminous coal mining, and clothing manufacturing. Larger or smaller proportions of Lithuanians appear in all but one of the industries specified, the highest percentage of wage-earners of this race being in sugar refining, clothing, and furniture manufacturing, oil refining, and bituminous coal mining. Magyars are also well distributed, the largest proportions appearing in iron and steel manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, agricultural implements, silk dyeing, and sugar refining. The Poles appear in all the industries specified, the largest proportions being employed in sugar refineries, agricultural implements and vehicle establishments, cotton mills, furniture factories, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and leather manufacturing. The Portuguese are not employed in any considerable numbers outside the cotton mills.

On the other hand, the Roumanians, who appear in unimportant proportions in a number of industries, have their largest proportions in railroad and other construction work and in iron and steel manufacturing. Russians are more extensively engaged in the manufacture of clothing and in bituminous coal mining than in other industries. The Slovak race is more largely employed in bituminous coal mining, oil refining, and iron and steel manufacturing. Detailed data as to other races in industries may be had from the number table preceding the showing by percentages.

**RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE OPERATING FORCES OF SIXTEEN  
SELECTED INDUSTRIES.**

As has already been pointed out, information was secured for 112,339 employees of 16 minor industries<sup>a</sup> in addition to the branches of mining and manufacturing included in the foregoing table. The returns from these 16 industries were not analyzed with the same detail as those of the principal industries, but the following table has been prepared showing, by sex, industry, and general nativity and race, the number and per cent of employees for whom information was secured.

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<sup>a</sup> See p. 294.

TABLE 9.—Total number of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Carpet manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Type-writing machine manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	26,875	261	5,985	153	333	2,029	480	3,626	1,850	1,843	5,283	281	253	1,284	2,201	948	65
White.....	722	2	397					47		15	175	3	1	43	36	3	
Negro.....																	
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>																	
Australia.....	3							1						1			
Austria-Hungary.....	364	11	102	2		60	4	36	21	10	13	2	3	61	31	4	4
Belgium.....	19	1	1	1				1	1	1	1			8		2	
Canada.....	1,596	48	86	8	1	60	128	177	99	26	769	66	64	32	10	20	2
Cuba.....	2		1											1			
Denmark.....	48	3	10			3	1	11	3	3	5	3	1	4		1	1
England.....	1,850	31	269	14	17	181	32	374	137	128	204	26	17	138	158	107	17
Finland.....	1																
France.....	284	5	72	1		29	4	43	19	28	33	1		29	10	11	
Germany.....	7,013	65	1,781	43	44	607	65	972	371	651	256	60	10	1,179	414	124	371
Greece.....	2		1						1								
Ireland.....	5,857	54	663	46	234	365	121	902	469	677	807	100	61	557	595	151	55
Italy.....	174	6	15	2	3	26	1	38	40	5	8	3		14	10	3	
Mexico.....	1		1														
Netherlands.....	138		99	1		3	1	11	2	7	2	3			2	2	
New Zealand.....	1				2												
Norway.....	36		19			3	1	8				1		4			
Portugal.....	1																
Roumania.....	2																
Russia.....	323	2	55	4	2	13	3	31	35	25	8	1	4	98	7	2	33
Scotland.....	696	12	98	3	10	102	17	125	38	61	84	10	18	50	44	20	4
Spain.....	7					2		3	3	1	20	1			1	1	
Sweden.....	331		145	28		22		91	4	6	12			8	3	3	
Switzerland.....	148	4	36	1	1	19	3	29	6	11				17	4	4	1

[illegible]

TABLE 9.—Total number of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Carpet manu- factur- ing.	Car- pet build- ing and repair- ing.	Cutlery and tool manu- factur- ing.	Electric rail- way trans- porta- tion.	Electric sup- plies manu- factur- ing.	Fire- arm manu- factur- ing.	Foundry and ma- chine shop prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Hosiery and knit goods manu- factur- ing.	Loco- motive build- ing and repair- ing.	Paper and wood- pulp manu- factur- ing.	Paper prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manu- factur- ing.	Sew- ing ma- chine manu- factur- ing.	Steam rail- way trans- porta- tion.	Type- writer manu- factur- ing.	Zinc smelt- ing and manu- factur- ing.
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.																	
Scotch.....	1,093	14	171	4	3	146	17	176	19	77	127	8	150	124	44	10	3
Scotch-Irish.....	14		4		2	4			1	1	1						
Servian.....	128		61			26	3	2	3					30	3		
Slovak.....	1,785		845		5	118	2	159	215	17	121		18	56	225		3
Slovenian.....	401	1	131		1	43		69	33			7	1	16	30		58
Spanish.....	49		1					4			37						
Swedish.....	2,137		1,085	140	2	122	34	503	2	59	93	5	3	21	7	4	
Syrian.....	142		5	1		1		41	53	8	13				8		
Turkish.....	24		14			6		6		2				1			
Welsh.....	203		29		14	13	3	68	22	8	2			2	34	8	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3								3								
Australian (race not specified).....	7		2			2		1								1	
Austrian (race not specified).....	442		84	2		56	4	65	26	59	53	1		13	40	12	27
Belgian (race not specified).....	45		8			6		1	2			1		20			
South American (race not spec- ified).....	12		2			4		1		3							
Swiss (race not specified).....	139	1	28		2	22	2	27	6	14	16			2	4	10	1
Total foreign-born.....	47,123	776	12,057	521	346	3,378	584	8,204	2,333	3,310	5,226	404	1,354	4,991	2,307	403	869
Grand total.....	94,020	1,283	21,955	826	1,021	6,930	1,455	14,888	5,490	6,815	12,916	965	1,785	8,536	5,913	1,819	1,423

**TABLE 9.—Total number of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.****FEMALE.**

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Carpet manufacturing.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Paper and wood-pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Type-writer manufacturing.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	6,311	136	472	346	3,946	655	206	165	158	227
Negro.....	4				2			2		
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>										
Australia.....	6				5				1	
Austria-Hungary.....	185	7	32	23	103	1	4	7	6	2
Belgium.....	3				2		1			
Canada.....	629	43	65	21	183	161	62	84	3	7
Denmark.....	19	3	2		7				2	5
England.....	563	16	74	30	349	38	16	10	14	16
Finland.....	1		1							
France.....	67	1	7	5	45	3	1		4	1
Germany.....	1,694	22	127	211	1,110	60	33	11	90	30
Greece.....	1				1					
Ireland.....	2,455	43	232	181	1,358	302	113	54	136	36
Italy.....	134	7	8	20	89	3	1	2	1	3
Netherlands.....	7				5		1		1	
Norway.....	7		5	1						1
Portugal.....	6		6							
Roumania.....	1									
Russia.....	212	10	24	29	136	2	1	2	5	
Scotland.....	206	2	41	18	72	31	13	16	12	1
Sweden.....	60		13	28	12	4				3
Switzerland.....	40		1	5	27	3			2	2
Wales.....	166		2	1	155		3		2	3
West Indies (other than Cuba)	1			1						
Africa (country not specified).	1				1					
South America (country not specified)	1				1					
Total.....	6,465	154	640	574	3,661	608	253	186	279	110
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>12,780</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	12		3		7		1		1	
Canadian, French.....	370	17	33	6	79	111	20	104		
Canadian, Other.....	187	4	94	5	54	9	10	3		8
Croatian.....	1		1							
Danish.....	21	2			18				1	
Dutch.....	12				11		1			
English.....	296	13	62	27	151	17	6	9	7	4
Finnish.....	1			1						
French.....	11		3	1	5		1			1
German.....	359	10	27	74	204	11	4	6	15	8
Greek.....	62		13	20				29		
Hebrew, Russian.....	57		17	16	16	4	3		1	
Hebrew, Other.....	16		10	2	4					
Irish.....	582	19	53	16	222	204	11	43	10	4
Italian, North.....	129	5	4	28	56	1		34		1
Italian, South.....	248	9	2	30	190			15	1	1
Lithuanian.....	157	4	6	49	81	14		1	2	
Magyar.....	44		8	4	29	1			2	
Montenegrin.....	2			2						
Norwegian.....	11		5		6					
Polish.....	1,968	224	33	377	436	45		851	2	
Portuguese.....	2		2							
Roumanian.....	2				2					
Russian.....	170	5	8	56	59	3		34	5	
Ruthenian.....	34	5		11	3			15		
Scotch.....	329	6	20	4	34	22	1	236	6	
Scotch-Irish.....	1				1					
Slovak.....	243			10	227			6		
Slovenian.....	68			6	62					
Swedish.....	22		11	8	2	1				
Syrian.....	42			1	40			1		
Welsh.....	40		1	2	32		3	1		1
Austrian (race not specified).	35		7	4	24					
Swiss (race not specified).....	5			1	4					
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>18,319</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>9,668</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>365</b>

TABLE 9.—Total number of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Carpet manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Paper twine, hemp, and twine manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Type-writing manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																	
White.....	33,186	397	5,985	153	333	2,501	480	3,972	5,796	1,843	5,938	487	418	1,442	2,201	1,175	65
Negro.....	726	2	397					47	2	15	175	3	3	43	36	3	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																	
Australia.....	9	18	102	2		92	4	1	5		1			2			4
Austria-Hungary.....	549			1				59	124	10	14	6	10	67	31	6	
Belgium.....	22		1			4		1	2	1	2	1		8			
Canada.....	2,225	91	86	8	1	125	128	198	282	26	930	128	148	35	10	27	2
Cuba.....	2		1											1			
Denmark.....	67	6	10			5	1	11	10	3	5	3		6		6	1
England.....	2,413	47	269	14	17	255	32	404	486	128	242	42	27	152	158	123	17
Finland.....	2		1			1		1									
France.....	351	6	72			36	4	48	64	28	36	2		33	10	12	
Germany.....	8,707	87	1,781	43	44	734	65	1,183	1,481	651	316	93	21	1,269	414	154	371
Greece.....	3		1						2								
Ireland.....	8,312	97	663	46	234	597	121	1,083	1,827	677	1,109	213	115	693	595	187	55
Italy.....	308	13	15	2	3	34	1	58	129	5	11	4	2	15	10	6	
Mascarene Islands.....	1																
Mexico.....	1		1						7		2			5	2	2	
Netherlands.....	145		99		2	3	1	11				4					
New Zealand.....	1																
Norway.....	43		19			8	1	9				1		4		1	
Portugal.....	7					6											
Roumania.....	3		1														
Russia.....	535	12	55	4	2	37	3	60	171	25	10	5	6	103	7	2	33
Scotland.....	902	14	98	3	10	143	17	143	110	61	115	23	34	62	44	21	4
Spain.....	7					2					3						
Sweden.....	391		145	28		35	2	119	16	1	1	1		8	3	4	1
Switzerland.....	188	4	36	1	1	20	3	34	33	11	15			19	4	6	1

Turkey.....	1	566	3	1	58	1	28	26	7	101	217	8	5	3	13	80	16	.....
Wales.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa (country not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America (country not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	25,765	398	3,516	152	342	2,163	391	3,525	4,968	1,647	2,840	530	363	2,497	1,369	575	489	.....
Total native-born.....	59,677	797	9,898	305	675	4,664	871	7,544	10,766	3,505	8,953	1,020	784	3,982	3,606	1,753	554	.....
Foreign-born, by race:																		
Albanian.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	113	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	715	1	238	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bosnian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	39	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian, French.....	2,372	88	54	7	.....	79	186	219	131	49	1,248	74	208	19	1	9	.....	.....
Canadian, Other.....	1,046	9	164	2	3	224	12	73	67	23	374	34	13	13	3	31	1	.....
Chinese.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	699	.....	258	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuban.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	204	15	58	1	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	431	2	349	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	2,655	161	439	28	27	344	37	503	280	159	193	33	37	181	144	76	13	.....
Finnish.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flemish.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	191	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	7,338	89	1,873	99	29	703	19	1,036	393	604	246	15	2	52	13	272	80	199
Greek.....	1,575	2	157	2	1	109	27	157	3	3	46	27	48	2	31	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, Russian.....	387	.....	47	23	.....	70	3	86	24	19	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, Other.....	201	.....	27	4	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herzegovinian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindu.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	4,201	115	363	10	74	285	53	499	305	886	811	64	96	383	196	47	16	.....
Italian, North.....	2,418	33	442	23	57	61	18	639	299	75	320	25	128	21	265	10	2	.....
Italian, South.....	4,006	80	332	26	93	70	21	106	691	141	382	12	108	23	597	64	.....	.....
Italian (not specified).....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laplander.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1,862	15	570	24	2	28	10	282	185	74	227	42	1	409	7	.....	.....	.....
Macdonian.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	2,233	.....	633	14	11	232	7	186	47	97	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	177	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	10,849	451	2,696	36	9	138	104	2,224	928	708	734	40	1,511	650	77	27	496	.....



TABLE 9.—Total number of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race, and by industry—Continued.

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Carpet manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tools manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Type-writing manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.																	
Portuguese.....	7						1										
Rumanian.....	209		35			130	4										
Russian.....	1,717	7	419	10	2	81	10	13	2	7	4				1	6	
Ruthenian.....	347	9	224	1	1	36	1	325	164	121	141	6	66	216	100	22	27
Scotch.....	1,422	20	171	4	3	166	17	45	10	3	2			13	1		1
Scotch-Irish.....	15				2			180	53	77	149	9	386	130	44	10	3
Servian.....	128		61		2	26			2	1	1						
Slovak.....	2,028		845		5	118	2	2	442	17	121			30	3		
Slovenian.....	469	1	131	1	1	75	2	169	95	5	6	7	1	16	226		3
Spanish.....	49					43		75		1	37			3	30		58
Swedish.....	2,159		1,085	140	2	133	34	571	4	59	94	5		21		7	
Syrian.....	184		5			42		42	93	8	13		4	9	8	4	
Turkish.....	24		14			6		6		2				1	1		
Welsh.....	243		29		14	14	3	70	54	8	2	3		2	34	9	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3									3							
Australian (race not specified).....	7		2				2										
Austrian (race not specified).....	477		84	2		63	4	69	50	59	53	1		13	40	12	27
Belgian (race not specified).....	45		8			6		1	2	1	6	1		20			
South American (race not specified).....	12									3							
Swiss (race not specified).....	144	1	28		2	22	4	1	10	14	16			2	4	10	1
Total foreign-born.....	52,662	1,099	12,057	521	346	3,801	584	9,025	4,392	3,310	5,699	465	2,742	5,044	2,307	431	869
Grand total.....	112,339	1,896	21,955	836	1,021	8,465	1,455	16,569	15,158	6,815	14,622	1,485	3,526	9,026	5,913	2,184	1,423

TABLE 10.—*Race distribution of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by industry ; percentages.*

[Only races represented by 500 or more employees are shown in detail.]

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race.	Carpet manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine-shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine, hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Type-writing manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	20.3	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.3	33.0	24.4	33.7	27.0	40.9	29.1	14.2	15.0	37.2	52.1	4.6
Negro.....	.2	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.2	1.4	.3	.1	.5	.6	.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary.....	.9	.5	.2	.0	.9	.3	.2	.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	.7	.5	.2	.3
Canada.....	3.7	.4	1.0	1.7	.9	8.8	1.2	1.8	.4	6.0	6.8	3.6	.4	.2	.2	.1
England.....	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.2
Germany.....	5.1	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.8	4.5	6.5	6.8	9.6	2.0	6.2	.6	13.8	7.0	6.8	26.1
Ireland.....	4.2	3.0	5.6	22.9	5.3	8.3	6.1	8.5	9.9	6.2	10.4	3.4	6.5	10.1	8.3	3.9
Italy.....	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.4	.1	.1	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Russia.....	.9	.4	.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	.8	.7	.9	.7	1.0	1.0	.6	.7	1.1	.3
Scotland.....	.2	.3	.1	2.7	.3	.5	.7	1.1	.1	(a)	.0	.0	.1	.1	1.7	.0
Wales.....	.2	.3	.3	2.7	.3	.5	.7	1.1	.1	(a)	.0	.0	.1	.1	1.7	.0
Other countries.....	1.4	1.8	3.7	.6	1.5	.9	1.6	1.4	.9	.6	1.3	.0	1.2	.5	1.4	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.1	1.1	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.3	.2	.3	(a)	.0	.0	1.9	.1	.1	.0
Canadian, French.....	5.5	.2	.8	.0	1.7	12.8	1.4	.9	.7	8.8	5.6	5.8	.2	(a)	.5	.0
Canadian, Other.....	.4	.7	.2	.3	1.9	.8	.5	.2	.3	2.8	2.5	.6	.2	.1	1.3	.1
Croatian.....	.0	1.2	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.3	.9	.0	.1
English.....	11.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.0	2.4	4.0	.9
German.....	6.2	8.5	12.0	2.8	9.8	1.3	6.5	3.4	8.9	1.8	5.0	.6	18.9	4.6	4.0	14.0
Greek.....	.2	.7	.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	.9	1.1	(a)	.4	2.8	1.1	(a)	.5	.0	.0
Irish.....	7.5	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	1.5	13.0	4.7	5.5	3.0	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.1
Italian, North.....	2.2	2.0	2.8	5.6	.8	1.2	4.1	4.4	1.1	2.5	2.6	5.3	.2	4.5	5.5	.0
Italian, South.....	5.5	1.5	3.1	9.1	1.0	1.4	7.2	9.1	2.1	4.5	1.2	8.6	.3	10.1	3.5	.0
Lithuanian.....	.9	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	4.4	.0	4.8	.1	.0	1.1
Magyar.....	.0	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.5	.5	1.2	.3	1.4	1.1	.0	.0	8.5	2.0	.1	.0

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Race distribution of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by industry; percentages—Continued.*

## MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Carpet manu- factur- ing.	Car build- ing and repar- ing.	Cutlery and tool manu- factur- ing.	Electric railway trans- porta- tion.	Electric sup- plies manu- factur- ing.	Fire- arm manu- factur- ing.	Found- ry and ma- chine- shop prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Hosiery and knit goods manu- factur- ing.	Loco- motive build- ing and repar- ing.	Paper and wood pulp manu- factur- ing.	Paper prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Rope, twine, hemp manu- factur- ing.	Sewing ma- chine manu- factur- ing.	Steam railway trans- porta- tion.	Type- writer manu- factur- ing.	Zinc smelt- ing and manu- factur- ing.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>																
Polish.....	17.7	12.3	4.4	0.9	1.8	7.1	12.4	9.0	10.4	5.3	4.1	37.0	7.6	1.3	1.5	34.9
Russian.....	2.2	1.9	1.2	.2	1.1	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	.6	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.9
Scotch.....	1.1	3.8	.5	.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	3.3	1.1	1.0	.8	8.4	1.5	1.7	.5	.2
Slovak.....	.0	.0	.0	.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	3.9	.2	.9	.0	1.0	1.7	3.8	.0	.2
Slovenian.....	.0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.8	2.3	3.8	(a)	.9	.7	.5	.0	.2	2.1	.2	.0
Swedish.....	1.5	6.2	11.8	2.8	7.4	2.0	4.2	3.7	3.0	1.8	3.5	1.3	4.3	2.8	2.4	6.5
Other races.....																
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	19.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	22.0	26.9	19.8	23.8	24.2	17.3	28.7	9.9	26.0	23.2	25.6	34.4
Total native-born.....	39.5	45.1	36.9	66.1	51.3	59.9	44.5	57.5	51.4	59.5	58.1	24.1	41.5	61.0	77.8	38.9
Total foreign-born.....	60.5	64.9	63.1	33.9	48.7	40.1	55.5	42.5	48.6	40.5	41.9	75.9	58.5	39.6	22.2	61.1

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Race distribution of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by industry; percentages—Continued.*

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Carpet manu- factur- ing.	Electric sup- plies manu- factur- ing.	Found- ry and ma- chine shop prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Hosiery and knit goods manu- factur- ing.	Paper and wood pulp manu- factur- ing.	Paper prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manu- factur- ing.	Sewing- ma- chine manu- factur- ing.	Type- writer manu- factur- ing.
<b>Native-born, of native father:</b>									
White.....	22.2	30.7	20.6	40.8	38.4	39.6	9.5	32.2	62.2
Negro.....	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.8	.4	1.2	.5
Canada.....	7.0	4.2	1.2	1.9	9.4	11.9	4.8	.6	1.9
England.....	2.6	4.8	1.8	3.6	2.2	3.1	.6	2.9	4.4
Germany.....	3.6	8.3	12.6	11.5	3.5	6.3	.6	18.4	8.2
Ireland.....	7.0	15.1	10.8	14.0	17.7	21.7	3.1	27.8	9.9
Russia.....	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	.1	.8	.1	1.0	.0
Scotland.....	.3	2.7	1.1	.7	1.8	2.5	.9	2.4	.3
Wales.....	.0	.1	.1	1.6	.0	.6	.0	.4	.8
Other countries.....	1.9	2.8	3.4	2.1	.8	1.0	.2	2.2	4.1
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.2	.0	.2	.0
Canadian, French.....	2.8	2.1	.4	.8	6.5	3.8	6.0	.0	.0
Canadian, Other.....	.7	6.1	.3	.6	.5	1.9	.2	.0	2.2
Croatian.....	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
English.....	2.1	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	.5	1.4	1.1
German.....	1.6	1.8	4.4	2.1	.6	.8	.3	3.1	2.2
Greek.....	.0	.8	1.2	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	.0
Irish.....	3.1	3.5	1.0	2.3	12.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.1
Italian, North.....	.8	.3	1.7	.6	.1	.0	2.0	.0	.3
Italian, South.....	1.5	.1	1.8	2.0	.0	.0	.9	.2	.3
Lithuanian.....	.7	.4	2.9	.8	.8	.0	.1	.4	.0
Magyar.....	.0	.5	.2	.3	.1	.0	.0	.4	.0
Polish.....	36.5	2.1	22.4	4.5	2.6	.0	48.9	.4	.0
Russian.....	.8	.5	3.3	.6	.2	.0	2.0	1.0	.0
Scotch.....	1.0	1.3	.2	.4	1.3	.2	13.6	1.2	.0
Slovak.....	.0	.0	.6	2.3	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0
Swedish.....	.0	.7	.5	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other races.....	1.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	.2	1.5	.7	.5	.5
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 10.—Race distribution of employees in 16 industries for whom certain information was secured, by industry; percentages—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Carpet manu- factur- ing.	Car build- ing and repair- ing.	Cutlery and tool manu- factur- ing.	Elec- tric railway trans- porta- tion.	Elec- tric sup- plies manu- factur- ing.	Fire- arm manu- factur- ing.	Found- ry and ma- chine shop prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Hosiery and knit goods manu- factur- ing.	Loco- motive build- ing and repair- ing.	Paper and wood pulp manu- factur- ing.	Paper prod- ucts manu- factur- ing.	Rope, twine, and hemp manu- factur- ing.	Sewing ma- chine manu- factur- ing.	Steam railway trans- porta- tion.	Type- writer manu- factur- ing.	Zinc smelt- ing and manu- factur- ing.
Native-born of native father:	20.9	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.5	33.0	24.0	38.2	27.0	40.6	32.8	11.9	16.0	37.2	53.8	4.6
White.....	.1	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	(e)	.2	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.0
Negro.....																
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary.....	9	.5	.2	.0	1.1	3	.4	.8	1	1	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Canada.....	4.8	1.7	1.7	.1	1.5	8.8	1.2	1.9	.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	4	.2	1.2	1.1
England.....	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.2
Germany.....	4.0	8.0	5.2	4.3	8.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	9.6	2.2	6.3	.6	14.1	7	7.1	26.1
Ireland.....	5.1	3.0	5.6	22.9	7.1	8.3	6.5	12.1	9.9	7.6	14.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	8.6	3.9
Russia.....	.0	.3	.5	.2	2.4	1.2	.4	1.1	.9	1	.3	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Scotland.....	.2	.4	.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	1.7	.9	.8	1.5	1.0	.7	1.4	1.0	.0
Wales.....	.2	.3	.1	2.7	1.3	.9	.6	1.4	1	(a)	.2	.0	.1	1.4	.7	.0
Other countries.....	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	.0	1.2	6.8	1.7	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	1.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.3	.9	.3	(a)	.1	.0	1.9	.1	(a)	.0
Canadian, French.....	4.6	.2	.8	.0	.9	12.8	1.3	.7	7	8.5	5.0	5.9	.2	(a)	.4	.0
Canadian, English.....	.0	.7	.2	.3	2.6	.4	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.1	.9	1.4	.1
Canadian, Other.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.3	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.1
Croatian.....	8.2	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.7	.9
English.....	4.7	8.5	12.0	26.8	8.3	1.3	6.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	3.5	.4	18.1	4.6	3.5	14.0
German.....	4.1	8.7	12.0	2.1	1.3	1.9	9.9	(e)	(a)	1.3	1.8	1.4	(a)	4.5	.0	.0
Greek.....	6.1	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	13.0	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1
Irish.....	1.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	.7	1.2	3.9	2.0	.0	2.2	1.7	3.6	.2	4.5	.5	.0
Italian, North.....	1.2	1.5	3.1	9.1	.8	1.4	6.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	.8	4.8	.3	10.1	2.9	.0
Italian, South.....	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	(e)	.0	.0	(a)	1.1
Lithuanian.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	23.8	12.3	4.4	1.1	3.0	7.1	13.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	2.7	42.9	8.0	2.0	1.2	34.9
Russian.....	1.1	1.9	1.2	.2	1.0	7.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	1.9	7.2	1.3	1.0	1.9
Scotch.....	.8	.8	.5	.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.9	1.4	.7	.5	.2

Slovak.....	0	3.8	0	.5	1.4	.1	1.0	2.9	.2	.8	0	.7	.5	3.8	.0	.2
Swedish.....	0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	9.9	.9	.6	.3	1.2	.2	1.1	.2	.0
Other races.....	1.4	6.2	11.8	2.8	6.6	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	4.4	4.4	2.8	2.2	6.5
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	21.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	25.6	26.9	21.3	32.8	24.2	19.4	35.7	10.3	27.7	23.2	26.3	34.4
Total native-born.....	42.0	43.1	36.9	66.1	55.1	59.9	45.5	71.0	51.4	61.2	64.7	22.2	44.1	61.0	80.3	38.9
Total foreign-born.....	58.0	54.9	63.1	33.9	44.9	40.1	54.5	29.0	48.6	38.8	31.3	77.8	55.9	39.0	13.7	61.1

<sup>a</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon reference to the preceding table it is seen that 60 per cent or more of the male portion of the operating forces in carpet, cutlery and tools, rope, twine and hemp, and zinc smelting manufacturing establishments, as well as 50 to 60 per cent in car building and repairing, foundry and machine-shop products, and sewing-machine manufacturing, were of foreign birth. Of the males of old immigration, the Germans, English, and Irish, and of the southern and eastern Europeans, the North and South Italians and Poles, were most extensively employed. Females were employed in 9 only of the 16 industries, the foreign-born showing their greatest proportions of employees in rope, twine and hemp, carpet, and foundry and machine-shop products manufacturing, in the order mentioned, and their smallest percentages in typewriter, sewing machine, and paper products manufacturing. Females of the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe were employed in considerable proportions in all the industries employing females, while among the females of recent immigration the Poles give evidence of the greatest diversity of employment. Upon referring to the totals for both sexes, about the same tendencies are observable which have already been noted in the case of the male employees.

**PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES OF FOREIGN-BORN  
EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.**

The character of recent and past immigration to the mines and manufacturing establishments of the United States is exhibited by the two tables following, which show, by sex and race, the period of residence in the United States of 290,923 employees of foreign birth.

TABLE 11.—Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

## MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Abyssinian.....	1				1					
Albanian.....	35	4	5	9	7	6	4			
Arabian.....	3			1		2				
Armenian.....	663	81	50	67	54	50	162	80	98	21
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,923	102	103	396	304	228	876	156	561	1,197
Bosnian.....	25	1	4	9	5	1	5			
Bulgarian.....	958	46	295	378	119	38	57	5	4	16
Canadian, French.....	9,351	270	110	258	346	253	1,148	1,339	1,550	4,077
Canadian, Other.....	1,728	28	23	36	44	30	192	211	301	863
Croatian.....	9,825	363	716	2,116	1,771	1,043	2,823	508	357	128
Cuban.....	3,011	248	136	268	194	381	987	244	230	323
Dalmatian.....	43	1	1	17	10		8	3	1	2
Danish.....	595	9	7	20	24	27	96	23	104	285
Dutch.....	1,469	24	43	86	59	55	191	65	298	648
Egyptian.....	7	1	1		3					1
English.....	13,143	388	389	726	584	464	1,418	898	1,677	6,599
Filipino.....	2			1	1					
Finnish.....	3,630	367	83	457	389	387	1,122	342	240	243
Flemish.....	137	17	21	29	14	11	25	3	9	8
French.....	1,861	76	84	158	124	114	442	91	263	509
German.....	18,983	225	334	810	671	525	2,001	802	3,137	10,478
Greek.....	5,510	500	875	1,779	954	409	777	136	54	26
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,785	88	205	435	471	429	1,135	332	352	338
Hebrew, Other.....	1,398	26	38	115	100	87	389	184	168	291
Herzegovinian.....	200	13	20	93	38	21	11	2	2	
Hindu.....	1			1						
Irish.....	11,301	111	136	296	260	256	947	816	1,267	7,212
Italian, North.....	13,307	617	681	1,713	1,772	1,183	4,416	1,348	960	657
Italian, South.....	16,191	1,104	940	2,437	2,343	1,625	4,959	1,502	860	421
Italian (not specified).....	141	2	11	24	13	15	42	13	11	10
Japanese.....	149	1	5	16	43	22	58	4		
Korean.....	9			2	6					
Lithuanian.....	9,267	426	398	1,441	1,090	923	2,881	1,064	719	325
Macedonian.....	580	45	216	219	69	19	11			1
Magyar.....	11,620	536	927	2,161	1,648	1,224	3,404	744	619	357
Mexican.....	209	13	23	21	15	10	43	32	26	26
Montenegrin.....	251	1	53	99	42	22	22		1	11
Negro.....	75	9	3	4	5	4	21	7	7	15
Norwegian.....	680	10	7	43	56	25	131	36	65	307
Persian.....	23	1	6	8	7		1			
Polish.....	40,606	1,679	1,673	6,464	5,133	3,741	11,644	3,240	3,589	3,443
Portuguese.....	3,583	157	180	479	412	294	1,158	377	347	179
Roumanian.....	1,895	134	340	742	317	134	200	11	11	6
Russian.....	6,543	422	706	1,583	884	467	1,498	427	332	224
Ruthenian.....	816	50	57	190	115	81	190	54	41	38
Scotch.....	3,163	72	70	150	129	98	297	128	348	1,871
Scotch-Irish.....	88	1		5	2	2	8	5	6	59
Servian.....	1,645	63	179	439	278	170	412	71	25	8
Slovak.....	24,704	618	1,138	3,122	2,587	2,420	7,836	2,722	2,109	2,152
Slovenian.....	4,776	196	256	792	620	527	1,610	351	276	148
Spanish.....	1,929	126	113	229	168	195	652	202	140	104
Swedish.....	5,350	75	59	171	220	152	879	379	991	2,424
Syrian.....	953	35	85	164	130	108	297	106	24	4
Turkish.....	331	40	56	128	51	23	20	9	4	
Welsh.....	1,763	11	22	26	24	20	70	414	222	954
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	16		2	2			9			3
Alsatian (race not specified).....	1									1
Australian (race not specified).....	17	1			2		2	5	1	6
Austrian (race not specified).....	1,990	76	101	291	250	206	659	130	159	118
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,223	52	45	157	124	86	228	72	208	251
South American (race not specified).....	5			3			1			1
Swiss (race not specified).....	337	3		5	11	4	29	5	40	240
Total.....	245,824	9,565	12,031	31,891	25,113	18,618	58,505	19,658	22,814	47,629



TABLE 11.—Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race—Continued.

## FEMALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Arabian.....	2	1		1						
Armenian.....	14		4	1	1	1	4	2		1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	621	19	23	71	69	53	136	44	98	108
Bulgarian.....	5	1					2			1
Canadian, French.....	8,318	336	172	394	414	374	1,306	1,433	1,522	2,367
Canadian, Other.....	768	20	19	29	39	27	135	109	144	246
Croatian.....	216	48	21	66	34	14	22	6	5	
Cuban.....	529	26	18	58	43	62	133	64	57	68
Danish.....	62	1	1	1	1		5	8	18	27
Dutch.....	256	17	15	37	21	16	26	28	58	38
English.....	3,769	123	169	273	208	150	618	399	701	1,128
Finnish.....	305	28	9	40	61	47	82	20	14	4
Flemish.....	36	6	7	14	4	3	2			
French.....	407	33	33	52	42	43	88	31	40	45
German.....	1,860	46	71	152	90	85	235	181	456	544
Greek.....	579	39	97	171	107	39	105	15	3	3
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,426	83	133	275	290	139	305	93	94	14
Hebrew, Other.....	408	13	13	56	62	53	135	37	24	15
Irish.....	4,027	52	77	111	149	128	537	392	564	2,017
Italian, North.....	1,896	90	146	312	296	161	481	256	119	35
Italian, South.....	3,848	203	238	758	598	355	1,030	451	170	45
Italian (not specified).....	2							1		
Lithuanian.....	1,181	95	135	355	195	111	198	57	28	7
Macedonian.....	1					1				
Magyar.....	632	125	104	174	88	41	74	11	9	6
Mexican.....	2					1				
Negro.....	4						2	1		1
Norwegian.....	50		5	7	3	4	11	5	6	9
Persian.....	1						1			
Polish.....	7,734	884	515	1,570	1,245	833	1,659	533	359	136
Portuguese.....	2,452	100	112	359	327	265	803	275	163	48
Roumanian.....	145	32	21	38	12	5	33	3	1	
Russian.....	904	74	95	197	165	114	163	62	26	8
Ruthenian.....	81	17	9	29	12	3	6	3	2	
Scotch.....	724	18	31	39	20	17	65	51	150	333
Scotch-Irish.....	5					1	1		1	2
Servian.....	21	1	2	6	3	5	2	1		
Slovak.....	449	56	50	102	57	57	79	34	11	3
Slovenian.....	190	33	16	59	19	19	29	10	5	
Spanish.....	134	11	16	29	16	11	34	8	6	3
Swedish.....	156	2	4	5	5	8	13	21	33	65
Syrian.....	446	28	37	80	54	57	136	48	6	
Turkish.....	5		1	3			1			
Welsh.....	87		3	4		4	9	16	16	31
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1									1
Alsatian (race not specified).....	1								1	
Australian (race not specified).....										
Austrian (race not specified).....	153	17	10	37	16	22	30	12	3	6
Belgian (race not specified).....	98	11	10	19	18	6	24	1	6	3
South American (race not specified).....	5		1		1		3			
Swiss (race not specified).....	82		1		1	1	7	6	14	52
Total.....	45,099	2,690	2,445	5,986	4,792	3,335	8,770	4,728	4,933	7,420

TABLE 11.—Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race—Continued.

## TOTAL.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Abyssinian.....	1				1					
Albanian.....	35	4	5	9	7	6	4			
Arabian.....	5	1		2						
Armenian.....	677	81	54	68	55	51	166	82	98	22
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,544	121	126	467	373	281	1,012	200	659	1,305
Bosnian.....	25	1	4	9	5	1	5			
Bulgarian.....	963	47	295	378	120	38	59	5	4	17
Canadian, French.....	17,669	606	282	652	700	627	2,454	2,772	3,072	6,444
Canadian, Other.....	2,496	48	42	65	83	57	327	320	445	1,109
Croatian.....	10,041	411	737	2,182	1,805	1,057	2,845	514	362	128
Cuban.....	3,540	274	154	326	237	443	1,120	308	287	391
Dalmatian.....	43	1	1	17	10		8	3	1	2
Danish.....	657	10	8	21	25	27	101	31	122	312
Dutch.....	1,725	41	58	123	80	71	217	93	356	686
Egyptian.....	7	1			3		1			1
English.....	16,912	511	558	999	792	614	2,036	1,297	2,378	7,727
Filipino.....	2			1	1					
Finnish.....	3,935	395	92	497	450	434	1,204	362	254	247
French.....	173	23	28	43	18	14	27	3	9	8
German.....	2,268	109	117	210	166	157	530	122	303	554
German.....	20,843	271	405	962	761	610	2,236	983	3,593	11,022
Greek.....	6,089	539	972	1,950	1,061	448	882	151	57	29
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,211	171	338	710	761	568	1,440	425	446	352
Hebrew, Other.....	1,806	39	51	171	162	140	524	221	192	306
Herzegovinian.....	200	13	20	93	38	21	11	2		
Hindu.....	1			1						
Irish.....	15,328	163	213	407	409	384	1,484	1,208	1,831	9,229
Italian, North.....	15,203	707	827	2,025	2,068	1,344	4,897	1,544	1,079	692
Italian, South.....	20,039	1,307	1,178	3,195	2,941	1,980	5,989	1,953	1,030	466
Italian (not specified).....	143	2	11	25	13	15	42	14	11	10
Japanese.....	149	1	5	16	43	22	58	4		
Korean.....	9			2	6	1				
Lithuanian.....	10,448	521	533	1,796	1,285	1,034	3,070	1,121	747	332
Macedonian.....	581	45	216	219	69	20	11			1
Magyar.....	12,252	661	1,031	2,335	1,736	1,265	3,478	755	628	363
Mexican.....	211	14	23	21	16	10	43	32	26	26
Montenegrin.....	251	1	53	99	42	22	22		1	11
Negro.....	79	9	3	4	5	4	23	8	7	16
Norwegian.....	730	10	12	50	50	29	142	41	71	316
Persian.....	24	1	6	8	7		2			
Polish.....	48,340	2,563	2,188	8,034	6,378	4,574	13,303	3,773	3,948	3,579
Portuguese.....	6,035	257	292	838	739	559	1,961	652	510	227
Roumanian.....	2,040	166	361	780	329	139	233	14	12	6
Russian.....	7,447	496	801	1,780	1,049	581	1,661	489	358	232
Ruthenian.....	897	67	66	219	127	84	196	57	43	38
Scotch.....	3,887	90	101	189	149	115	362	179	498	2,204
Scotch-Irish.....	93	1		5	2	3	9	5	7	61
Servian.....	1,666	64	182	445	281	175	414	72	25	8
Slovak.....	25,153	674	1,188	3,224	2,644	2,477	7,915	2,756	2,120	2,155
Slovenian.....	4,966	229	272	851	639	546	1,639	361	281	148
Spanish.....	2,063	137	129	259	184	206	686	210	146	107
Swedish.....	5,506	67	63	176	225	160	892	400	1,024	2,489
Syrian.....	1,399	63	122	244	184	165	433	154	30	4
Turkish.....	1,336	40	57	131	51	23	21	9	4	
Welsh.....	1,850	11	25	30	28	24	79	430	238	985
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	17		2	2			9			4
Alsatian (race not specified).....	2								1	1
Australian (race not specified).....	18	1		1	2		2	5	1	6
Austrian (race not specified).....	2,143	93	111	328	266	228	689	142	162	124
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,321	63	55	176	142	92	252	73	214	254
South American (race not specified).....	10		1	3	1		4			1
Swiss (race not specified).....	419	3	1	5	12	5	36	11	54	292
Total.....	290,923	12,255	14,476	37,877	29,905	21,953	67,275	24,386	27,747	55,049

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes in each sex group only races with 80 or more males or females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

## MALE

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	663	12.2	7.5	10.1	8.1	7.5	24.4	12.1	14.8	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,923	2.6	2.6	10.1	7.7	5.8	22.3	4.0	14.3	30.5
Bulgarian.....	958	4.8	30.8	39.5	12.4	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	1.7
Canadian, French.....	9,351	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.7	2.7	12.3	14.3	16.6	43.6
Canadian, Other.....	1,728	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	11.1	12.2	17.4	49.9
Croatian.....	9,825	3.7	7.3	21.5	18.0	10.6	28.7	5.2	3.6	1.3
Cuban.....	3,011	8.2	4.5	8.9	6.4	12.7	32.8	8.1	7.6	10.7
Danish.....	595	1.5	1.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	16.1	3.9	17.5	47.9
Dutch.....	1,469	1.6	2.9	5.9	4.0	3.7	13.0	4.4	20.3	44.1
English.....	13,143	3.0	3.0	5.5	4.4	3.5	10.8	6.8	12.8	50.2
Finnish.....	3,630	10.1	2.3	12.6	10.7	10.7	30.9	9.4	6.6	6.7
Flemish.....	137	12.4	15.3	21.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	2.2	6.6	5.8
French.....	1,861	4.1	4.5	8.5	6.7	6.1	23.8	4.9	14.1	27.4
German.....	18,983	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	10.5	4.2	16.5	55.2
Greek.....	5,510	9.1	15.9	32.3	17.3	7.4	14.1	2.5	1.0	.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,785	2.3	5.4	11.5	12.4	11.3	30.0	8.8	9.3	8.9
Hebrew, Other.....	1,398	1.9	2.7	8.2	7.2	6.2	27.8	13.2	12.0	20.8
Herzegovinian.....	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish.....	11,301	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	8.4	7.2	11.2	63.8
Italian, North.....	13,307	4.6	5.1	12.9	13.3	8.9	33.2	9.8	7.2	4.9
Italian, South.....	16,191	6.8	5.8	15.1	14.5	10.0	30.0	9.3	5.3	2.6
Italian (not specified).....	141	1.4	7.8	17.0	9.2	10.6	29.8	9.2	7.8	7.1
Japanese.....	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	9,269	4.6	4.3	15.5	11.8	10.0	31.1	11.5	7.8	3.5
Macedonian.....	580	7.8	37.2	37.8	11.9	3.3	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar.....	11,620	4.6	8.0	18.6	14.2	10.5	29.3	6.4	5.3	3.1
Mexican.....	209	6.2	11.0	10.0	7.2	4.8	20.6	15.3	12.4	12.4
Montenegrin.....	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian.....	680	1.5	1.0	6.3	8.2	3.7	19.3	5.3	9.6	45.1
Polish.....	40,606	4.1	4.1	15.9	12.6	9.2	28.7	8.0	8.8	8.5
Portuguese.....	3,583	4.4	5.0	13.4	11.5	8.2	32.3	10.5	9.7	5.0
Roumanian.....	1,895	7.1	17.9	39.2	16.7	7.1	10.6	.6	.6	.3
Russian.....	6,543	6.4	10.8	24.2	13.5	7.1	22.9	6.5	5.1	3.4
Ruthenian.....	816	6.1	7.0	23.3	14.1	9.9	23.3	6.6	5.0	4.7
Scotch.....	3,163	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.1	3.1	9.4	4.0	11.0	59.2
Scotch-Irish.....	88	1.1	.0	5.7	2.3	2.3	9.1	5.7	6.8	67.0
Servian.....	1,645	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.3	25.0	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak.....	24,704	2.5	4.6	12.6	10.5	9.8	31.7	11.0	8.5	8.7
Slovenian.....	4,776	4.1	5.4	16.6	13.0	11.0	33.7	7.3	5.8	3.1
Spanish.....	1,929	6.5	5.9	11.9	8.7	10.1	33.8	10.5	7.3	5.4
Swedish.....	5,350	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.8	16.4	7.1	18.5	45.3
Syrian.....	953	3.7	8.9	17.2	13.6	11.3	31.2	11.1	2.5	.4
Turkish.....	331	12.1	16.9	38.7	15.4	6.9	6.0	2.7	1.2	.0
Welsh.....	1,763	.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	4.0	23.5	12.6	54.1
Total.....	245,824	3.9	4.9	13.0	10.2	7.6	23.8	8.0	9.3	19.4

## FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian.....	621	3.1	3.7	11.4	11.1	8.5	21.9	7.2	15.8	17.4
Canadian, French.....	8,318	4.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	15.7	17.2	18.3	28.5
Canadian, Other.....	768	2.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	3.5	17.6	14.2	18.8	32.0
Croatian.....	216	22.2	9.7	30.6	15.7	6.5	10.2	2.8	2.3	.0
Cuban.....	529	4.9	3.4	11.0	8.1	11.7	25.1	12.1	10.8	12.9
Dutch.....	256	6.6	5.9	14.5	8.2	6.3	10.2	10.9	22.7	14.8
English.....	3,769	3.3	4.5	7.2	5.5	4.0	16.4	10.6	18.6	29.9
Finnish.....	305	9.2	3.0	13.1	20.0	15.4	26.9	6.6	4.6	1.3
French.....	407	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.3	10.6	21.6	7.6	9.8	11.1
German.....	1,860	2.5	3.8	8.2	4.8	4.6	12.6	9.7	24.5	29.2
Greek.....	579	6.7	16.8	29.5	18.5	6.7	18.1	2.6	.5	.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,426	5.8	9.3	19.3	20.3	9.7	21.4	6.5	6.6	1.0
Hebrew, Other.....	408	3.2	3.2	13.7	15.2	13.0	33.1	9.1	5.9	3.7
Irish.....	4,027	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.2	13.3	9.7	14.0	50.1
Italian, North.....	1,896	4.7	7.7	16.5	15.6	8.5	25.4	13.5	6.3	1.8
Italian, South.....	3,848	5.3	6.2	19.7	15.5	9.2	26.8	11.7	4.4	1.2
Lithuanian.....	1,181	8.0	11.4	30.1	16.5	9.4	16.8	4.8	2.4	.6
Magyar.....	632	19.8	16.5	27.5	13.9	6.5	11.7	1.7	1.4	.9
Polish.....	7,734	11.4	6.7	20.3	16.1	10.8	21.5	6.9	4.6	1.8

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race—Continued.*

FEMALE—Continued.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Portuguese.....	2,452	4.1	4.6	14.6	13.3	10.8	32.7	11.2	6.6	2.0
Roumanian.....	145	22.1	14.5	26.2	8.3	3.4	22.8	2.1	.7	.0
Russian.....	904	8.2	10.5	21.8	18.3	12.6	18.0	6.9	2.9	.9
Ruthenian.....	81	21.0	11.1	35.8	14.8	3.7	7.4	3.7	2.5	.0
Scotch.....	724	2.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	2.3	9.0	7.0	20.7	46.0
Slovak.....	449	12.5	11.1	22.7	12.7	17.6	17.6	7.6	2.4	.7
Slovenian.....	190	17.4	8.4	31.1	10.0	10.0	15.3	5.3	2.6	.0
Spanish.....	134	8.2	11.9	21.6	11.9	8.2	25.4	6.0	4.5	2.2
Swedish.....	156	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.1	8.3	13.5	21.2	41.7
Syrian.....	446	6.3	8.3	17.9	12.1	12.8	30.5	10.8	1.3	.0
Welsh.....	87	.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	10.3	18.4	18.4	35.6
Total.....	45,099	6.0	5.4	13.3	10.6	7.4	19.4	10.5	10.9	16.5

TOTAL.

Armenian.....	677	12.0	8.0	10.0	8.1	7.5	24.5	12.1	14.5	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,544	2.7	2.8	10.3	8.2	6.2	22.3	4.4	14.5	28.7
Bulgarian.....	963	4.9	30.6	39.3	12.5	3.9	6.1	.5	.4	1.8
Canadian, French.....	17,669	3.4	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.5	13.9	15.7	17.4	36.5
Canadian, Other.....	2,496	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	13.1	12.8	17.8	44.4
Croatian.....	10,041	4.1	7.3	21.7	18.0	10.5	28.3	5.1	3.6	1.3
Cuban.....	3,540	7.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	12.5	13.6	8.7	8.1	11.0
Danish.....	657	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	15.4	4.7	18.6	47.5
Dutch.....	1,725	2.4	3.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	12.6	5.4	20.6	39.8
English.....	16,912	3.0	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.6	12.0	7.7	14.1	45.7
Finnish.....	3,935	10.0	2.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	30.6	9.2	6.5	6.3
Flemish.....	173	13.3	16.2	24.9	10.4	8.1	15.6	1.7	5.2	4.6
French.....	2,268	4.8	5.2	9.3	7.3	6.9	23.4	5.4	13.4	24.4
German.....	20,843	1.3	1.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	10.7	4.7	17.2	52.9
Greek.....	6,089	8.9	16.0	32.0	17.4	7.4	14.5	2.5	.9	.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,211	3.3	6.5	13.6	14.6	10.9	27.6	8.2	8.6	6.8
Hebrew, Other.....	1,806	2.2	2.8	9.5	9.0	7.8	29.0	12.2	10.6	16.9
Herzegovinian.....	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish.....	15,328	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	9.7	7.9	11.9	60.2
Italian, North.....	15,203	4.7	5.4	13.3	13.6	8.8	32.2	10.3	7.1	4.6
Italian, South.....	20,039	6.5	5.9	15.9	14.7	9.9	29.9	9.7	5.1	2.3
Italian (not specified).....	143	1.4	7.7	17.5	9.1	10.5	29.4	9.8	7.7	7.0
Japanese.....	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	10,448	5.0	5.1	17.2	12.3	9.9	29.5	10.7	7.1	3.2
Macedonian.....	581	7.7	37.2	37.7	11.9	3.4	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar.....	12,252	5.4	8.4	19.1	14.2	10.3	28.4	6.2	5.1	3.0
Mexican.....	211	6.6	10.9	10.0	7.6	4.7	20.4	15.2	12.3	12.3
Montenegrin.....	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian.....	730	1.4	1.6	6.8	8.1	4.0	19.5	5.6	9.7	43.3
Polish.....	48,340	5.3	4.5	16.6	13.2	9.5	27.5	7.8	8.2	7.4
Portuguese.....	6,035	4.3	4.8	13.9	12.2	9.3	32.5	10.8	8.5	3.8
Roumanian.....	2,040	8.1	17.7	38.2	16.1	6.8	11.4	.7	.6	.3
Russian.....	7,447	6.7	10.8	23.9	14.1	7.8	22.3	6.6	4.8	3.1
Ruthenian.....	7,897	7.5	7.4	24.4	14.2	9.4	21.9	6.4	4.8	4.2
Scotch.....	3,887	2.3	2.6	4.9	3.8	3.0	9.3	4.6	12.8	56.7
Scotch-Irish.....	93	1.1	.0	5.4	2.2	3.2	9.7	5.4	7.5	65.6
Servian.....	1,666	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.5	24.8	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak.....	25,153	2.7	4.7	12.8	10.5	9.8	31.5	11.0	8.4	8.6
Slovenian.....	4,966	4.6	5.5	17.1	12.9	11.0	33.0	7.3	5.7	3.0
Spanish.....	2,063	6.6	6.3	12.5	8.9	10.0	33.3	10.2	7.1	5.2
Swedish.....	5,506	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.9	16.2	7.3	18.6	45.2
Syrian.....	1,399	4.5	8.7	17.4	13.2	11.8	31.0	11.0	2.1	.3
Turkish.....	336	11.9	17.0	39.0	15.2	6.8	6.3	2.6	1.2	.0
Welsh.....	1,850	.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	23.2	12.9	53.2
Total.....	290,923	4.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	7.5	23.1	8.4	9.5	18.9

An examination of the totals of the preceding tables reveals the fact that in recent years there has been a decline in immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe to the mines and manufacturing establishments of the country, and that the incoming labor supply has been principally composed of members of races from southern

and eastern Europe. Slightly more than three-fifths (63.1 per cent) of the total number of industrial workers for whom information was received had been in the United States less than ten years, and exactly two-fifths had been in this country less than five years. The heavy influx of wage-earners during the past decade was made up of the representatives of Bulgarian, Croatian, Cuban, Finnish, Flemish, Greek, Russian Hebrew, Herzegovinian, North and South Italian and Italian not specified, Japanese, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Magyar, Montenegrin, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Syrian, and Turkish races. More than one-third of the French Canadian and Dutch, more than two-fifths of the Danish, English, Norwegian, and Swedish, and more than one-half of the German, Irish, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh industrial workers have a residence in the United States of twenty years or longer. There is but little difference in the proportions of males and females in the specified periods of residence.

The following table shows, by sex and race, the per cent of foreign-born persons in the households studied who had been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 13.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	256	5.1	5.9	9.4	7.0	6.6	19.1	22.3	15.2	9.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	647	1.9	1.9	5.4	5.9	4.9	16.1	6.0	19.0	38.9
Brava.....	58	6.9	8.6	13.8	1.7	10.3	27.6	15.5	12.1	3.4
Bulgarian.....	753	17.1	30.9	33.2	11.4	4.1	3.1	.0	.1	.0
Canadian, French.....	804	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.2	4.0	20.1	17.2	17.0	29.4
Croatian.....	1,159	2.2	5.8	14.2	12.2	10.3	36.1	9.1	7.4	2.8
Cuban.....	63	.0	12.7	11.1	4.8	6.3	25.4	11.1	7.9	20.4
Dutch.....	162	.0	.0	1.9	2.5	.0	4.9	1.2	11.1	78.4
English.....	641	3.3	4.4	8.4	5.6	3.9	12.6	10.1	13.9	37.8
Finnish.....	163	1.8	.0	1.2	3.1	4.3	39.3	16.6	12.9	20.9
Flemish.....	115	5.2	2.6	13.9	3.5	10.4	12.2	3.5	15.7	33.0
French.....	229	5.7	8.3	4.8	10.9	8.7	27.5	3.1	14.4	16.6
German.....	1,271	2.3	3.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	17.8	5.5	14.8	41.9
Greek.....	1,025	10.0	22.3	27.7	12.4	6.2	17.9	2.6	.8	.0
Hebrew.....	1,265	2.6	4.3	6.3	12.3	11.1	31.9	14.5	8.9	8.0
Irish.....	795	.5	.6	1.8	2.3	2.6	8.7	8.7	12.8	62.0
Italian, North.....	1,108	3.8	5.1	10.8	7.4	9.0	30.2	12.1	11.8	9.7
Italian, South.....	3,504	4.2	10.0	15.1	12.6	8.6	30.5	9.7	6.1	3.1
Lithuanian.....	1,676	4.0	4.8	9.8	8.7	7.4	32.5	15.4	11.2	6.2
Macedonian.....	91	1.1	68.1	27.5	.0	1.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	1,918	5.2	9.0	17.6	13.4	11.4	26.9	8.0	5.2	3.4
Mexican.....	64	3.1	.0	.0	3.1	1.6	21.9	25.0	28.1	17.2
Polish.....	4,071	3.6	6.6	13.3	11.8	9.5	27.6	10.0	9.6	8.0
Portuguese.....	429	1.4	2.1	9.1	7.2	6.5	33.6	12.8	16.8	10.5
Roumanian.....	165	3.0	18.2	23.0	14.5	21.2	20.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	177	2.8	15.8	13.6	14.7	7.9	30.5	6.2	5.6	2.8
Ruthenian.....	1,083	4.4	5.4	12.7	9.8	8.6	26.9	12.6	9.9	9.9
Scotch.....	211	3.8	6.2	7.6	8.5	2.4	14.7	7.1	9.5	40.3
Servian.....	213	2.3	20.2	27.7	16.4	5.2	26.8	.9	.5	.0
Slovak.....	2,057	2.2	4.3	8.9	7.2	8.9	28.1	13.6	12.5	14.2
Slovenian.....	235	1.3	1.3	5.1	6.8	6.0	36.2	13.2	13.6	16.6
Spanish.....	83	9.6	8.4	18.1	7.2	15.7	20.5	13.3	4.8	2.4
Swedish.....	573	.0	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	15.0	7.0	19.7	51.8
Syrian.....	390	2.3	13.6	18.2	11.3	9.5	28.5	14.6	1.5	.5
Turkish.....	443	19.4	28.7	30.2	14.4	4.1	3.2	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	116	3.4	1.7	.9	.9	5.2	5.2	11.2	9.5	62.1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,149</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>

TABLE 13.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race—Continued.

## FEMALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	192	5.2	12.0	14.6	17.2	10.4	27.6	13.0	0.0	0.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	562	2.3	1.8	5.3	6.0	4.8	16.5	5.7	18.3	39.1
Brava.....	30	3.3	6.7	.0	3.3	16.7	33.3	30.0	6.7	.0
Bulgarian.....	11	36.4	27.3	36.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Canadian, French.....	822	2.2	3.4	5.5	3.4	4.6	19.2	16.8	16.5	28.3
Croatian.....	715	7.3	9.2	20.6	12.7	9.1	28.4	6.3	5.7	.7
Cuban.....	80	2.5	21.3	11.3	6.3	6.3	13.8	17.5	7.5	13.8
Dutch.....	135	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	5.2	1.5	18.5	72.6
English.....	551	2.0	6.5	7.3	6.0	3.8	14.0	10.9	13.6	35.9
Finnish.....	149	1.3	.0	4.7	6.7	4.7	40.3	13.4	17.4	11.4
Flemish.....	111	5.4	5.4	9.9	9.0	5.4	12.6	3.6	16.2	32.4
French.....	196	8.2	8.2	3.6	11.7	6.6	28.1	2.6	12.8	18.4
German.....	1,052	2.0	2.7	5.4	4.6	4.9	14.1	7.9	18.1	40.4
Greek.....	230	11.7	17.4	27.8	15.2	9.1	17.8	.9	.0	.0
Hebrew.....	1,226	5.4	5.8	9.5	15.4	9.5	27.9	11.7	9.3	5.6
Irish.....	806	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	7.7	18.1	14.5	62.2
Italian, North.....	812	3.7	7.0	14.7	9.2	8.7	29.4	11.1	11.2	4.3
Italian, South.....	2,142	3.4	9.9	17.6	12.0	9.7	28.4	11.1	5.3	2.5
Lithuanian.....	1,003	4.3	4.6	9.9	9.6	9.3	37.4	14.5	7.3	3.3
Magyar.....	1,273	5.8	11.3	15.8	13.0	9.9	26.9	10.1	4.9	2.3
Mexican.....	40	.0	.0	2.5	10.0	2.5	20.0	20.0	32.5	12.5
Polish.....	2,835	3.5	5.6	13.5	10.8	9.8	28.5	10.8	9.5	8.1
Portuguese.....	457	1.3	2.6	9.8	8.1	8.1	35.0	14.0	12.9	7.2
Roumanian.....	90	7.8	15.6	37.8	13.3	15.6	10.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	104	5.8	13.5	12.5	18.3	12.5	21.2	9.6	3.8	2.9
Ruthenian.....	859	3.7	4.3	12.7	9.3	8.6	29.2	17.9	8.5	5.7
Scotch.....	199	1.0	7.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	13.1	9.0	13.1	41.7
Servian.....	79	8.9	30.4	27.8	8.9	10.1	13.9	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	1,570	1.7	4.2	8.7	9.0	8.5	32.6	14.4	12.7	8.2
Slovenian.....	203	.5	3.0	6.9	8.9	7.9	36.0	17.2	10.3	9.4
Spanish.....	54	1.9	5.6	9.3	14.8	24.1	25.9	14.8	3.7	.0
Swedish.....	485	.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	15.1	10.3	19.4	48.0
Syrian.....	249	3.6	11.2	12.9	12.9	15.3	26.9	15.3	1.6	.4
Welsh.....	113	7.1	.9	1.8	.9	5.3	7.1	7.1	8.8	61.1
Total.....	19,550	3.5	6.1	11.3	9.4	8.0	25.3	11.2	10.3	14.9

## TOTAL.

Armenian.....	448	5.1	8.5	11.6	11.4	8.3	22.8	18.3	8.7	5.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,209	2.1	1.8	5.4	6.0	4.9	16.3	5.9	18.7	39.0
Brava.....	88	5.7	8.0	9.1	2.3	12.5	29.5	20.5	10.2	2.3
Bulgarian.....	764	17.4	30.9	33.2	11.3	4.1	3.0	.0	.1	.0
Canadian, French.....	1,626	2.3	2.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	19.7	17.0	16.8	28.8
Croatian.....	1,874	4.2	7.1	16.6	12.4	9.8	33.1	8.0	6.8	2.0
Cuban.....	143	1.4	17.5	11.2	5.6	6.3	18.9	14.7	7.7	16.8
Dutch.....	297	.0	.0	2.0	1.3	.0	5.1	1.3	14.5	75.8
English.....	1,192	2.7	5.4	7.9	5.8	3.9	13.3	10.5	13.8	36.9
Finnish.....	312	1.6	.0	2.9	4.8	4.5	39.7	15.1	15.1	16.3
Flemish.....	226	5.3	4.0	11.9	6.2	8.0	12.4	3.5	15.9	32.7
French.....	425	6.8	8.2	4.2	11.3	7.8	27.8	2.8	13.6	17.4
German.....	2,323	2.2	2.9	5.6	4.5	4.7	16.1	6.6	16.3	41.2
Greek.....	1,255	10.4	21.4	27.7	12.9	6.8	17.8	2.3	.6	.0
Hebrew.....	2,491	4.0	5.1	7.9	13.8	10.3	29.9	13.1	9.1	6.8
Irish.....	1,601	.7	.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	8.2	8.4	13.7	62.1
Italian, North.....	1,920	3.8	5.9	12.4	8.2	8.9	29.9	11.9	11.6	7.4
Italian, South.....	5,646	3.9	10.0	16.1	12.4	9.0	29.7	10.2	5.8	2.9
Lithuanian.....	2,679	4.1	4.7	9.9	9.0	8.1	34.3	15.0	9.7	5.1
Macedonian.....	91	1.1	68.2	27.5	.0	1.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	3,191	5.4	9.9	16.9	13.3	10.8	26.9	8.8	5.1	3.0
Mexican.....	104	1.9	.0	1.0	5.8	1.9	21.2	23.1	29.8	15.4
Polish.....	6,906	3.6	6.2	13.4	11.4	9.6	28.0	10.3	9.5	8.0
Portuguese.....	886	1.4	2.4	9.5	7.7	7.3	34.3	13.9	14.8	8.8
Roumanian.....	255	4.7	17.3	28.2	14.1	19.2	16.5	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	281	3.9	14.9	13.2	16.0	9.6	27.0	7.5	5.0	2.8
Ruthenian.....	1,942	4.1	4.9	12.7	9.6	8.6	27.9	14.9	9.3	8.0
Scotch.....	410	2.4	6.6	7.8	6.3	2.7	13.9	8.0	11.2	41.0
Servian.....	292	4.1	22.9	27.7	14.4	6.5	23.3	.7	.3	.0
Slovak.....	3,627	2.0	4.3	8.8	8.0	8.7	30.0	13.9	12.6	11.6
Slovenian.....	438	.9	2.1	5.9	7.8	6.8	36.1	15.1	12.1	13.2
Spanish.....	137	6.6	7.3	14.6	10.2	19.0	22.6	13.9	4.4	1.5
Swedish.....	1,058	.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	15.0	8.8	19.6	50.1
Syrian.....	639	2.8	12.7	16.1	11.9	11.7	27.9	14.9	1.6	.5
Turkish.....	443	19.4	28.7	30.2	14.4	4.1	3.2	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	229	5.2	1.3	1.3	.9	5.2	6.1	9.2	9.8	61.6
Total.....	47,699	3.9	7.1	12.0	9.5	7.9	25.1	10.4	9.2	14.2

Of 47,699 foreign-born persons in the households studied, the foregoing table shows that 25.1 per cent had been in the United States from five to nine years, 14.2 per cent twenty years or over, 12 per cent two years, 10.4 per cent from ten to fourteen years, and between 5 and 10 per cent each other specified number of years except less than one year—only 3.9 per cent reporting that period of residence. The proportions of the 28,149 males and the 19,550 females having been in the United States each specified number of years so nearly correspond with each other, and each so nearly corresponds with the total, that a comparison is unnecessary.

As regards the several races, it is seen that none of the total number of Macedonians, Roumanians, or Turks, less than 1 per cent of the Bulgarians, somewhat less than 5 per cent of the Greeks or Servians, less than 25 per cent of the Croatians, South Italians, Magyars, Russians, Spaniards, or Syrians, and less than 40 per cent of the Armenians, Bravas, Cubans, French, Hebrews, North Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Portuguese, Ruthenians, and Slovaks, had been in the United States as long as ten years; while over 75 per cent of the Dutch and over 50 per cent of the Irish, Swedes, and Welsh had had a period of residence of twenty years or over; between 50 and 60 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians, English, Germans, and Scotch had had a period of residence of fifteen years or over; and over fifty per cent of the French Canadians, Flemish, and Mexicans had had a period of residence of ten years or over. The Finns and French show such large proportions having had a period of residence of five years or over as to place them in the class of older immigrant races, although the proportions having had each subsequent period of residence are smaller than those of other races of older immigration. The males and females of each race are, generally speaking, similarly distributed as regards length of residence in the United States, hence there is only a slight variation from either in the total. The most marked difference is shown by the Bulgarians, all of the females, as against 81.2 per cent of the males, having been in the United States less than three years.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITION ABROAD OF MEMBERS OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The following table shows, by race of individual, the industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming to this country:

TABLE 14.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		With- out oc- cupa- tion.	Work- ing for wages.	Work- ing with- out wages.	Work- ing for profit.	With- out oc- cupa- tion.	Work- ing for wages.	Work- ing with- out wages.	Work- ing for profit.
Armenian.....	177	25	75	22	55	14.1	42.4	12.4	31.1
Bohemian and Moravian....	400	10	293	58	39	2.5	73.3	14.5	9.8
Brava.....	48	3	41	4	353	6.3	85.4	8.3	.0
Bulgarian.....	735	8	260	114	59	1.1	35.4	15.5	48.0
Canadian, French.....	412	33	217	103	59	8.0	52.7	25.0	14.3
Croatian.....	983	14	260	462	247	1.4	26.4	47.0	25.1
Cuban.....	41	1	37	2	1	2.4	90.2	4.9	2.4
Dutch.....	82	1	73	4	2	3.7	89.0	4.9	2.4
English.....	412	12	384	9	7	2.9	93.2	2.2	1.7
Finnish.....	121	3	68	36	14	2.5	56.2	29.8	11.6
Flemish.....	85	1	79	2	3	1.2	92.9	2.4	3.5
French.....	155	4	147	.....	4	2.6	94.8	.0	2.6
German.....	890	32	654	129	75	3.6	73.5	14.5	8.4
Greek.....	904	94	266	290	254	10.4	29.4	32.1	28.1
Hebrew.....	780	71	539	40	130	9.1	69.1	5.1	16.7
Irish.....	534	52	240	203	39	9.7	44.9	38.0	7.3
Italian, North.....	853	19	498	187	149	2.2	58.4	21.9	17.5
Italian, South.....	2,602	74	1,540	399	589	2.8	59.2	15.3	22.6
Japanese.....	74	10	13	27	24	13.5	17.6	36.5	32.4
Lithuanian.....	1,441	12	589	664	176	.8	40.9	46.1	12.2
Macedonian.....	91	3	39	.....	49	3.3	42.9	.0	53.8
Magyar.....	1,571	19	899	343	310	1.2	57.2	21.8	19.7
Mexican.....	45	.....	41	1	3	.0	91.1	2.2	6.7
Norwegian.....	23	2	15	5	1	8.7	65.2	21.7	4.3
Polish.....	3,346	62	1,599	1,322	363	1.9	47.8	39.5	10.8
Portuguese.....	272	16	146	78	32	5.9	53.7	28.7	11.8
Romanian.....	149	1	41	50	57	.7	27.5	33.6	38.3
Russian.....	156	3	56	78	19	1.9	35.9	50.0	12.2
Ruthenian.....	880	16	325	434	105	1.8	36.9	49.3	11.9
Scotch.....	107	1	105	1	.....	.9	98.1	.9	.0
Servian.....	195	1	55	108	31	.5	28.2	55.4	15.9
Slovak.....	1,627	20	856	561	190	1.2	52.6	34.5	11.7
Slovenian.....	197	.....	48	115	34	.0	24.4	58.4	17.3
Spanish.....	56	1	43	10	2	1.8	76.8	17.9	3.6
Swedish.....	452	19	302	110	21	4.2	66.8	24.3	4.6
Syrian.....	272	51	136	28	57	18.8	50.0	10.3	21.0
Turkish.....	439	2	23	398	16	.5	5.2	90.7	3.6
Welsh.....	72	4	65	2	1	5.6	90.3	2.8	1.4
Total.....	21,696	702	11,081	6,401	3,512	3.2	51.1	29.5	16.2

An examination of this table discloses the fact that of the 21,696 foreign-born males concerning whom information was obtained only 3.2 per cent were without occupation before coming to the United States. On the other hand, 51.1 per cent worked for wages, 29.5 per cent without wages, and 16.2 per cent worked for profit. Only the Syrians, Armenians, Japanese, and Greeks, with proportions ranging from 18.8 to 10.4 per cent, show proportions without occupation abroad in excess of 10 per cent.



The following table shows, by race of individual, the occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming:

TABLE 15.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.				Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	General laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Armenian.....	177	14.1	8.5	1.1	32.8	42.4	7.3	5.1	12.4	9.6	21.5	31.1
Bohemian and Moravian..	400	2.5	15.0	1.0	57.3	73.3	11.3	3.3	14.5	5.0	4.8	9.8
Brava.....	48	6.3	77.1	.0	8.3	85.4	4.2	4.2	8.3	.0	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	735	1.1	10.5	1.8	23.1	35.4	15.1	.4	15.5	43.9	4.1	48.0
Canadian, French.....	412	8.0	11.2	6.6	35.0	52.7	24.0	1.0	25.0	11.7	2.7	14.3
Croatian.....	953	1.4	12.3	1.1	13.0	26.4	46.9	.1	47.0	24.3	.8	25.1
Cuban.....	41	2.4	.0	.0	90.2	90.2	.0	4.9	4.9	.0	2.4	2.4
Dutch.....	82	3.7	51.2	7.3	30.5	89.0	4.9	.0	4.9	2.4	.0	2.4
English.....	412	2.9	4.4	2.4	86.4	93.2	1.7	.5	2.2	.0	1.7	1.7
Finnish.....	121	2.5	30.6	9.9	15.7	56.2	29.8	.0	29.8	10.7	.8	11.6
Flemish.....	85	1.2	22.4	5.9	64.7	92.9	2.4	.0	2.4	1.2	2.4	3.5
French.....	155	2.6	.6	1.3	92.9	94.8	.0	.0	.0	1.3	1.3	2.6
German.....	890	3.6	12.7	4.7	56.1	73.5	11.3	3.1	14.5	6.2	2.2	8.4
Greek.....	904	10.4	7.5	1.2	20.7	29.4	31.1	1.0	32.1	20.5	7.6	28.1
Hebrew.....	780	9.1	1.9	.6	66.5	69.1	2.4	2.7	5.1	.9	15.8	16.7
Irish.....	534	9.7	15.7	6.0	23.2	44.9	36.7	1.3	38.0	6.6	.7	7.3
Italian, North.....	833	2.2	19.0	7.2	32.2	58.4	21.3	.6	21.9	15.2	2.2	17.5
Italian, South.....	2,602	2.8	25.1	4.3	29.8	59.2	13.6	1.7	15.3	16.0	6.6	22.6
Japanese.....	74	13.5	.0	1.4	16.2	17.6	36.5	.0	36.5	27.0	5.4	32.4
Lithuanian.....	1,444	3.8	30.7	.9	9.2	40.9	46.0	.1	46.1	11.6	.6	12.2
Macedonian.....	91	3.3	22.0	.0	20.9	42.9	.0	.0	.0	41.8	12.1	53.8
Magyar.....	1,571	1.2	32.2	2.9	22.1	57.2	21.5	.3	21.8	18.0	1.7	19.7
Mexican.....	45	.0	28.9	8.9	53.3	81.1	2.2	.0	2.2	4.4	2.2	6.7
Norwegian.....	23	8.7	4.3	.0	60.9	65.2	2.2	.0	21.7	.0	4.3	4.3
Polish.....	3,346	1.9	24.1	3.0	20.7	47.8	38.7	.8	39.5	10.0	.9	10.8
Portuguese.....	272	5.9	23.5	4.4	25.7	53.7	27.6	1.1	28.7	10.7	1.1	11.8
Romanian.....	149	.7	18.8	1.3	7.4	27.5	33.6	.0	33.6	36.2	2.0	38.3
Russian.....	156	1.9	13.5	2.6	19.9	35.9	50.0	.0	50.0	12.2	.0	12.2
Ruthenian.....	880	1.8	30.2	.7	6.0	36.9	48.9	.5	49.3	11.6	.3	11.9
Scotch.....	107	.9	.0	.9	97.2	98.1	.0	.9	.9	.0	.0	.0
Servian.....	195	5.5	17.9	1.5	8.7	28.2	55.4	.0	55.4	12.8	3.1	15.9
Slovak.....	1,627	1.2	28.5	3.8	20.3	52.6	34.0	.5	34.5	10.8	.9	11.7
Slovenian.....	197	1.0	14.2	1.0	9.1	24.4	58.4	.0	58.4	15.2	2.0	17.3
Spanish.....	56	1.8	7.1	.0	69.6	76.8	14.3	3.6	17.9	3.6	.0	3.6
Swedish.....	452	4.2	22.3	2.9	41.6	66.8	23.5	.9	24.3	4.6	.0	4.6
Syrian.....	272	18.8	4.4	1.8	43.8	50.0	10.3	.0	10.3	14.7	6.3	21.0
Turkish.....	439	.5	4.8	.0	.5	5.2	90.7	.0	90.7	3.6	.0	3.6
Welsh.....	72	5.6	1.4	1.4	87.5	90.3	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	.0	1.4
Total.....	21,696	3.2	20.3	2.9	27.8	51.1	28.6	.9	29.5	13.1	3.0	16.2

The foregoing table shows that the proportion of foreign-born males who were working for wages and who were employed as farm laborers before coming to the United States is below the proportion employed in all other occupations for wages. As regards those working without wages less than 1 per cent were employed in all occupations other than as farm laborers, while of those working for profit 13.1 per cent of the 21,696 foreign-born males concerning whom information was obtained were farmers, as against 3 per cent who were engaged in all other occupations for profit.

TABLE 16.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		With-out occupation.	Work-ing for wages.	Work-ing without wages.	Work-ing for profit.	With-out occupation.	Work-ing for wages.	Work-ing without wages.	Work-ing for profit.
Armenian.....	134	115	17	2	.....	85.8	12.7	1.5	0.0
Bohemian and Moravian....	344	181	111	51	1	52.6	32.3	14.8	.3
Brava.....	23	10	12	1	.....	43.5	52.2	4.3	.0
Canadian, French.....	378	329	42	5	2	87.0	11.1	1.3	.5
Croatian.....	584	326	98	149	11	55.8	16.8	25.5	1.9
Cuban.....	45	40	5	.....	.....	88.9	11.1	.0	.0
Dutch.....	71	35	34	2	.....	49.3	47.9	2.8	.0
English.....	344	211	130	1	2	61.3	37.8	.3	.6
Finnish.....	117	88	26	3	.....	75.2	22.2	2.6	.0
Flemish.....	67	36	29	2	.....	53.7	43.3	3.0	.0
French.....	131	86	44	.....	1	65.6	33.6	.0	.8
German.....	692	423	207	56	6	61.1	29.9	8.1	.9
Greek.....	168	119	11	36	2	70.8	6.5	21.4	1.2
Hobrew.....	711	570	109	13	19	80.2	15.3	1.8	2.7
Irish.....	497	382	86	28	1	76.9	17.3	5.6	.2
Italian, North.....	579	312	183	71	13	53.9	31.6	12.3	2.2
Italian, South.....	1,416	1,115	196	90	15	78.7	13.8	6.4	1.1
Lithuanian.....	790	362	179	243	6	45.8	22.7	30.8	.8
Magyar.....	900	564	189	137	10	62.7	21.0	15.2	1.1
Mexican.....	26	21	4	1	.....	80.8	15.4	3.8	.0
Norwegian.....	24	11	10	3	.....	45.8	41.7	12.5	.0
Polish.....	2,072	1,050	442	561	19	50.7	21.3	27.1	.9
Portuguese.....	259	218	33	5	3	84.2	12.7	1.9	1.2
Roumanian.....	68	30	6	31	1	44.1	8.8	45.6	1.5
Russian.....	78	36	8	34	.....	46.2	10.3	43.6	.0
Ruthenian.....	629	122	179	320	8	19.4	28.5	50.9	1.3
Scotch.....	93	68	25	.....	.....	73.1	26.9	.0	.0
Servian.....	65	46	8	10	1	70.8	12.3	15.4	1.5
Slovak.....	1,159	518	358	278	5	44.7	30.9	24.0	.4
Slovenian.....	161	66	21	74	.....	41.0	13.0	46.0	.0
Spanish.....	20	17	2	1	.....	85.0	10.0	5.0	.0
Swedish.....	394	206	149	38	1	52.3	37.8	9.6	.3
Syrian.....	166	150	13	.....	3	90.4	7.8	.0	1.8
Welsh.....	61	55	6	.....	.....	90.2	9.8	.0	.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

This table shows that very nearly 60 per cent of the 13,315 foreign-born females concerning whom information was obtained were without occupation and only 1 per cent worked for profit, while 22.5 and 16.9 per cent were employed for wages and without wages, respectively, before coming to the United States.

The following table shows, by race of individual, the occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming to this country:

TABLE 17.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.				Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm laborers.	Indo-mestic service.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farm laborers.	In other occupations.	Total.	Farmers.	In other occupations.	Total.
Armenian.....	134	85.8	0.0	1.5	11.2	12.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	344	52.6	4.9	21.5	5.8	32.3	14.8	0.0	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
Brava.....	23	43.5	21.7	30.4	0.0	52.2	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canadian, French.....	378	87.0	0.3	3.7	7.1	11.1	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
Croatian.....	584	55.8	8.2	6.2	2.4	16.8	25.3	2.2	25.5	1.4	0.5	1.9
Cuban.....	45	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dutch.....	71	49.3	22.5	19.7	5.6	47.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
English.....	344	61.3	0.0	5.5	32.3	37.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Finnish.....	117	75.2	4.3	16.2	1.7	22.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flemish.....	67	53.7	20.9	6.0	16.4	43.3	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French.....	131	65.6	0.0	3.1	30.5	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
German.....	692	61.1	3.3	14.9	11.7	29.9	6.8	1.3	8.1	0.6	0.3	0.9
Greek.....	168	70.8	0.6	0.6	5.4	6.5	21.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	1.2	1.2
Hebrew.....	711	80.2	0.0	2.0	13.4	15.3	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	2.5	2.7
Irish.....	497	76.9	1.8	9.7	5.8	17.3	5.0	0.6	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Italian, North.....	579	53.9	6.2	4.8	20.6	31.6	11.1	1.2	12.3	1.9	0.3	2.2
Italian, South.....	1,416	78.7	5.1	2.3	6.4	13.8	5.9	0.5	6.4	0.2	0.8	1.1
Lithuanian.....	790	45.8	12.8	7.2	2.7	22.7	30.6	0.1	30.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
Magyar.....	900	62.7	9.2	9.4	2.3	21.0	14.4	0.8	15.2	1.0	0.1	1.1
Mexican.....	26	80.8	3.8	7.7	3.8	15.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norwegian.....	24	45.8	8.3	20.8	12.5	41.7	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Polish.....	2,072	50.7	9.4	9.8	2.1	21.3	26.7	0.3	27.1	0.7	0.2	0.9
Portuguese.....	259	84.2	0.8	6.9	5.0	12.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.2
Roumanian.....	68	44.1	2.9	5.9	0.0	8.8	45.6	0.0	45.6	1.5	0.0	1.5
Russian.....	78	46.2	3.8	5.1	1.3	10.3	43.6	0.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ruthenian.....	629	19.4	21.0	5.9	1.6	28.5	50.9	0.0	50.9	1.3	0.0	1.3
Scotch.....	93	73.1	0.0	5.4	21.5	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Servian.....	65	70.8	4.6	7.7	0.0	12.3	15.4	0.0	15.4	1.5	0.0	1.5
Slovak.....	1,159	44.7	7.4	12.5	4.0	30.9	23.9	0.1	24.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Slovenian.....	161	41.0	0.0	3.7	1.9	13.0	44.7	1.2	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spanish.....	20	85.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swedish.....	394	52.3	5.3	26.1	6.3	37.8	9.1	0.5	9.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Syrian.....	166	90.4	0.0	0.6	7.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.8
Welsh.....	61	90.2	0.0	6.6	3.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	13,315	59.7	7.3	8.4	6.8	22.5	16.4	0.5	16.9	0.6	0.4	1.0

The foregoing table shows that the proportion of females who were working abroad for wages is almost equally distributed among farm labor, domestic service, and all other occupations, and that the proportion who worked for profit is almost equally distributed as between farming and all other occupations. On the other hand, those working without wages show less than 1 per cent employed in all occupations other than as farm laborers, the proportion in the last-mentioned occupation amounting to 16.4 per cent.

## PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION ABROAD OF IMMIGRANT WAGE-EARNERS.

The following table shows, by race, the per cent of 181,330 foreign-born male employees who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States:

TABLE 18.—*Per cent of foreign-born male employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—				
		Manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Armenian.....	470	17.4	34.3	4.9	8.9	34.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,807	28.7	31.1	10.0	2.0	28.2
Bulgarian.....	823	3.9	70.5	10.0	3.2	12.5
Canadian, French.....	4,617	13.6	61.6	6.2	3.0	15.7
Canadian, Other.....	938	27.3	31.8	6.4	4.3	30.3
Croatian.....	7,508	2.7	80.5	7.6	.6	8.5
Cuban.....	2,349	87.2	7.0	.3	2.7	2.9
Danish.....	448	23.4	30.4	7.8	8.3	30.1
Dutch.....	894	14.2	42.6	8.9	4.8	29.4
English.....	8,436	49.8	3.0	5.9	3.7	37.6
Finnish.....	3,262	4.8	71.0	9.1	.9	14.2
Flemish.....	124	71.0	8.7	9.7	.8	8.9
French.....	1,127	49.4	8.6	5.9	1.8	34.3
German.....	12,389	29.1	28.8	9.5	2.9	29.7
Greek.....	4,138	5.1	64.0	11.8	11.8	13.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	2,777	61.7	3.7	1.2	20.0	13.3
Hebrew, Other.....	964	55.3	9.1	2.1	24.4	9.1
Herzegovinian.....	190	1.1	53.2	44.2	.5	1.1
Irish.....	7,366	14.2	52.2	14.0	2.6	17.0
Italian, North.....	10,362	9.5	50.5	14.0	1.5	24.4
Italian, South.....	12,460	13.3	46.8	15.5	2.8	21.6
Japanese.....	121	8.3	61.2	9.9	12.4	8.3
Lithuanian.....	8,433	5.5	78.2	9.1	.5	8.7
Macedonian.....	317	3.8	62.5	15.1	7.6	11.0
Magyar.....	8,682	7.0	65.7	12.4	1.2	13.7
Mexican.....	167	8.4	21.6	11.4	2.4	56.3
Montenegrin.....	226	1.3	81.9	5.8	2.2	8.8
Norwegian.....	533	19.3	18.4	4.5	2.6	55.2
Polish.....	32,880	7.6	68.1	11.3	.6	12.6
Portuguese.....	2,472	2.8	70.2	7.8	3.4	15.8
Roumanian.....	1,695	5.1	74.3	10.5	2.9	7.2
Russian.....	5,663	8.3	68.3	12.0	1.7	9.7
Ruthenian.....	591	4.7	79.0	6.3	.7	9.3
Scotch.....	1,867	36.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	50.8
Servian.....	1,213	3.7	75.7	11.6	1.9	7.1
Slovak.....	17,707	4.5	72.6	11.6	.5	10.9
Slovenian.....	3,857	5.7	65.2	7.1	1.1	20.9
Spanish.....	1,202	49.1	27.9	3.2	12.0	7.9
Swedish.....	4,251	19.7	41.7	7.3	2.1	29.2
Syrian.....	654	12.7	52.1	5.0	8.3	21.9
Turkish.....	282	3.9	64.5	7.4	12.8	11.3
Welsh.....	1,012	58.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	33.7
Total.....	181,330	15.3	53.9	10.3	2.5	18.1

Upon reference to the totals in the foregoing table it is at once seen that only 15.3 per cent of the male industrial workers had any training or experience in manufacturing before coming to this country. This showing is even more unfavorable as regards the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe, when it is noted that 49.8 per cent of the English, 29.1 per cent of the German, 49.4 per cent of the French, 36.4 per cent of the Scotch, and 58.2 per cent of the Welsh were engaged in manufacturing abroad. The large proportion of Cubans and Spaniards who were in manufacturing before coming to this country arises from the fact that they were trained cigar makers. Only 2.7 per cent of the Croatians, 9.5 per cent of the North Italians, 13.3 per cent of the South Italians, 5.5 per cent of the

Lithuanians, 7 per cent of the Magyars, 7.6 per cent of the Poles, 8.3 per cent of the Russians, 4.5 per cent of the Slovaks, and 5.7 per cent of the Slovenians had any experience in manufacturing establishments before their arrival in the United States. The greater number of wage-earners of foreign birth now employed in the mines and manufacturing establishments of this country were farmers or farm laborers abroad. This condition of affairs is more marked in the case of the southern and eastern Europeans, 80.5 per cent of the Croatians, 54 per cent of the Greeks, 50.5 per cent of the North Italians, 46.8 per cent of the South Italians, 76.2 per cent of the Lithuanians, 65.7 per cent of the Magyars, 68.1 per cent of the Poles, 70.2 per cent of the Portuguese, 68.3 per cent of the Russians, 72.6 per cent of the Slovaks, and 65.2 per cent of the Slovenians having been engaged in agricultural pursuits in their native countries. The only exception to the general tendency exhibited by the southern and eastern European immigrants is found in the case of the Hebrews, both Russian and other, 61.7 per cent of the former and 55.3 per cent of the latter having been employed in manufacturing before coming to this country. Only a very small proportion, amounting to 2.5 per cent, of the total foreign-born wage-earners were in trade or business while abroad. The large proportion of the races from Great Britain and northern Europe shown as being in other occupations than those specified before coming to the United States is principally due to the fact that the members of these races who were miners in their native countries are included in this classification.

The table which immediately follows shows, by race, the per cent of 12,968 female industrial workers who were in each specified occupation before coming to the United States:

TABLE 19.—*Per cent of foreign-born female employees in each specified occupation before coming to the United States, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who were engaged in—						
		Manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	Domestic service.	Sewing, embroidering, and lace making.	Teaching.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	107	7.5	36.4	16.8	29.9	0.0	5.6	3.7
Canadian, French.....	995	28.5	42.2	8.9	9.7	5.7	3.0	1.8
Canadian, Other.....	81	43.2	16.0	8.6	21.0	3.7	4.9	2.5
Croatian.....	85	4.7	69.4	8.2	14.1	.0	2.4	1.2
Cuban.....	168	87.5	.0	8.3	3.6	.0	.6	.0
English.....	1,804	92.6	.1	1.8	3.3	.1	1.1	1.1
Finnish.....	97	27.8	46.4	8.2	14.4	.0	3.1	.0
French.....	238	92.0	.4	2.1	3.8	.4	.8	.4
German.....	437	58.8	16.7	6.9	12.1	.7	2.7	2.1
Greek.....	107	15.0	61.7	8.4	12.1	.0	2.8	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	360	11.1	.6	.8	74.4	.6	11.7	.8
Hebrew, Other.....	85	5.9	1.2	1.2	88.2	1.2	2.4	.0
Irish.....	603	66.2	12.3	11.3	6.5	.7	1.8	1.3
Italian, North.....	542	32.5	20.8	3.7	37.1	.4	3.1	2.4
Italian, South.....	738	23.6	14.6	7.6	48.4	.4	3.3	2.2
Lithuanian.....	554	4.7	78.5	6.0	9.9	.0	.4	.5
Magyar.....	150	7.3	66.0	12.0	12.0	.0	1.3	1.3
Polish.....	4,057	4.3	86.9	3.6	3.8	.0	.3	1.1
Portuguese.....	408	14.2	20.1	36.5	21.8	1.0	.7	5.6
Russian.....	369	7.3	75.3	2.4	12.5	.0	1.9	.5
Scotch.....	282	89.0	.4	1.4	7.1	.4	1.1	.7
Slovak.....	105	4.8	64.8	11.4	19.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovenian.....	81	2.5	65.4	18.5	12.3	.0	1.2	.0
Total.....	12,968	32.5	44.2	6.2	13.4	.7	1.8	1.4

Of the total number of women for whom information was secured, the largest proportion, or 44.2 per cent, were farmers or farm laborers abroad, the employment of women in this occupation being especially marked in the case of the southern and eastern European races. On the other hand, 32.5 per cent, or almost one-third, of the total number were employed in manufacturing in their native countries, this industry being characteristic of the representatives of Great Britain and northern Europe, Canada, and Cuba. Only a small per cent of the total number were engaged in domestic service, while 13.4 per cent were employed in sewing, embroidering, and lace making. As compared with other races, the Portuguese, Slovenians, and Bohemians and Moravians were more extensively employed in domestic service.

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION IN THIS COUNTRY AT THE PRESENT TIME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.**

The table which immediately follows sets forth the general distribution, according to principal occupations, of the wage-earners of both sexes in the households studied. It shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of persons in the households studied who were 16 years of age or over and who were engaged in each specified industry.

**TABLE 20.—Per cent of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.**

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other. This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—										
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In mining.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	In fishing.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	1,687	0.2	0.9	73.8	14.9	0.2	0.4	3.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.7
Negro.....	182	.5	1.6	48.9	46.7	.5	.0	.5	.0	.0	.5	.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	168	.6	1.2	76.2	1.8	1.2	.0	6.5	4.2	.0	3.0	5.4
Canadian, French.....	167	1.2	2.4	77.2	4.2	1.2	.0	6.6	1.2	.0	1.8	4.2
Dutch.....	79	.0	1.3	82.3	.0	.0	.0	8.9	2.5	.0	2.5	2.5
English.....	147	.7	1.4	64.6	23.1	.0	.7	3.4	.7	.0	2.0	3.4
German.....	584	.0	1.2	81.8	4.1	.0	.5	5.1	2.9	.0	1.0	3.3
Hebrew.....	62	1.6	.0	51.6	.0	.0	6.5	19.4	6.5	.0	.0	14.5
Irish.....	764	.1	1.3	70.5	10.7	.9	.4	4.1	4.5	.1	2.6	4.7
Italian, North.....	39	.0	5.1	25.6	35.9	.0	.0	7.7	2.6	.0	.0	23.1
Italian, South.....	35	.0	5.7	54.3	20.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	8.6	8.6
Lithuanian.....	34	.0	.0	29.4	47.1	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0	5.9	14.7
Magyar.....	25	.0	.0	28.0	52.0	.0	.0	12.0	.0	.0	.0	8.0
Polish.....	300	.3	1.0	50.0	20.3	.7	.0	4.0	2.3	.0	4.0	8.3
Ruthenian.....	43	.0	2.3	32.6	44.2	.0	.0	9.3	.0	.0	2.3	9.3
Scotch.....	40	.0	.0	40.0	37.5	.0	.0	5.0	5.0	.0	.0	12.5
Slovak.....	138	.0	.0	34.8	50.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0	2.9	9.4
Swedish.....	192	.0	.0	57.3	12.0	.5	.0	16.1	5.7	.0	2.6	5.7
Welsh.....	51	.0	.0	31.4	45.1	.0	3.9	5.9	2.0	.0	5.9	5.9

TABLE 20.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—										
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In mining.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	In fishing.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born:												
Armenian.....	227	0.0	2.2	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	3.5	4.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	591	.2	.3	91.7	3.9	.0	.0	1.7	.5	.3	1.4	.0
Brava.....	55	.0	.0	94.5	.0	.0	.0	1.8	3.6	.0	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	746	.1	1.6	76.1	10.9	2.4	.0	.9	3.1	.0	4.7	.1
Canadian, French.....	712	.8	2.1	82.9	3.4	1.8	.4	2.5	2.4	.0	3.4	.3
Croatian.....	1,062	.1	.9	60.7	34.4	.8	.1	.6	.6	.0	1.4	.4
Cuban.....	49	.0	2.0	98.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Dutch.....	161	.6	.0	96.9	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.6	.0	.6	.0
English.....	590	.0	1.0	72.2	23.9	.2	.0	1.0	.2	.0	1.5	.0
Finnish.....	149	.0	.0	.0	95.3	.7	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.7	1.3
Flemish.....	105	.0	.0	99.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
French.....	192	.0	.5	62.0	33.3	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	1.6	1.0
German.....	1,183	.0	.4	87.7	7.4	.7	.0	.7	.7	.0	2.4	.0
Greek.....	995	.0	2.3	90.8	.0	.1	.0	2.0	.0	.0	4.8	.0
Hebrew.....	993	.0	.7	90.0	.0	.3	.4	5.7	.5	.0	1.7	.6
Irish.....	784	.1	.8	79.7	10.2	2.2	.1	.6	1.5	.0	4.7	.0
Italian, North.....	970	.1	.2	32.4	63.3	.4	.4	.9	.5	.0	1.3	.4
Italian, South.....	3,046	(a)	.5	59.3	29.6	5.4	.1	1.3	1.3	.0	2.1	.3
Japanese.....	76	.0	6.6	90.8	.0	.0	.0	1.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	1,597	.1	.4	62.3	34.2	.1	.0	.4	1.1	.0	1.1	.3
Macedonian.....	91	.0	1.1	86.8	12.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	1,722	.2	.5	57.1	35.4	.6	.1	.5	2.9	.0	2.7	.1
Mexican.....	62	.0	.0	.0	96.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0
Norwegian.....	28	.0	.0	.0	89.3	.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	3,753	.1	.3	70.8	25.0	.6	(a)	.6	.6	.0	1.7	.2
Portuguese.....	373	.3	.5	93.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.8	.3	2.1	.0
Roumanian.....	158	.0	.0	66.5	25.3	1.3	.0	.0	4.4	.0	2.5	.0
Russian.....	169	.6	.0	40.2	56.2	1.8	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0	.6
Ruthenian.....	1,048	.0	.3	64.0	29.1	1.1	.0	1.5	.6	.0	3.3	.0
Scotch.....	184	.0	.5	59.8	31.5	.0	1.6	.5	2.7	.0	2.2	1.1
Servian.....	206	.0	1.0	82.5	3.9	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.7	.0
Slovak.....	1,888	.1	.2	45.2	51.6	.3	.1	.2	.8	.0	1.3	.2
Slovenian.....	218	.0	.0	56.4	34.4	6.4	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.5	.5
Spanish.....	63	.0	1.6	90.5	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0
Swedish.....	554	.0	.7	80.3	15.2	.7	.4	.9	.2	.0	1.3	.4
Syrian.....	349	.0	.9	94.6	.0	.6	.0	2.6	.3	.0	.9	.3
Turkish.....	443	.2	8.1	72.7	.2	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	17.8	.0
Welsh.....	110	.0	.9	25.5	67.3	.9	.0	1.8	.0	.0	3.6	.0
Grand total.....	30,606	.1	.8	67.9	23.5	1.1	.2	1.7	1.2	(a)	2.4	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3,010	.2	1.3	65.7	14.2	.5	.4	6.0	3.1	(a)	2.4	6.0
Total native-born.....	4,879	.2	1.2	67.9	15.7	.4	.4	4.9	2.5	(a)	2.1	4.7
Total foreign-born.....	25,727	.1	.8	67.9	25.0	1.3	.1	1.1	1.0	(a)	2.5	.2

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 21.—Per cent of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other. This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—										
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In mining.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	In fishing.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	1,774	0.1	1.5	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.3	0.0	71.8	3.9
Negro.....	160	.6	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0	91.9	3.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	184	.0	6.0	42.4	.0	.0	.5	5.4	.0	.0	42.4	3.3
Canadian, French.....	215	.0	.9	50.2	.0	.0	1.9	3.7	.0	.0	40.5	2.8
Canadian, Other.....	22	.0	.0	13.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	86.4	.0
Dutch.....	104	.0	4.8	29.8	.0	.0	2.9	4.8	.0	.0	53.8	3.8
English.....	171	.0	2.9	32.7	.0	.0	1.2	4.1	1.2	.0	53.8	4.1
Finnish.....	23	.0	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.3	.0	.0	78.3	13.0
French.....	32	.0	3.1	18.8	.0	.0	.0	12.5	3.1	.0	59.4	3.1
German.....	569	.0	3.9	28.5	.0	.0	.7	3.9	.2	.0	59.2	3.7
Hebrew.....	58	.0	1.7	60.3	.0	.0	.0	8.6	.0	.0	10.3	19.0
Irish.....	801	.0	2.1	35.6	.0	.0	2.0	5.1	1.2	.0	50.6	3.4
Italian, North.....	45	.0	6.7	8.9	.0	.0	.0	4.4	2.2	.0	62.2	15.6
Italian, South.....	65	.0	.0	43.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	53.8	3.1
Lithuanian.....	46	.0	4.3	26.1	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	58.7	8.7
Magyar.....	27	3.7	3.7	29.6	.0	.0	.0	11.1	.0	.0	44.4	7.4
Norwegian.....	21	.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	81.0	9.5
Polish.....	265	.0	3.4	25.7	.0	.0	.0	3.4	.0	.0	63.0	4.5
Portuguese.....	20	.0	.0	70.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	48	.0	2.1	33.3	.0	.0	.0	4.2	.0	.0	50.0	10.4
Scotch.....	55	.0	5.5	29.1	.0	.0	1.8	5.5	.0	.0	52.7	5.5
Slovak.....	108	.0	5.6	26.9	.0	.0	.0	1.9	.0	.0	62.0	3.7
Swedish.....	190	1.1	6.3	28.4	.0	.0	1.6	11.6	1.1	.0	41.6	8.4
Welsh.....	49	.0	.0	18.4	.0	.0	.0	6.1	.0	.0	63.3	12.2
Foreign-born:												
Armenian.....	152	.0	.0	29.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	67.1	3.3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	514	.2	2.1	10.9	.0	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	86.0	.2
Brava.....	29	.0	.0	6.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	93.1	.0
Canadian, French.....	693	.0	1.3	32.6	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	65.5	.3
Canadian, Other.....	53	.0	3.8	17.0	.0	.0	1.9	5.7	.0	.0	71.7	.0
Croatian.....	628	.0	7.8	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	88.9	.5
Cuban.....	65	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	80.0	.0
Danish.....	25	.0	4.0	56.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.0	.0
Dutch.....	134	.0	.7	4.5	.0	.0	.0	3.0	.0	.0	91.8	.0
English.....	496	.0	.8	19.8	.0	.0	.2	.4	.0	.0	78.4	.4
Finnish.....	140	.0	6.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90.7	2.9
Flemish.....	92	.0	1.1	7.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	89.1	.0
French.....	167	.6	.0	32.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	65.9	.6
German.....	973	.0	1.6	12.2	.0	.1	.1	.4	.0	.0	85.4	.1
Greek.....	213	.0	.0	66.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.8	.0
Hebrew.....	944	.0	.6	18.2	.0	.0	.1	1.6	.0	.0	78.7	.7
Irish.....	789	.0	1.5	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.8	.1	.0	83.3	.0
Italian, North.....	691	.0	.3	10.9	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	87.3	.7
Italian, South.....	1,717	.1	1.3	17.4	.0	.0	.1	.4	.0	.0	80.4	.3
Lithuanian.....	910	.1	5.5	13.7	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	80.0	.3
Magyar.....	1,080	.1	1.5	12.7	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	85.4	.1
Mexican.....	36	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Norwegian.....	27	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Polish.....	2,525	.0	3.2	15.5	.1	.0	.0	.1	(a)	.0	81.0	.1
Portuguese.....	377	.0	.8	43.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	55.7	.0
Roumanian.....	77	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.1	.0
Russian.....	88	.0	.0	15.9	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	81.8	.0
Ruthenian.....	830	.1	1.2	32.2	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	66.0	.1
Scotch.....	172	.0	1.2	18.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5	.0	.0	76.7	.6
Servian.....	66	.0	7.6	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	90.9	.0
Slovak.....	1,393	.0	1.1	7.5	.1	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	90.7	.1
Slovenian.....	188	.0	6.4	7.4	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	85.1	.0
Spanish.....	27	.0	.0	22.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.8	.0
Swedish.....	478	.0	2.3	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	92.7	.0

a Less than 0.05 per cent.



TABLE 21.—*Per cent of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—										
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In mining.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	In fishing.	At home.	At school.
Foreign-born—Cont'd.												
Syrian.....	213	0.0	0.5	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	50.2	7.5
Welsh.....	102	.0	2.0	2.9	.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	86.3	7.8
Grand total.....	22,242	(a)	2.2	18.9	(a)	(a)	.3	1.4	.1	.0	75.7	1.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	3,188	.1	3.3	32.9	.0	.0	1.1	4.9	.5	.0	52.4	4.9
Total native-born.....	5,125	.1	2.7	26.6	.0	.0	1.0	4.4	.4	.0	60.4	4.5
Total foreign-born.....	17,117	(a)	2.1	16.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	.5	(a)	.0	80.3	.4

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

As the households studied were selected with reference to the fact that their heads were employed in connection with certain industries, the foregoing table is not conclusive as to the industrial distribution of the males and females. The selection was made, however, in proportion to the extent to which the several races and nativity groups were employed, and consequently the showing made may be considered a representative distribution according to occupation. Upon comparing the totals, it is at once evident that the greater proportion, or 67.9 per cent, of both native-born and foreign-born males were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits representing 37 of the principal industries of the country. Moreover, 25 per cent of the foreign-born males studied and 15.7 per cent of the native-born were employed in bituminous or anthracite coal, iron-ore, copper, or lead and zinc mines. Only a small proportion of males were studied in connection with other pursuits, the investigation along this line being restricted to securing only a small number of households for the purpose of indicating the progress on the part of the immigrant population and comparing the males of foreign birth in trade and professional or domestic or personal service with purely industrial workers. As regards the females in the households studied, the larger proportion of each nativity group were at home, the foreign-born showing the highest percentage of women not engaged in work outside the home. A much larger proportion of native-born women, whether of native or foreign father, than of foreign-born women were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Of the females native-born of foreign father, the Portuguese show the highest proportion, or 70 per cent, of their women engaged in manufacturing, followed by 60.3 per cent of the Hebrews and 50.2 per cent of the French Canadians. Of the foreign-born women, the Greeks have the greatest proportion, or 66.2 per cent, employed in manufacturing establishments, the Danish being next in order with 56 per cent. The Portuguese come next with 43.5 per cent, followed by the Syrians with 39.4 per cent.

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.

In some industries where the employees were paid upon a piece-rate basis, it was found more satisfactory to tabulate the returns

according to the amount earned each week rather than each day. It should be borne in mind that these earnings represent an instantaneous view of the industry, or, in other words, they make no allowance for lost time or other contingencies, except for the week presented, which would appear in the consideration of earnings for a more extended period. The following table shows, by general nativity and race, for 220,390 male industrial workers who were 18 years of age or over the average amount of weekly earnings:

TABLE 22.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			<b>Foreign-born, by race—Con.</b>		
White.....	41,933	\$14.37	English.....	9,408	\$14.13
Negro.....	6,604	10.66	Filipino.....	1	(a)
Indian.....	1	(a)	Finnish.....	3,334	13.27
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>			Flemish.....	125	11.07
Australia.....	15	18.93	French.....	896	12.92
Austria-Hungary.....	831	12.89	German.....	11,380	13.63
Azores.....	55	10.18	Greek.....	4,154	8.41
Belgium.....	56	14.66	Hebrew, Russian.....	3,177	12.71
Bulgaria.....	2	(a)	Hebrew, Other.....	1,158	14.37
Canada.....	3,385	11.21	Herzegovinian.....	54	13.81
Cape Verde Islands.....	6	(a)	Hindu.....	1	(a)
China.....	1	(a)	Irish.....	7,596	13.01
Cuba.....	3	(a)	Italian, North.....	5,343	11.28
Denmark.....	90	13.85	Italian, South.....	7,821	9.61
England.....	4,239	14.24	Italian (not specified).....	24	12.64
Finland.....	56	12.48	Japanese.....	3	(a)
France.....	408	15.65	Lithuanian.....	4,601	11.03
Germany.....	9,996	14.82	Macedonian.....	479	8.95
Greece.....	10	11.08	Magyar.....	5,331	11.65
India.....	2	(a)	Mexican.....	14	8.57
Ireland.....	8,859	13.57	Montenegrin.....	88	12.91
Italy.....	214	10.61	Negro.....	13	9.79
Mexico.....	3	(a)	Norwegian.....	420	15.28
Netherlands.....	367	12.87	Persian.....	21	11.23
Norway.....	150	13.94	Polish.....	24,223	11.06
Portugal.....	53	9.32	Portuguese.....	3,125	8.10
Roumania.....	53	(a)	Roumanian.....	1,026	10.90
Russia.....	576	12.62	Russian.....	3,311	11.01
Scotland.....	1,072	15.35	Ruthenian.....	385	9.92
Servia.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	1,711	15.24
Spain.....	13	14.46	Scotch-Irish.....	36	15.13
Sweden.....	750	13.76	Servian.....	1,016	10.75
Switzerland.....	208	15.76	Slovak.....	10,775	11.95
Turkey.....	2	(a)	Slovenian.....	2,334	12.15
Wales.....	811	16.80	Spanish.....	21	9.87
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	2	(a)	Swedish.....	3,984	15.36
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)	Syrian.....	812	8.12
South America (country not specified).....	2	(a)	Turkish.....	240	7.65
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>			Welsh.....	1,249	22.02
Abyssinian.....	1	(a)	West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	(a)
Albanian.....	35	8.07	Alsatian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Arabian.....	3	(a)	Australian (race not specified).....	6	(a)
Armenian.....	594	9.73	Austrian (race not specified).....	748	12.67
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,353	13.07	Belgian (race not specified).....	650	14.33
Bosnian.....	18	11.63	South American (race not specified).....	3	(a)
Bulgarian.....	403	10.31	Swiss (race not specified).....	229	13.96
Canadian, French.....	8,164	10.62			
Canadian, Other.....	1,323	14.15	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>220,390</b>	<b>12.64</b>
Croatian.....	4,890	11.37			
Cuban.....	6	(a)	<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>32,242</b>	<b>13.91</b>
Dalmatian.....	25	11.82	<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>13.89</b>
Danish.....	377	14.32	<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>139,610</b>	<b>11.92</b>
Dutch.....	1,026	12.04			
Egyptian.....	4	(a)			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

On reference to the totals of the table, it is seen that the average weekly earnings for the native-born white employees of native father were \$14.37, as contrasted with \$13.91 for those of native birth but of foreign father, and \$11.92 for the total number of employees of foreign birth.

In the table next presented, the average amount of weekly earnings of 57,712 female wage-earners who were 18 years of age or over is shown according to general nativity and race.

TABLE 23.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	9,019	\$7.91	French.....	345	\$9.89
Negro.....	17	6.80	German.....	1,184	8.98
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Greek.....	450	6.85
Australia.....	13	6.20	Hebrew, Russian.....	982	7.97
Austria-Hungary.....	537	6.86	Hebrew, Other.....	279	8.27
Azores.....	87	7.46	Irish.....	3,609	8.24
Belgium.....	19	6.57	Italian, North.....	1,331	7.51
Canada.....	2,926	8.02	Italian, South.....	2,324	6.64
Cape Verde Islands.....	6	(a)	Italian (not specified).....	1	(a)
Cuba.....	3	(a)	Lithuanian.....	721	6.69
Denmark.....	28	7.78	Magyar.....	96	7.74
England.....	1,855	8.19	Norwegian.....	39	9.27
Finland.....	3	(a)	Persian.....	1	(a)
France.....	104	8.59	Polish.....	5,342	7.21
Germany.....	2,749	8.22	Portuguese.....	2,057	7.31
Greece.....	2	(a)	Roumanian.....	43	7.57
Ireland.....	6,135	8.10	Russian.....	576	7.10
Italy.....	171	7.70	Ruthenian.....	46	6.52
Netherlands.....	154	8.03	Scotch.....	622	9.09
New Zealand.....	1	(a)	Scotch-Irish.....	4	(a)
Norway.....	20	8.29	Servian.....	6	(a)
Portugal.....	49	7.45	Slovak.....	110	6.61
Russia.....	319	7.62	Slovenian.....	67	7.15
Scotland.....	433	8.51	Spanish.....	3	(a)
Servia.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	128	8.86
Spain.....	1	(a)	Syrian.....	379	9.79
Sweden.....	56	8.24	Turkish.....	3	(a)
Switzerland.....	98	8.42	Welsh.....	61	6.53
Turkey.....	2	(a)	Alsatian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Wales.....	156	5.74	Australian (race not specified).....	1	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	2	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	103	7.15
Foreign-born, by race:			Belgian (race not specified).....	51	9.03
Armenian.....	11	7.54	South American (race not specified).....	2	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	304	9.28	Swiss (race not specified).....	66	9.50
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)			
Canadian, French.....	7,036	8.31	Grand total.....	57,712	7.96
Canadian, Other.....	633	8.09			
Croatian.....	38	7.19	Total native-born of foreign father.....	15,930	8.11
Cuban.....	1	(a)	Total native-born.....	24,966	8.04
Danish.....	52	8.42	Total foreign-born.....	32,746	7.90
Dutch.....	143	7.89			
English.....	3,165	8.81			
Finnish.....	293	9.00			
Flemish.....	36	9.42			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As in the case of the average daily earnings, it is seen that the weekly earnings of the women industrial workers are much lower than those for the men. The average amount earned each week by the native-born white women of native father was \$7.91, as against \$8.11 for native-born female wage-earners of foreign father, and \$7.90 for women of foreign birth.

In addition to the earnings of the adult wage-earners information was secured relative to the average earnings of male and female industrial workers 14 and under 18 years of age. In the table which is submitted below the average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age is shown according to general nativity and race. Upon referring to the table it is seen that the earnings exhibited by the different nativity groups are about the same. Of the several races of foreign-born employees, the Welsh have the highest and the Slovenians the lowest average weekly earnings.

TABLE 24.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	4,016	\$6.60	Finnish.....	15	\$7.31
Negro.....	323	6.38	Flemish.....	3	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			French.....	43	7.30
Australia.....	6	(a)	German.....	140	6.60
Austria-Hungary.....	417	6.45	Greek.....	189	5.77
Azores.....	57	6.04	Hebrew, Russian.....	130	6.82
Belgium.....	26	6.43	Hebrew, Other.....	35	6.62
Bulgaria.....	1	(a)	Irish.....	43	7.03
Canada.....	1,061	6.15	Italian, North.....	231	6.15
Cape Verde Islands.....	3	(a)	Italian, South.....	517	6.25
Denmark.....	23	7.82	Lithuanian.....	25	6.22
England.....	713	6.55	Macedonian.....	5	(a)
Finland.....	29	9.06	Magyar.....	44	7.13
France.....	48	6.62	Montenegrin.....	1	(a)
Germany.....	1,374	6.45	Norwegian.....	3	(a)
Greece.....	2	(a)	Persian.....	1	(a)
Ireland.....	922	6.32	Polish.....	419	5.95
Italy.....	184	6.14	Portuguese.....	314	5.57
Netherlands.....	92	6.18	Roumanian.....	12	7.24
Norway.....	16	7.99	Russian.....	42	6.29
Portugal.....	46	5.34	Ruthenian.....	10	7.31
Roumania.....	2	(a)	Scotch.....	34	6.82
Russia.....	233	5.86	Servian.....	2	(a)
Scotland.....	153	6.74	Slovak.....	128	7.35
Sweden.....	152	7.69	Slovenian.....	13	2.96
Switzerland.....	44	6.56	Swedish.....	24	7.50
Turkey.....	3	(a)	Syrian.....	63	5.87
Wales.....	79	6.11	Turkish.....	12	5.01
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)	Welsh.....	34	7.96
Foreign-born, by race:			Austrian (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Armenian.....	6	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	23	7.52
Bohemian and Moravian.....	31	6.15	Swiss (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)			
Canadian, French.....	673	5.92	Grand total.....	13,682	6.42
Canadian, Other.....	34	7.12			
Croatian.....	23	7.86	Total native-born of foreign father.....	5,687	6.39
Danish.....	1	(a)	Total native-born.....	10,026	6.48
Dutch.....	33	5.88	Total foreign-born.....	3,656	6.26
Egyptian.....	1	(a)			
English.....	285	6.58			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table which is next presented sets forth, by general nativity and race, the average amount of weekly earnings of female employees who were 14 but under 18 years of age. The earnings of the females, it will be seen, average lower than those of the males in the same age classification.

TABLE 25.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	3,126	\$5.25	Danish.....	1	(a)
Negro.....	4	(a)	Dutch.....	44	\$5.43
Native-born of foreign father,			English.....	322	6.51
by country of birth of father:			Finnish.....	9	(a)
Australia.....	32	4.19	French.....	36	6.89
Austria-Hungary.....	726	4.75	German.....	135	6.00
Azores.....	73	5.78	Greek.....	87	5.34
Belgium.....	22	5.70	Hebrew, Russian.....	257	6.14
Canada.....	1,425	6.07	Hebrew, Other.....	60	6.09
Cape Verde Islands.....	4	(a)	Irish.....	76	6.05
Cuba.....	1	(a)	Italian, North.....	314	5.90
Denmark.....	7	(a)	Italian, South.....	477	5.72
England.....	782	5.79	Lithuanian.....	78	4.47
Finland.....	4	(a)	Magyar.....	31	4.94
France.....	47	5.79	Norwegian.....	1	(a)
Germany.....	1,400	5.06	Polish.....	644	5.43
Greece.....	7	(a)	Portuguese.....	318	5.87
India.....	2	(a)	Roumanian.....	9	(a)
Ireland.....	1,218	5.40	Russian.....	108	5.75
Italy.....	264	5.54	Ruthenian.....	12	5.40
Netherlands.....	105	5.56	Scotch.....	40	6.22
Norway.....	7	(a)	Servian.....	2	(a)
Portugal.....	42	6.17	Slovak.....	60	4.41
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Slovenian.....	13	4.72
Russia.....	640	4.20	Swedish.....	8	(a)
Scotland.....	147	5.65	Syrian.....	57	6.00
Spain.....	1	(a)	Turkish.....	1	(a)
Sweden.....	37	5.83	Welsh.....	19	3.50
Switzerland.....	55	5.63	Austrian (race not specified).....	9	(a)
Turkey.....	2	(a)	Belgian (race not specified).....	23	5.82
Wales.....	191	3.60	South American (race not specified).....	1	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	1	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	3	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	1	(a)	Grand total.....	14,803	5.46
Foreign-born, by race:			Total native-born of foreign father.....	7,244	5.31
Armenian.....	1	(a)	Total native-born.....	10,374	5.29
Bohemian and Moravian.....	68	5.83	Total foreign-born.....	4,429	5.85
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)			
Canadian, French.....	1,044	6.08			
Canadian, Other.....	51	6.04			
Croatian.....	9	(a)			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

† Not computed, owing to small number involved.

#### AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.

The table which follows shows, by general nativity and race, the average amount of daily earnings of all male wage-earners studied who were 18 years of age or over. As pointed out in the case of weekly earnings, it should be borne in mind that the following figures represent an instantaneous view and consequently a maximum earning capacity. A more extended period of time would show lower earnings because of lost time and other causes.

TABLE 26.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	26,987	\$2.24	Flemish.....	5	(a)
Negro.....	13,125	1.77	French.....	789	\$2.28
Indian.....	6	(a)	German.....	5,819	2.29
Native-born of foreign father,			Greek.....	912	1.58
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Russian.....	190	2.20
Arabia.....	1	(a)	Hebrew, Other.....	102	2.07
Australia.....	6	(a)	Herzegovinian.....	132	1.66
Austria-Hungary.....	820	2.23	Irish.....	2,854	2.19
Belgium.....	34	2.19	Italian, North.....	6,914	2.23
Bulgaria.....	2	(a)	Italian, South.....	6,720	1.95
Canada.....	191	2.30	Italian (not specified).....	75	2.10
China.....	1	(a)	Japanese.....	144	1.80
Cuba.....	136	2.49	Korean.....	7	(a)
Denmark.....	65	2.26	Lithuanian.....	4,142	2.01
England.....	1,828	2.42	Macedonian.....	89	1.58
Finland.....	3	(a)	Magyar.....	4,777	1.97
France.....	252	2.35	Mexican.....	183	2.19
Germany.....	4,641	2.34	Montenegrin.....	151	2.08
Greece.....	1	(a)	Negro.....	57	2.06
India.....	1	(a)	Norwegian.....	175	2.36
Ireland.....	3,156	2.27	Polish.....	13,292	1.90
Italy.....	156	2.30	Portuguese.....	8	(a)
Mexico.....	20	1.97	Roumanian.....	622	1.76
Netherlands.....	44	2.33	Russian.....	2,819	2.06
Norway.....	45	2.23	Ruthenian.....	323	1.92
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Scotch.....	1,200	2.47
Russia.....	248	1.98	Scotch-Irish.....	46	2.36
Scotland.....	867	2.47	Servian.....	435	1.82
Spain.....	37	2.59	Slovak.....	11,979	2.02
Sweden.....	178	2.22	Slovenian.....	2,127	2.13
Switzerland.....	78	2.52	Spanish.....	1,683	2.54
Turkey.....	1	(a)	Swedish.....	803	2.39
Wales.....	418	2.48	Syrian.....	79	1.81
West Indies (other than			Turkish.....	65	1.63
Cuba).....	10	2.28	Welsh.....	371	2.41
Africa (country not speci-			West Indian (other than		
fied).....	6	(a)	Cuban).....	15	2.15
South America (country			Australian (race not speci-		
not specified).....	1	(a)	fied).....	8	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Austrian (race not speci-		
Armenian.....	42	1.73	fied).....	1,120	2.36
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,171	2.26	Belgian (race not speci-		
Bosnian.....	12	1.83	fied).....	462	2.21
Bulgarian.....	506	1.75	South American (race not		
Canadian, French.....	86	2.38	specified).....	1	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	186	2.42	Swiss (race not specified).....	72	2.47
Croatian.....	4,325	1.90			
Cuban.....	2,819	2.34	Grand total.....	138,375	2.11
Dalmatian.....	16	2.14			
Danish.....	155	2.33	Total native-born of foreign		
Dutch.....	179	2.12	father.....	13,248	2.33
English.....	2,645	2.49	Total native-born.....	53,366	2.15
Filipino.....	1	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	85,009	2.09
Finnish.....	93	2.30			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The highest average daily earnings, as indicated by the table above, are shown by the second generation of industrial workers, or native-born of foreign father, followed by the native-born white wage-earners of native father, who, in turn, are followed by the foreign-born. Among the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe the highest average daily earnings are shown by the English and the lowest by the Dutch and Irish. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe, the highest average daily earnings capacity is exhib-

ited by the Spanish and North Italians, and the lowest by the Greeks and Macedonians. The average amount earned daily by the total of 138,375 male employees for whom information was received was \$2.11.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, the average amount of daily earnings of 14,416 female wage-earners 18 years of age or over for whom information was received:

TABLE 27.—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	4,306	\$1.25	Hebrew, Russian.....	92	\$1.22
Negro.....	2,578	.77	Hebrew, Other.....	31	1.20
Native-born of foreign father,			Irish.....	191	1.16
by country of birth of father:			Italian, North.....	90	1.04
Australia.....	6	(a)	Italian, South.....	740	1.30
Austria-Hungary.....	267	1.27	Lithuanian.....	190	1.14
Belgium.....	1	(a)	Macedonian.....	1	(a)
Canada.....	29	1.28	Magyar.....	395	1.15
Cuba.....	1	(a)	Mexican.....	1	(a)
Denmark.....	7	(a)	Negro.....	4	(a)
England.....	117	1.21	Norwegian.....	5	(a)
France.....	47	1.33	Polish.....	970	1.14
Germany.....	1,113	1.29	Portuguese.....	1	(a)
Ireland.....	1,084	1.33	Roumanian.....	83	1.15
Italy.....	81	1.23	Russian.....	151	1.12
Mexico.....	1	(a)	Ruthenian.....	11	1.36
Netherlands.....	9	(a)	Scotch.....	16	1.36
Norway.....	15	1.42	Servian.....	5	(a)
Portugal.....	1	(a)	Slovak.....	192	1.14
Roumania.....	2	(a)	Slovenian.....	75	1.31
Russia.....	121	1.17	Spanish.....	106	1.50
Scotland.....	32	1.20	Swedish.....	10	1.31
Sweden.....	15	1.38	Syrian.....	4	(a)
Switzerland.....	13	1.33	Turkish.....	1	(a)
Wales.....	13	1.11	Welsh.....	4	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			West Indian (other than		
Arabian.....	2	(a)	Cuban).....	1	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	124	1.28	Austrian (race not speci-		
Bulgarian.....	2	(a)	fied).....	29	1.17
Canadian, French.....	5	(a)	Belgian (race not speci-		
Canadian, Other.....	13	1.31	fied).....	8	(a)
Croatian.....	115	1.05	Swiss (race not specified).	3	(a)
Cuban.....	409	1.20			
Danish.....	3	(a)	Grand total.....	14,416	1.16
Dutch.....	46	1.36			
English.....	66	1.17	Total native-born of foreign		
Finnish.....	1	(a)	father.....	2,975	1.29
French.....	8	(a)	Total native-born.....	9,859	1.13
German.....	335	1.30	Total foreign-born.....	4,557	1.20
Greek.....	18	.93			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

† Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average amount of daily earnings of the female industrial workers, as can be readily seen from the table, was considerably below that shown by the males. For the native-born white women the average amount earned each week was \$1.25, for those native-born of foreign father \$1.29, and for the total foreign-born \$1.20.

The two tabulations next presented set forth the average daily earnings of industrial workers who were 14 and under 18 years of age. The first table submitted, which immediately follows, shows, by general nativity and race, the average daily earnings of 7,363 male wage-earners who were 14 but under 18 years of age. The average earnings shown by the grand total were \$1.38 per diem, the average

for the total foreign-born \$1.63, for the total native-born of foreign father \$1.48, and for those of native birth and native father \$1.31 per day.

TABLE 28.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	2,624	\$1.31	German.....	60	\$1.50
Negro.....	1,143	.99	Greek.....	27	1.18
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Russian.....	3	(a)
by country of birth of father:			Hebrew, Other.....	2	(a)
Australia.....	1	(a)	Herzegovinian.....	9	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	412	1.43	Irish.....	6	(a)
Belgium.....	21	1.73	Italian, North.....	154	1.83
Canada.....	15	1.19	Italian, South.....	289	1.51
Cuba.....	38	1.67	Italian (not specified).....	3	(a)
Denmark.....	14	1.40	Japanese.....	1	(a)
England.....	246	1.61	Lithuanian.....	20	1.50
France.....	29	1.68	Macedonian.....	12	1.38
Germany.....	487	1.40	Magyar.....	114	1.54
Ireland.....	208	1.35	Mexican.....	7	(a)
Italy.....	102	1.60	Montenegrin.....	8	(a)
Mexico.....	4	(a)	Negro.....	1	(a)
Netherlands.....	4	(a)	Polish.....	151	1.45
Norway.....	7	(a)	Roumanian.....	14	1.70
Roumania.....	1	(a)	Russian.....	28	1.57
Russia.....	112	1.39	Ruthenian.....	6	(a)
Scotland.....	130	1.71	Scotch.....	27	1.58
Spain.....	14	1.74	Servian.....	8	(a)
Sweden.....	48	1.51	Slovak.....	214	1.54
Switzerland.....	10	1.54	Slovenian.....	37	1.45
Wales.....	44	1.58	Spanish.....	95	2.67
West Indies (other than			Swedish.....	8	(a)
Cuba).....	1	(a)	Syrian.....	4	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:			Welsh.....	3	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian..	52	1.52	Austrian (race not speci-		
Bulgarian.....	8	(a)	fied).....	22	1.93
Canadian, French.....	2	(a)	Belgian (race not speci-		
Canadian, Other.....	3	(a)	fied).....	13	1.86
Croatian.....	79	1.49			
Cuban.....	85	1.63	Grand total.....	7,363	1.38
Dalmatian.....	1	(a)			
Danish.....	2	(a)	Total native-born of foreign		
Dutch.....	8	(a)	father.....	1,948	1.48
English.....	42	1.60	Total native-born.....	5,715	1.31
French.....	20	1.69	Total foreign-born.....	1,648	1.63

\*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average daily earnings of females 14 and under 18 years of age are shown in the following table, by general nativity and race. The earnings of the females, it will be noted, in the case of each nativity group are lower than those shown by the males in the same classification.



TABLE 29.—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.	General nativity and race.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Con.		
White.....	1,848	\$0.93	Greek.....	2	(a)
Negro.....	368	.60	Hebrew, Russian.....	31	\$1.03
Native-born of foreign father,			Hebrew, Other.....	18	1.01
by country of birth of father:			Irish.....	8	(a)
Australia.....	3	(a)	Italian, North.....	66	.90
Austria-Hungary.....	178	1.01	Italian, South.....	158	1.24
Canada.....	9	(a)	Lithuanian.....	17	1.03
Cuba.....	1	(a)	Magyar.....	87	.87
Denmark.....	7	(a)	Mexican.....	1	(a)
England.....	32	1.93	Polish.....	136	1.04
France.....	12	.82	Portuguese.....	1	(a)
Germany.....	434	.94	Roumanian.....	7	(a)
Ireland.....	201	.92	Russian.....	29	.99
Italy.....	73	.99	Ruthenian.....	5	(a)
Netherlands.....	5	(a)	Scotch.....	3	(a)
Norway.....	7	(a)	Slovak.....	43	1.04
Russia.....	149	.93	Slovenian.....	8	(a)
Scotland.....	11	.94	Spanish.....	16	1.32
Spain.....	1	(a)	Austrian (race not specified).....	8	(a)
Sweden.....	11	1.12	Belgian (race not specified).....	4	(a)
Switzerland.....	7	(a)	South American (race not specified).....	2	(a)
Wales.....	2	(a)			
Foreign-born, by race:			Grand total.....	4,224	.93
Bohemian and Moravian.....	22	1.19			
Canadian, French.....	1	(a)	Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,143	.95
Canadian, Other.....	1	(a)	Total native-born.....	3,359	.90
Croatian.....	36	9.5	Total foreign-born.....	865	1.06
Cuban.....	87	1.16			
Dutch.....	14	1.13			
English.....	7	(a)			
German.....	47	1.02			

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

#### THE RANGE OF WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week. As in the case of average earnings, it should be noted that the following tables relative to range in earnings are based upon a single normal week. The earnings for a more extended period would be proportionately lower for the reason that lost time through various causes would become operative.

TABLE 30.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.										
			Under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$17.50.	\$17.50 and under \$20.	\$20 and under \$22.50.	\$22.50 and under \$25.	\$25 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	41,833	\$14.37	(a)	0.3	3.8	18.9	23.9	15.0	15.7	8.8	5.2	2.4	5.9
Negro.....	6,604	10.66	0.0	.4	5.8	40.1	37.2	8.3	3.5	2.8	.4	.4	1.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>													
Austria-Hungary.....	831	12.89	0	.5	7.1	19.5	25.2	19.0	15.4	7.5	3.2	.6	2.0
Canada.....	3,385	11.21	0	.4	11.2	29.1	30.2	14.9	8.8	2.8	1.2	.6	.7
Denmark.....	90	13.85	0	0	2.2	20.0	26.7	15.6	15.6	1.9	.4	3.3	3.3
England.....	4,239	14.24	0	.5	4.8	19.0	21.0	16.8	15.8	9.3	5.0	2.7	6.2
France.....	408	15.65	0	0	3.7	15.9	19.4	15.2	16.7	11.5	5.1	3.4	9.1
Germany.....	9,996	14.82	(a)	.3	3.2	14.4	22.8	14.9	20.2	10.1	6.2	2.7	5.3
Ireland.....	8,859	13.57	(a)	.2	4.5	21.3	24.4	16.4	14.6	8.0	4.2	2.2	4.2
Italy.....	214	10.61	0	2.8	17.3	31.3	24.8	7.0	10.3	3.7	1.4	.5	.9
Netherlands.....	367	12.87	0	0	4.6	16.1	33.0	16.6	17.2	3.7	2.3	.8	.8
Norway.....	150	13.94	0	0	2.7	11.3	22.0	22.7	25.3	8.7	6.0	0	1.3
Russia.....	576	12.62	0	.9	9.0	19.3	24.0	14.9	17.9	4.7	5.4	2.1	1.0
Scotland.....	1,072	15.35	0	.4	3.1	13.2	18.9	18.3	15.7	13.3	6.8	3.7	6.6
Sweden.....	750	13.76	0	0	2.8	13.6	26.7	17.9	21.9	8.8	4.7	2.0	1.7
Switzerland.....	208	15.76	0	1.0	2.9	14.4	26.0	12.5	13.0	11.1	3.8	4.3	10.1
Wales.....	811	16.80	0	.2	1.6	11.6	16.9	13.7	19.0	14.2	8.6	5.1	9.1
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>													
Armenian.....	564	9.73	0	.7	2.2	37.9	20.9	8.4	8.2	1.5	.2	0	.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,353	13.07	0	.2	2.4	21.1	25.4	15.6	22.2	8.8	2.9	.5	.7
Bulgarian.....	403	10.31	0	.2	3.5	21.9	25.8	16.1	1.2	2.2	.2	0	.0
Canadian, French.....	8,164	10.62	(a)	.4	12.5	33.3	53.0	15.3	8.6	3.3	1.6	.5	.3
Canadian, Other.....	1,323	14.15	0	.4	3.1	14.8	26.2	16.3	31.8	4.8	5.1	1.8	5.1
Croatian.....	4,890	11.37	(a)	.1	5.8	30.6	30.8	21.7	8.6	1.3	.5	0	.1
Danish.....	3,377	14.32	0	.3	3.1	19.2	27.6	22.4	41.0	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1
Dutch.....	1,026	12.04	0	.2	2.3	18.3	3.8	21.2	8.0	7.7	5.8	.8	.5
English.....	9,408	14.13	0	.1	3.7	20.0	21.4	17.8	18.3	7.3	3.9	2.2	5.3
Finnish.....	125	11.07	0	0	.0	32.8	31.2	12.0	3.2	.0	.0	0	.3
French.....	3,334	13.27	0	0	.7	11.9	21.4	34.3	27.8	2.7	.7	.2	.2
German.....	896	12.92	0	.1	2.3	19.8	39.4	16.2	10.3	5.1	2.3	.7	.8
Greek.....	11,380	13.63	0	.1	2.4	19.6	27.7	15.9	17.7	8.3	3.9	1.8	.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	4,154	8.44	-1	3.9	4.1	13.2	41.4	8.4	2.8	1.3	.1	(a)	.1
Hebrew, Other.....	3,177	12.71	0	.5	8.2	16.4	31.8	10.2	21.8	5.1	3.9	.8	1.5
Irish.....	1,158	14.37	-1	.5	4.8	12.4	26.9	10.5	52.1	10.3	6.6	2.3	4.6
Italian, North.....	7,596	13.01	(a)	.1	4.4	27.1	25.2	15.7	12.2	7.5	2.7	1.7	3.4
Italian, South.....	5,343	11.28	-1	.5	10.1	29.8	23.1	22.1	10.5	2.4	.6	.5	.2
Lithuanian.....	7,821	9.61	(a)	.9	23.5	36.0	24.7	7.5	4.7	1.6	.5	.2	.2
Magyar.....	4,661	11.03	0	.3	9.7	30.4	35.7	11.2	8.4	2.8	1.1	.2	.2
Macedonian.....	4,479	8.95	0	1.0	26.5	46.8	19.2	5.6	.8	.0	.0	0	.0
Montenegrin.....	5,331	11.65	0	.1	3.5	29.2	23.4	22.5	6.5	2.6	1.0	.4	.2
Norwegian.....	88	12.91	0	0	.0	13.6	63.0	20.5	29.5	2.3	1.1	0	.0
Polish.....	420	15.28	0	0	1.4	6.4	42.1	17.9	26.9	13.1	5.2	4.3	3.3
Portuguese.....	24,222	11.06	(a)	.5	11.1	43.0	23.0	14.2	8.8	3.1	.8	.4	.3
Romanian.....	3,125	8.10	-1	1.7	44.0	38.1	12.6	2.7	.8	(a)	.0	0	(a)
Russian.....	1,026	10.90	0	.0	3.1	13.7	44.0	9.0	10.7	5.5	1.6	.7	1.0
Scotch.....	3,311	11.01	0	.4	8.6	34.2	23.2	13.3	6.5	3.6	.8	.1	.5
Servian.....	385	9.92	0	.5	14.8	42.1	12.9	3.5	2.2	6.8	.8	.3	.3
Slovak.....	1,711	15.24	0	.0	2.4	16.4	19.6	18.6	14.1	10.5	6.5	4.0	7.9
Slovenian.....	1,016	10.75	0	.0	14.1	35.7	26.0	16.6	5.1	1.2	.6	.6	.1
Syrian.....	10,775	11.95	(a)	.1	1.4	39.8	33.0	21.6	8.9	3.5	.9	.5	.2
Swedish.....	2,334	12.15	0	.2	2.7	22.1	33.5	21.0	16.6	3.2	.5	.2	.1
Turkish.....	3,984	15.36	0	.6	.4	9.0	24.5	17.0	23.8	12.6	6.0	1.8	5.0
Welsh.....	812	8.12	0	.7	45.1	37.8	11.8	3.4	.7	.1	.2	0	.0
Grand total.....	240	7.65	0	2.1	55.4	31.2	7.9	2.1	.4	.8	.0	0	.0
Grand total.....	1,249	22.02	0	.1	.3	6.1	11.1	14.2	12.1	10.2	7.5	7.7	13.1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>220,390</b>	<b>12.64</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>32,242</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>13.89</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>139,610</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Less than 0.06 per cent.

Upon reference to the foregoing table it is seen that the adult male employees of native birth exhibit a higher range of earnings than

those who were born abroad. The foreign-born industrial workers show larger proportions than the native-born in each wage classification up to \$12.50 but under \$15 each week. At this point the situation changes; in the higher ranges of earnings the native-born show a larger proportion in each classification than the foreign-born.

The table which immediately follows shows the per cent of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 31.—*Per cent of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week						
			Under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 or over.
Native-born of native father, White...	9,019	\$7.91	0.3	7.9	40.1	34.0	13.9	2.4	1.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	537	8.86	.0	11.2	22.2	32.4	22.9	5.4	6.0
Azores.....	87	7.46	.0	2.3	60.9	32.2	3.4	1.1	.0
Canada.....	2,926	8.02	(a)	2.3	38.4	44.6	12.6	1.6	.4
England.....	1,855	8.19	.1	5.4	32.2	42.1	15.4	4.0	.8
France.....	104	8.59	.0	6.7	34.6	30.8	20.2	3.8	3.8
Germany.....	2,749	8.22	.1	8.3	30.8	36.7	17.8	4.2	2.0
Ireland.....	6,135	8.10	.1	5.1	36.5	39.7	14.9	2.8	.9
Italy.....	171	7.70	.0	8.2	45.6	27.5	13.5	3.5	1.8
Netherlands.....	154	8.03	.0	5.2	40.9	33.8	13.0	5.2	1.9
Russia.....	319	7.62	.3	15.7	39.2	24.1	14.7	3.8	2.2
Scotland.....	433	8.51	.0	3.0	33.7	38.8	15.5	7.6	1.4
Switzerland.....	98	8.42	.0	9.2	28.6	34.7	14.3	13.3	.0
Wales.....	156	5.74	.6	45.5	32.1	17.3	4.5	.0	.0
Foreign-born, by race:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	304	9.28	.0	2.6	26.6	32.2	25.3	5.6	7.6
Canadian, French.....	7,036	8.31	(a)	2.1	32.6	46.5	16.2	2.3	.2
Canadian, Other.....	633	8.09	.0	3.2	38.7	38.2	17.5	1.7	.6
Dutch.....	143	7.89	.0	6.3	39.9	36.4	10.5	5.6	1.4
English.....	3,165	8.81	.0	1.2	26.3	45.8	21.3	4.9	.5
Finnish.....	293	9.00	.0	.3	26.3	38.6	31.4	3.4	.0
French.....	345	9.89	.0	.9	24.6	21.4	35.1	17.4	.6
German.....	1,184	8.98	.2	4.3	25.1	32.9	26.0	8.9	2.6
Greek.....	450	6.85	.0	6.9	59.8	30.9	2.2	.2	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	962	7.97	.0	4.8	40.6	35.6	14.3	2.0	2.6
Hebrew, Other.....	279	8.27	.0	2.2	36.2	35.1	21.9	2.9	1.8
Irish.....	3,609	8.24	.1	2.5	33.6	44.9	16.4	2.0	.5
Italian, North.....	1,331	7.51	.0	7.2	51.2	27.1	9.5	3.0	2.0
Italian, South.....	2,324	6.64	.4	7.7	68.4	16.1	5.2	.7	.6
Lithuanian.....	721	6.09	.4	10.8	60.3	22.6	4.4	1.2	2.1
Magyar.....	96	7.74	.0	9.4	39.6	31.3	15.6	2.1	2.1
Polish.....	5,342	7.21	(a)	6.7	51.6	33.5	7.6	.4	.2
Portuguese.....	2,057	7.11	.1	4.6	50.9	38.7	5.4	.3	.0
Russian.....	576	7.10	.5	5.9	58.9	24.1	8.9	1.0	.7
Scotch.....	622	9.09	.0	1.6	23.6	41.8	24.1	7.7	1.1
Slovak.....	110	6.61	.0	22.7	42.7	27.3	7.3	.0	.0
Swedish.....	128	8.86	.0	8.8	26.6	43.8	24.2	3.1	1.6
Syrian.....	379	6.79	.0	1.8	78.6	16.9	2.6	.0	.7
Grand total.....	57,712	7.96	.1	5.4	39.6	37.2	14.2	2.7	.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	15,930	8.11	.1	6.0	35.1	39.2	15.1	3.2	1.2
Total native-born.....	24,966	8.04	.1	6.7	36.9	37.3	14.7	2.9	1.3
Total foreign-born.....	32,746	7.90	.1	4.4	41.6	37.1	13.8	2.4	.7

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

The foregoing figures show that the maximum proportion of the women wage-earners of native birth were earning between \$7.50 and \$10 weekly, and those of foreign birth \$5 but less than \$7.50 each week. Upon analyzing further the showing for the total native-born,

it is seen that the female employees of native birth but of foreign father have their largest proportion in the classification of \$7.50 but under \$10 weekly, while those native-born of native father appear in largest numbers among those receiving between \$5 and \$7.50 each week. The average weekly earnings for the native-born women are only slightly higher than those for the foreign-born females.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount each week.

TABLE 32.—Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.							
			Under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 and under \$12.50.	\$12.50 and under \$15.	\$15 and under \$17.50.	\$17.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	4,016	\$6.60	0.5	21.1	47.2	22.9	6.2	1.3	0.3	0.4
Negro.....	323	6.38	.0	39.3	25.7	26.6	7.7	.3	.0	.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>										
Austria-Hungary.....	417	6.45	1.2	22.3	48.9	18.9	7.4	1.0	.2	.0
Azores.....	57	6.04	.0	12.3	71.9	15.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Canada.....	1,061	6.15	.3	22.4	59.4	13.0	3.7	.3	.0	.0
England.....	713	6.55	.3	20.3	53.9	19.4	5.2	.6	.3	.1
France.....	48	6.62	.0	25.0	35.4	33.3	6.3	.0	.0	.0
Germany.....	1,374	6.45	.3	23.9	47.7	19.4	7.2	.9	.6	.0
Ireland.....	922	6.32	.4	20.0	57.5	18.2	2.8	.7	.3	.1
Italy.....	184	6.14	1.1	29.9	43.5	17.9	6.0	1.6	.0	.0
Netherlands.....	92	6.18	.0	27.2	50.0	15.2	7.6	.0	.0	.0
Portugal.....	46	5.34	2.2	47.8	41.3	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
Russia.....	233	5.86	.4	33.0	50.2	11.6	3.4	1.3	.0	.0
Scotland.....	153	6.74	.0	13.7	56.9	20.9	7.2	1.3	.0	.0
Sweden.....	152	7.69	.0	15.1	37.5	32.2	8.6	3.9	2.6	.0
Switzerland.....	44	6.56	.0	34.1	34.1	15.9	13.6	2.3	.0	.0
Wales.....	79	6.11	1.3	30.4	40.5	17.7	7.6	1.3	1.3	.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>										
Canadian, French.....	673	5.92	.6	25.6	60.6	11.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0
English.....	285	6.58	.0	13.0	67.0	13.3	6.3	.0	.0	.4
French.....	43	7.30	.0	9.3	48.8	30.2	11.6	.0	.0	.0
German.....	140	6.60	.7	21.4	47.9	20.0	10.0	.0	.0	.0
Greek.....	189	5.77	.0	30.2	57.1	12.2	.5	.0	.0	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	130	6.82	.0	13.1	58.5	16.9	11.5	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	43	7.03	.0	16.3	51.2	20.9	9.3	2.3	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	231	6.15	.0	25.1	53.2	15.6	4.8	1.3	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	517	6.25	.8	15.5	61.3	15.9	6.0	.6	.0	.0
Magyar.....	44	7.13	.0	25.0	45.5	11.4	11.4	4.5	2.3	.0
Polish.....	419	5.95	.5	26.3	56.8	13.6	2.1	.0	.7	.0
Portuguese.....	314	5.57	1.3	33.4	59.2	5.1	1.0	.0	.0	.0
Russian.....	42	6.29	.0	16.7	57.1	23.8	2.4	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	128	7.35	.0	10.9	47.7	32.0	3.9	5.5	.0	.0
Syrian.....	63	5.87	.0	1.6	87.3	7.9	3.2	.0	.0	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.2</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>(a)</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.2</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>(a)</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

The foregoing table shows that the largest proportion of both native-born and foreign-born employees 14 and under 18 years of age were earning \$5 but less than \$7.50 each week; 47.2 per cent of the white employees of native birth and of native father, 57.6 per cent of those of foreign birth, and 51.9 per cent of the wage-earners of native birth but of foreign father were each week earning

this amount. Slightly more than one-fifth of each nativity group received weekly between \$2.50 and \$5, and larger proportions of native white wage-earners in this age group, both of native and of foreign father, than of the foreign-born, earned \$7.50 but under \$10 weekly.

The table which is submitted below shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week. The significant fact disclosed by this table is that the native-born females, as compared with the foreign-born, appear in larger numbers in the lower wage classification of those earning \$2.50 and under \$5 each week. On the other hand, the foreign-born exhibit considerably greater proportions earning between \$5 and \$7.50 weekly and \$7.50 and \$10 each week.

TABLE 33.—*Per cent of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per week, by general nativity and race.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per week.	Per cent earning each specified amount per week.				
			Under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$5.	\$5 and under \$7.50.	\$7.50 and under \$10.	\$10 or over.
Native-born of native father, White.....	3,126	\$5.25	3.3	39.7	45.7	9.6	1.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:							
Austria-Hungary.....	726	4.75	6.7	51.9	31.0	8.6	1.8
Azores.....	73	5.78	1.4	30.1	53.4	12.3	2.7
Canada.....	1,425	6.07	.4	23.2	57.3	16.6	2.5
England.....	782	5.79	2.0	30.9	51.0	12.4	3.6
France.....	47	5.79	2.1	81.9	44.7	19.1	2.1
Germany.....	1,400	5.06	2.3	47.9	37.9	9.9	2.1
Ireland.....	1,218	5.40	2.8	37.4	48.0	9.7	2.1
Italy.....	264	5.54	3.0	38.3	45.1	8.3	5.3
Netherlands.....	105	5.56	.0	48.6	40.0	10.5	1.0
Portugal.....	42	6.17	2.4	19.0	54.8	21.4	2.4
Russia.....	640	4.20	8.4	63.1	23.8	4.4	.3
Scotland.....	147	5.65	.7	31.3	56.5	10.9	.7
Switzerland.....	55	5.63	1.8	43.6	40.0	7.3	7.3
Wales.....	191	3.00	13.1	79.1	7.9	.0	.0
Foreign-born, by race:							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	68	5.83	1.5	35.3	39.7	16.2	7.4
Canadian, French.....	1,044	6.08	.8	23.5	57.4	17.1	1.2
Canadian, Other.....	51	6.04	.0	19.6	62.7	15.7	2.0
Dutch.....	44	5.43	.0	36.4	45.5	15.9	2.3
English.....	322	6.51	.6	21.7	48.4	19.6	9.6
German.....	135	6.00	2.2	32.6	45.9	12.6	6.7
Greek.....	87	5.34	1.1	41.4	54.0	3.4	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	257	6.14	.4	23.7	55.3	16.7	3.9
Hebrew, Other.....	60	6.09	.0	31.7	41.7	21.7	5.0
Irish.....	76	6.05	1.3	21.1	53.9	21.1	2.6
Italian, North.....	314	5.90	1.3	29.9	51.3	12.1	5.4
Italian, South.....	477	5.72	.6	24.9	63.7	8.2	2.5
Lithuanian.....	78	4.47	5.1	53.8	35.9	5.1	.0
Polish.....	644	5.43	2.8	34.5	49.8	11.2	1.7
Portuguese.....	318	5.87	.9	31.4	49.7	16.0	1.9
Russian.....	108	5.75	2.8	25.0	59.3	10.2	2.8
Scottish.....	40	6.22	.0	17.5	67.5	10.0	5.0
Slovak.....	60	4.41	3.3	63.3	26.7	6.7	.0
Syrian.....	57	6.00	.0	10.5	84.2	5.3	.0
Grand total.....	14,803	5.46	2.7	36.8	46.8	11.4	2.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	7,244	5.31	3.2	40.7	43.2	10.6	2.2
Total native-born.....	10,374	5.29	3.2	40.4	44.0	10.3	2.1
Total foreign-born.....	4,429	5.85	1.4	28.4	53.4	13.8	3.1

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

**THE RANGE OF DAILY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO GENERAL NATIVITY  
AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.**

The range in daily earnings of adult wage-earners is set forth in the following table which shows, by general nativity and race, the per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day. The figures are based on a normal working day and consequently represent the maximum earning capacity of the operating forces. A more extended period of time would show a lower proportionate daily earning ability.

**TABLE 34.—Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\***

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.									
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	26,987	\$2.24	0.7	2.2	4.1	12.6	12.4	30.4	22.7	9.7	2.4	2.7
Negro.....	13,125	1.77	6.0	11.3	13.3	20.7	11.6	20.1	10.0	5.1	.9	1.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>												
Austria-Hungary.....	820	2.23	.4	2.6	3.0	12.8	18.0	29.3	22.3	6.1	1.1	4.4
Canada.....	191	2.30	.0	1.0	.5	12.6	14.1	33.5	16.8	17.3	3.7	.5
Cuba.....	136	2.49	.7	1.5	3.7	11.0	4.4	28.7	24.3	12.5	5.1	8.1
England.....	1,828	2.42	.4	1.6	1.1	7.1	8.5	29.2	33.2	12.0	2.5	4.4
France.....	252	2.35	.0	3.2	2.4	9.1	9.9	29.8	27.8	9.5	4.4	4.0
Germany.....	4,641	2.34	.4	1.3	2.6	11.7	12.5	29.1	23.7	11.4	3.7	3.5
Ireland.....	3,156	2.27	.5	1.1	2.6	13.0	17.4	28.1	22.8	8.7	2.3	3.3
Italy.....	156	2.30	.6	3.8	7.1	10.9	7.1	25.6	34.0	3.2	2.6	5.1
Russia.....	248	1.98	.4	5.6	4.4	21.0	21.8	22.2	19.0	4.0	.8	.8
Scotland.....	867	2.47	.5	1.3	.6	6.3	7.4	28.3	35.9	11.2	3.0	5.7
Sweden.....	178	2.22	.6	1.1	1.1	6.7	22.5	33.7	24.7	4.5	3.4	1.7
Wales.....	418	2.48	.7	2.6	.7	3.6	4.5	26.8	39.0	16.3	1.0	4.8
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,171	2.26	.3	.9	2.0	12.1	19.9	32.3	17.8	8.2	2.5	4.1
Bulgarian.....	606	1.75	.2	.4	4.3	57.1	13.8	13.0	6.9	3.8	.4	.0
Canadian, French.....	86	2.38	.0	1.2	2.3	9.3	12.8	25.6	33.7	10.5	1.2	3.5
Canadian, Other.....	186	2.42	.0	1.1	1.6	9.1	12.4	29.6	26.3	10.2	5.9	3.8
Croatian.....	4,325	1.90	.3	1.4	7.0	28.7	23.9	24.9	8.7	3.4	1.0	.6
Cuban.....	2,819	2.34	.5	2.0	1.3	10.4	4.3	37.9	22.5	14.8	3.1	3.3
Danish.....	155	2.33	.6	.6	1.9	3.9	16.1	41.3	19.4	10.3	2.6	3.2
Dutch.....	179	2.12	1.7	.6	3.9	11.7	13.4	36.3	26.8	5.0	.0	.6
English.....	2,645	2.49	.2	1.4	.7	6.7	5.6	32.2	28.7	14.7	4.1	5.8
Finnish.....	99	2.30	.0	4.0	.0	7.1	5.1	44.4	26.3	11.1	1.0	1.0
French.....	789	2.28	.5	3.2	2.4	10.3	3.5	30.9	37.4	8.2	.8	2.8
German.....	5,819	2.29	.4	1.5	1.7	12.2	14.4	32.2	20.0	11.5	3.0	3.2
Greek.....	912	1.58	8.0	9.1	5.3	46.8	16.2	10.5	3.5	.4	.1	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	190	2.20	.0	2.1	.5	17.9	23.2	29.5	16.8	4.7	2.1	3.2
Hebrew, Other.....	102	2.07	4.9	8.8	4.9	7.8	22.5	18.6	18.6	10.8	.0	2.9
Herzegovinian.....	132	1.66	.0	.0	41.7	19.7	15.2	18.9	3.0	.8	.0	.8
Irish.....	2,854	2.19	.4	1.1	2.5	14.3	19.7	32.8	16.7	8.7	1.6	2.3
Italian, North.....	6,914	2.23	.5	2.2	5.1	11.2	7.5	32.4	25.2	11.4	2.3	2.2
Italian, South.....	6,720	1.95	1.0	2.5	15.3	22.5	12.2	23.9	13.0	7.1	1.4	1.2
Japanese.....	144	1.80	.0	.0	.0	17.4	70.8	11.1	.7	.0	.0	.0
Lithuanian.....	4,142	2.01	.2	1.5	.9	33.3	18.1	23.5	12.2	6.7	1.4	2.0
Macedonian.....	89	1.58	6.7	6.7	2.2	47.2	27.0	6.7	.0	3.4	.0	.0
Magyar.....	4,777	1.97	1.0	2.2	5.3	15.4	15.4	44.5	12.3	3.2	.3	.4
Mexican.....	183	2.19	.5	.5	3.3	13.1	15.3	19.1	39.9	6.6	.5	1.1
Montenegrin.....	151	2.08	.0	.0	.7	33.1	10.6	28.5	10.6	12.6	2.6	1.8
Norwegian.....	175	2.36	.0	.6	1.1	4.0	14.9	32.6	30.3	10.9	2.3	3.4
Polish.....	13,292	1.90	.9	2.7	3.8	28.5	20.0	30.7	9.5	2.8	.6	.5
Roumanian.....	622	1.76	.6	.6	2.1	34.1	43.4	14.8	3.7	.6	.0	.0
Russian.....	2,819	2.06	.1	1.1	5.0	21.0	17.3	30.0	16.5	5.5	1.1	2.4

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 34.—*Per cent of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.										
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 and under \$3.	\$3 and under \$3.50.	\$3.50 and under \$4.	\$4 or over.	
Foreign-born, by race—Cont'd.													
Ruthenian.....	323	\$1.92	0.3	3.7	7.1	19.5	18.9	37.2	10.8	2.2	0.0	0.3	
Scotch.....	1,200	2.47	.2	1.5	1.0	5.5	5.4	32.0	32.0	15.3	2.2	5.0	
Servian.....	435	1.82	.0	.6	1.4	34.7	32.4	23.4	5.7	1.4	.2	.2	
Slovak.....	11,979	2.02	.4	2.4	4.0	18.4	19.3	38.4	12.3	3.3	.6	1.0	
Slovenian.....	2,127	2.13	.9	1.6	2.0	14.9	10.0	37.8	25.8	5.9	.7	.5	
Spanish.....	1,683	2.54	1.0	3.4	1.2	9.8	2.7	33.7	17.5	14.7	2.9	13.0	
Swedish.....	803	2.39	.0	1.4	1.2	4.1	12.5	36.5	29.4	9.2	3.1	3.6	
Welsh.....	371	2.41	.3	1.6	1.1	8.4	3.5	31.8	32.3	14.8	2.2	4.0	
Grand total.....	138,375	2.11	1.1	2.9	5.0	17.4	14.3	30.0	17.8	7.5	1.7	2.2	
Total native-born of foreign father.....	13,248	2.33	.5	1.6	2.2	10.9	13.1	28.8	26.0	10.3	2.8	3.8	
Total native-born.....	53,366	2.15	1.9	4.3	5.9	14.2	12.4	27.5	20.4	8.7	2.1	2.5	
Total foreign-born.....	85,009	2.09	.6	2.1	4.4	19.4	15.5	31.6	16.2	6.8	1.4	1.9	

A study of the foregoing table shows that slightly more than one-half (53.1 per cent) of the white industrial workers of native birth and of native father, as contrasted with 54.8 per cent of those of native birth but of foreign father, and 47.8 per cent of the total number of foreign-born employees, were earning between \$2 and \$3 per day. As compared with the employees of foreign birth, a considerably larger proportion of the native-born employees, both of native and foreign father, are in the higher, and a considerably smaller proportion in the lower, classifications of earnings. In their earning ability the wage-earners of older immigration bear about the same relation to the southern and eastern Europeans as the total native-born do to the total foreign-born employees. The lower range of earnings of the immigrants of the new immigration, as against those of past years, may be readily seen from a comparison of the proportions of each class earning under \$1.50 or more than \$3 per day. The average daily earnings of the total number of foreign-born employees were \$2.09, as contrasted with the average of \$2.15 shown by those of native birth.

The table following shows the per cent of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 35.—*Per cent of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	4,306	\$1.25	21.5	31.2	21.8	14.4	3.7	5.2	2.1
Negro.....	2,578	.77	78.2	15.7	3.9	1.2	.5	.4	.2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	267	1.27	10.9	29.2	32.2	21.3	4.5	1.1	.7
England.....	117	1.21	21.4	40.2	18.8	12.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Germany.....	1,113	1.29	16.0	30.5	26.8	14.4	5.3	5.1	1.9
Ireland.....	1,064	1.33	17.1	30.3	20.3	16.4	6.3	6.2	3.5
Italy.....	81	1.23	13.6	34.6	28.4	21.0	2.5	.0	.0
Russia.....	121	1.17	19.8	42.1	18.2	14.0	2.5	3.3	.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	124	1.28	9.7	38.7	21.8	18.5	3.2	7.3	.8
Croatian.....	115	1.05	27.0	42.6	16.5	9.6	.9	2.6	.9
Cuban.....	409	1.20	23.5	45.5	5.4	8.3	1.5	9.3	6.6
German.....	335	1.30	17.0	29.9	22.7	12.5	7.2	8.4	2.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	92	1.22	19.6	27.2	22.8	29.3	.0	1.1	.0
Irish.....	191	1.16	29.8	35.6	16.2	8.9	4.7	4.2	.5
Italian, North.....	90	1.04	41.1	34.4	12.2	10.0	1.1	.0	1.1
Italian, South.....	740	1.30	25.3	32.0	5.9	10.4	1.5	21.5	3.4
Lithuanian.....	190	1.14	.0	73.7	14.7	4.2	2.6	4.7	.0
Magyar.....	395	1.15	30.4	28.9	15.9	13.2	2.5	8.4	.8
Polish.....	970	1.14	12.5	50.5	23.7	10.9	1.9	.4	.1
Roumanian.....	83	1.15	21.7	45.8	14.5	10.8	.0	7.2	.0
Russian.....	151	1.12	37.7	31.1	9.9	11.9	5.3	4.0	.0
Slovak.....	192	1.14	18.2	45.8	21.9	9.4	1.6	3.1	.0
Spanish.....	106	1.50	14.2	37.7	6.6	12.3	1.9	11.3	16.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>14,416</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>9,859</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

The preceding table shows slightly higher average daily earnings for the white women of native birth, both of native and foreign father, than are exhibited by those of foreign birth, the comparatively low average for the total native-born being largely due to the low earnings of the native negroes. Considerable proportions of each nativity group received less than \$1 daily, but the largest proportion for each group were earning \$1 but less than \$1.25 each day. The native-born white women, both of native and foreign father, exhibit somewhat larger proportions in the classification of earnings above \$1.25 per diem than is shown by the foreign-born females.

The range in daily earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age is shown in the table next submitted. The general range of earnings of employees of this age group is considerably below that



exhibited by the adult wage-earners, the greater number of each nativity group receiving daily less than \$1.75. The striking disclosure of the table is that the earnings of the foreign-born employees are higher than those of native birth, this condition of affairs being due to the fact that the majority of employees of foreign birth are probably near the maximum age limit of the group and consequently have a larger earning capacity. The detailed showing according to general nativity and race follows:

TABLE 36.—*Per cent of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.						
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 and under \$2.50.	\$2.50 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	2,624	\$1.31	22.6	27.1	13.5	15.8	9.1	7.2	4.6
Negro.....	1,143	.99	50.8	19.7	9.9	11.3	4.3	3.5	.5
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	412	1.43	7.0	32.0	16.7	17.2	8.3	14.8	3.9
England.....	246	1.61	5.7	26.4	11.4	18.7	6.9	19.1	11.8
Germany.....	487	1.40	11.9	27.7	18.5	19.5	7.4	10.3	4.7
Ireland.....	208	1.35	13.9	32.2	17.8	15.4	8.7	7.2	4.8
Italy.....	102	1.60	6.9	31.4	6.9	15.7	3.9	19.6	15.7
Russia.....	112	1.39	5.4	41.1	14.3	16.1	5.4	14.3	3.6
Scotland.....	130	1.71	3.1	27.7	7.7	14.6	5.4	20.8	20.8
Sweden.....	48	1.51	8.3	25.0	12.5	18.8	10.4	18.8	6.3
Wales.....	44	1.58	2.3	31.8	4.5	31.8	6.8	11.4	11.4
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	52	1.52	.0	34.6	11.5	21.2	13.5	15.4	3.8
Croatian.....	79	1.49	6.3	17.7	15.2	31.6	10.1	17.7	1.3
Cuban.....	85	1.63	8.2	17.6	7.1	24.7	2.4	30.6	9.4
English.....	42	1.60	4.8	42.9	4.8	7.1	4.8	21.4	14.3
German.....	60	1.50	6.7	26.7	28.3	11.7	3.3	11.7	11.7
Italian, North.....	154	1.83	1.9	14.9	10.4	14.3	5.2	32.5	20.8
Italian, South.....	289	1.51	9.3	16.6	14.2	28.0	9.3	18.0	4.5
Magyar.....	114	1.54	9.6	21.1	7.9	20.2	7.9	28.1	5.3
Polish.....	151	1.45	6.0	23.2	17.2	31.1	7.3	11.9	3.3
Slovak.....	214	1.54	7.0	21.5	14.0	27.6	5.6	15.0	9.3
Spanish.....	95	2.67	8.4	20.0	4.2	9.5	9.5	35.8	12.6
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,363</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

In the table which is next presented the range in daily earnings of female wage-earners 14 and under 18 years of age is set forth. As in the case of the male employees within these age limits, the foreign-born females exhibit a higher range of earnings than is shown by those of native birth. This situation, as was mentioned in connection with the males, is attributable to the fact that the larger number of

females of foreign birth, especially of those of recent immigration, approach the maximum age of 18 years and as a result have a greater earning ability. It is worthy of note also that more than one-half of the native-born white females were earning less than \$1 each day, and more than one-third of those of foreign birth were receiving daily \$1 but less than \$1.25. The detailed showing according to general nativity and race follows:

TABLE 37.—*Per cent of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.\**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Average earnings per day.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.					
			Under \$1.	\$1 and under \$1.25.	\$1.25 and under \$1.50.	\$1.50 and under \$1.75.	\$1.75 and under \$2.	\$2 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	1,848	\$0.93	54.4	29.4	10.6	4.8	0.5	0.4
Negro.....	368	.60	92.4	5.4	1.1	.5	.3	.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>								
Austria-Hungary.....	178	1.01	43.3	30.9	18.5	6.2	.6	.6
Germany.....	434	.94	56.5	28.3	9.4	5.3	.2	.2
Ireland.....	201	.92	57.2	31.8	9.5	.5	.5	.5
Italy.....	73	.99	53.4	28.0	15.1	4.1	1.4	.0
Russia.....	149	.93	50.3	36.2	8.1	4.7	.0	.7
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>								
Cuban.....	87	1.16	12.6	65.5	1.1	6.9	2.3	11.5
German.....	47	1.02	42.6	36.2	6.4	6.4	.6	2.1
Italian, North.....	66	.90	54.5	30.3	12.1	3.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	158	1.24	29.7	29.1	8.2	12.7	.6	19.6
Magyar.....	87	.87	58.6	26.4	11.5	1.1	2.3	.0
Polish.....	136	1.04	24.3	58.8	8.8	7.4	.0	.7
Slovak.....	43	1.04	34.0	32.6	25.6	4.6	2.3	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>4,224</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.5</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>.90</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.4</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.

The table which is next presented sets forth, by industry and general nativity and race, the average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over. As in the case of all other tabulations for weekly earnings, the following tabulations represent a normal week and consequently the earning possibilities of the employees are affected only by causes which might become operative within such a short period of time.

TABLE 38.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glasses.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
Native-born of native father:																					
White.....	\$14.37	\$13.23	\$12.57	\$14.59	\$12.58	\$12.49	\$11.60	\$11.43	\$10.87	\$12.86	\$14.29	\$15.58	\$11.49	\$16.54	\$11.60	\$11.02	\$14.83	\$12.46	\$12.89	\$13.42	\$11.62
Negro.....	10.66	11.38	10.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.50	9.98	12.90	(a)	12.63	(a)	10.64	10.61	9.75	12.07	(a)	8.25	(a)	(a)
Indian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Australia.....	18.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.12	(a)	18.58	(a)	10.17	(a)	(a)	12.66	13.71	10.92	11.58	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.18
Austria-Hungary.....	12.89	13.09	12.60	13.85	(a)	(a)	10.08	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.86	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Azores.....	10.18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Belgium.....	14.66	12.29	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canada.....	11.21	12.97	13.11	(a)	(a)	12.68	9.94	11.95	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.11	14.07	11.33	(a)	(a)	11.61	(a)	11.12
Cape Verde Islands.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
China.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	13.85	13.38	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.92	12.41	20.98	14.60	15.07	18.30	13.00	14.01	(a)	12.55	13.95	12.25	13.74	13.68	12.05
Denmark.....	14.24	13.85	12.88	17.89	(a)	14.57	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18.48	13.82	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.35	(a)	12.72
England.....	12.48	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.90	10.03	(a)	19.83	13.78	(a)	18.50	(a)	16.43	13.92	12.45	14.71	(a)	12.80	13.27	12.08
Finland.....	15.65	13.06	13.25	(a)	(a)	14.02	11.43	13.50	19.87	13.38	15.56	17.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
France.....	14.82	13.89	13.22	16.39	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany.....	11.08	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Greece.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India.....	13.57	13.24	12.20	18.99	11.35	14.37	10.58	12.24	18.62	14.15	14.86	16.20	11.52	16.60	15.09	12.36	13.62	13.32	13.53	12.73	11.79
Ireland.....	10.61	(a)	11.65	11.32	(a)	8.13	8.13	(a)	10.51	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.21	(a)	8.39
Italy.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.85	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15.31	15.56	(a)	(a)	11.72	13.86	(a)	(a)
Mexico.....	12.87	12.99	(a)	14.73	(a)	13.30	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.65	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands.....	13.94	14.25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.71	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.42	(a)	9.96	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.32	12.31
Norway.....	12.64	14.99	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.10	11.53	(a)	23.07	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.53	(a)	14.44	(a)	(a)	14.74	16.36	(a)
Portugal.....	9.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Roumania.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	12.62	12.41	12.35	14.12	13.55	(a)	8.80	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.58	(a)	(a)	13.42	(a)	9.96	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.32	12.31
Scotland.....	15.35	14.70	14.92	(a)	14.10	(a)	11.53	(a)	23.07	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.53	(a)	14.44	(a)	(a)	14.74	16.36	(a)
Servia.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	14.46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.08	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	13.76	13.59	10.82	14.29	(a)	14.21	10.13	11.91	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16.36	13.31	12.19	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.29
Switzerland.....	15.76	14.16	11.70	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20.79	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.83	(a)	(a)
Turkey.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17.54	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.30	(a)	14.19
Wales.....	16.80	12.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.42	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

[illegible]

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

TABLE 38.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural im- vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, sleeves and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
Foreign born, by race— Continued.																					
Negro.....	\$9.79	\$15.20	(a)	\$17.38		\$14.12	\$7.84	\$11.96	(a)	\$10.73	\$11.24	(a)		\$9.86	\$14.54	(a)	\$15.88	(a)	(a)	\$13.18	(a)
Norwegian.....	15.28	12.28	\$9.84	11.90		13.57	8.05	9.94	(a)	\$11.26	\$11.45	(a)		12.69	14.06	\$9.88	12.68	(a)	\$11.38	10.79	\$8.57
Persian.....	11.23		(a)																		9.19
Polish.....	11.06		(a)																		(a)
Portuguese.....	8.10	11.98	9.62	13.74	(a)	9.40	7.56	9.98	9.74	9.48	(a)	(a)		11.06	(a)	10.05	12.19	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Romanian.....	8.90	11.14	9.85	12.65	(a)	(a)	7.48	7.52	7.48	10.94	9.45	(a)		12.05	14.03	9.36	12.19	(a)	11.25	10.69	9.11
Russian.....	11.01	9.98	12.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.56	(a)	7.52	11.10	(a)	(a)		11.79	11.79	8.84	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.72	8.19
Ruthenian.....	9.92	14.81	12.63	(a)	(a)	13.42	12.75	(a)	23.23	(a)	(a)	(a)		18.62	(a)	(a)	17.13	\$12.34	15.07	15.90	12.41
Scotch.....	15.24													16.66	(a)						(a)
Scotch-Irish.....	15.13								(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		10.75	(a)	10.20				(a)	(a)
Servian.....	10.75	10.84	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	10.84	11.10	10.15	(a)		10.75	13.83	9.53	12.93	(a)	12.00	11.47	11.02
Slovak.....	11.95	11.00	9.28	12.16	(a)	13.61	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.26	(a)	(a)		12.27	14.51	10.65	(a)	(a)	11.89	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	12.15	12.19	(a)	11.36	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)					11.85	(a)			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spanish.....	9.87		(a)	(a)			(a)		25.31	(a)	(a)	12.99	(a)	19.07	15.09	10.98	16.06	(a)	(a)	15.83	11.38
Swedish.....	15.36	14.71	14.15	17.81	(a)	14.51	11.36	13.38	11.68	(a)	(a)	(a)		10.59	(a)	6.90		(a)	10.50		7.46
Syrian.....	8.12		10.99	(a)	(a)	8.08	8.08	(a)	11.68	(a)	(a)	(a)		11.39	(a)	(a)					8.16
Turkish.....	7.65		9.27	(a)		6.94	6.94	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			(a)	(a)			(a)		11.25
Welsh.....	22.02	14.11	(a)	(a)		(a)	9.93	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		22.75	(a)						
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	(a)																				
Alsatian (race not specified).....	(a)						(a)														
Austrian (race not specified).....	(a)		(a)			(a)								(a)							(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	12.67	13.41	11.65	13.18		11.69	9.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			12.79	14.36	9.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.65
Belgian (race not specified).....	14.33	13.16		(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.99	14.08	20.13		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12.00	11.46	(a)	10.58
South American (race not speci- fied).....	(a)						(a)														
Swiss (race not specified).....	13.96	15.16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		17.13		11.47	(a)	12.93	12.84	(a)	(a)
Total foreign- born.....	11.92	12.89	11.19	12.91	\$14.09	13.87	9.28	11.58	12.63	11.48	13.59	14.11	\$12.80	13.29	13.96	10.27	13.71	11.99	12.18	11.64	9.96
Grand total.....	12.64	13.09	12.11	13.30	12.56	13.57	9.68	11.67	15.73	12.07	14.20	15.11	12.23	14.35	12.72	10.64	13.81	12.13	12.50	11.82	10.49

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A discussion has been had of the average weekly earnings of industrial workers by general nativity and race. The table immediately preceding, in addition to making the same exhibit, shows the average earnings by industry.

Upon reference to the table, it is seen that the native-born white wage-earners of native father have their highest average weekly earnings, \$16.87, in glass-bottle factories, and their next highest, \$16.54, in the iron and steel industry. In no other industries do the earnings of native-born American wage-earners average as much as \$15 per week, the lowest earnings of white Americans, \$11.02, being exhibited by those employed in the leather-manufacturing industry. The average earnings of the native whites of native father in the cotton and woolen goods manufacturing industries are also small, the average weekly earnings of employees in the former being \$11.60 and in the latter \$11.62. On comparing the totals for the second generation, or those of native birth but of foreign father, with the totals for the native-born of native father, it is seen that the average weekly earnings of the former are somewhat higher than the latter in clothing, furniture, gloves, iron and steel, iron-ore mining and copper mining and smelting, leather, shoes, silk dyeing, silk goods, and woolen and worsted goods, and considerably higher in all divisions of glass manufacturing. The higher averages for the native-born employees of foreign father in glass manufacturing arise from the presence in the industry of workmen who had acquired skill through long experience of their races in the industry. The weekly earnings of the native-born French of foreign father, by way of illustration, average \$19.83 in glass bottle manufacturing, as contrasted with \$10.51 for the Italians. With the exception of those in copper mining and smelting, oil refining, iron-ore mining, and the manufacture of gloves and collars and cuffs, the average weekly earnings of foreign-born employees, as shown by the total, are lower for all industries than those of the native-born. The general utilization of immigrants of recent years as unskilled workmen, and their consequent lower earning capacity, are well illustrated by the low averages for the foreign-born glass workers as contrasted with those of native birth. The lowest earnings of the foreign-born wage-earners are shown in connection with the cotton goods manufacturing industry, where their average weekly earnings are \$9.28. The average weekly rate in the woolen and worsted goods industry is also low, being only \$9.96. Foreign-born workers from Great Britain and northern Europe seem to show a higher level of average weekly earnings than those from southern and eastern Europe. This is true, with the exception of some individuals who have had special industrial training abroad. One of the most striking facts indicated by a comparison of the earnings of the races in the different industries is that earning ability is more the outcome of industrial opportunity or conditions of employment than of racial efficiency and progress. This fact becomes evident when the average weekly earnings of the members of a race or several races in the cotton or woolen and worsted goods industry are compared with the earnings of the same race or races in other industries. The Lithuanians, for example, earn an average of \$12.24 weekly in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, \$11.60 in clothing, \$13.60 in copper mining and smelting, \$9.87 in furniture, \$12.89 in iron and steel, \$11.98 in iron-ore

mining, \$9.50 in leather, \$12.85 in oil refining, \$10.87 in shoes, \$10.67 in sugar refining, but only \$7.86 in cotton and \$7.97 in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing. The same condition of affairs will be disclosed by a further comparison or study of the several races in different industries.

The table which is next presented shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average weekly earnings for female wage-earners 18 years of age or over.

TABLE 39.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:											
White.....	\$7.91	\$7.13	\$7.98	\$7.41	\$7.47	\$8.34	\$5.61	\$6.37	\$7.13	\$7.36	\$8.35
Negro.....	6.80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia.....	6.20	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	8.86	7.13	9.41	9.70	7.98	7.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.21	(a)
Azores.....	7.46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Belgium.....	6.57	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canada.....	8.02	(a)	8.57	7.44	7.17	7.89	(a)	(a)	6.58	7.16	8.38
Cape Verde Islands.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	7.78	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
England.....	8.19	(a)	8.56	7.47	7.27	8.24	6.44	(a)	(a)	7.95	8.39
Finland.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
France.....	8.59	(a)	7.97	9.60	7.89	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.21	9.10
Germany.....	8.22	7.24	8.38	8.74	7.37	8.70	5.86	6.93	7.64	7.53	8.96
Greece.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	8.10	7.73	8.85	8.69	8.00	7.89	5.25	6.93	7.31	6.77	8.71
Italy.....	7.70	(a)	(a)	7.69	(a)	7.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.23	7.97
Netherlands.....	8.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.98	(a)
New Zealand.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	8.29	(a)	(a)	8.38	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal.....	7.45	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	7.62	6.62	8.15	8.71	(a)	7.13	(a)	(a)	6.45	5.53	(a)
Scotland.....	8.51	(a)	8.73	9.00	(a)	8.13	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.34	8.31
Serbia.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	8.24	(a)	(a)	9.29	(a)	7.63	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	8.42	(a)	7.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.53	(a)
Turkey.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	5.74	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.90	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.20	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total.....	8.11	7.26	8.60	8.85	7.78	7.96	5.71	6.88	7.39	7.24	8.61
Total native-born.....	8.04	7.23	8.21	8.54	7.61	8.06	5.66	6.44	7.28	7.28	8.52
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian.....	7.54	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	9.28	7.03	(a)	9.51	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	8.31	(a)	8.95	7.55	8.49	8.23	(a)	(a)	7.19	8.99	8.63
Canadian, Other.....	8.09	(a)	8.08	7.54	(a)	7.78	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.87	8.58
Croatian.....	7.19	(a)	(a)	7.59	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuban.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	8.42	(a)	(a)	9.80	5.75	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	7.89	(a)	(a)	6.75	(a)	9.65	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.96	7.47
English.....	8.81	(a)	8.41	9.11	8.23	8.87	(a)	6.93	(a)	9.32	8.69
Finnish.....	9.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.89	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.93

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 39.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>											
Flemish.....	\$9.42	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$9.04	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$10.08	(a)
French.....	9.89	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.01	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.10	9.23
German.....	8.98	\$7.30	\$7.89	\$8.75	\$5.55	9.34	\$5.75	(a)	\$8.21	9.26	6.07
Greek.....	6.85	(a)	6.55	(a)	(a)	6.88	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.05
Hebrew, Russian.....	7.97	(a)	7.21	8.09	(a)	7.05	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.32	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	8.27	(a)	(a)	8.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	8.24	(a)	7.90	8.33	8.11	8.17	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.18	8.44
Italian, North.....	7.51	(a)	7.27	7.54	(a)	7.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.32	8.03
Italian, South.....	6.64	(a)	6.37	6.79	(a)	6.89	(a)	\$6.14	(a)	8.03	6.43
Italian (not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	6.69	7.04	7.57	6.35	(a)	7.64	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.25	6.98
Magyar.....	7.74	(a)	(a)	8.67	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.20	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	9.27	(a)	(a)	8.97	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Persian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	7.20	7.20	7.19	8.07	(a)	7.32	4.53	(a)	5.95	5.61	6.65
Portuguese.....	7.31	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.28	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.95
Romanian.....	7.57	(a)	(a)	7.82	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	7.10	7.07	(a)	7.71	8.38	6.80	(a)	(a)	5.26	6.21	7.08
Ruthenian.....	6.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	9.09	(a)	9.81	(a)	(a)	8.66	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.39	9.10
Scotch-Irish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	6.61	(a)	7.37	7.66	(a)	6.41	4.44	(a)	(a)	5.40	(a)
Slovenian.....	7.15	(a)	(a)	7.98	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.94	(a)	(a)
Spanish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	8.86	(a)	7.18	8.64	(a)	9.12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.19
Syrian.....	6.79	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.70
Turkish.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	6.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.56	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	7.15	(a)	(a)	7.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.14
Belgian (race not specified).....	9.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.73
South American (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	9.50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.54	(a)
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>7.96</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>8.18</b>

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the foregoing table it is seen that the average weekly earnings for the native-born women wage-earners are slightly higher in the agricultural implement and vehicle, clothing, cotton goods, glass tableware, leather, shoe, and woolen and worsted goods manufacturing establishments, and lower in the other industries specified in the table, than those shown for the total number of women of foreign birth. The native white women of native father earn more each week in the woolen and worsted mills than in other industries; the women of native birth and of foreign father more in the clothing industry; and the women of foreign birth exhibit the highest average weekly earnings in the silk mills.

The table which immediately follows shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average weekly earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age.



TABLE 40.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry. \*  
(STUDY OF EMPLOYERS.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all in-	Agricultural imple- ments and vehi- cles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper smelting and	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woolen and worsted goods.
									Bot tles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	\$6.60	\$7.78	\$5.84	\$5.32	\$5.69	\$7.92	\$6.09	\$6.50	\$5.98	\$7.98	\$6.03	\$10.80	\$5.25	\$8.04	\$6.81	\$6.14	\$7.77	\$6.13	\$4.38	\$5.76	\$6.31
White.....	6.38	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.22	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.44	(a)	5.79	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Negro.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>																					
Australia.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.14	(a)	(a)	5.97	(a)	4.98	8.07	6.62	(a)	(a)	7.26	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.45	(a)	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	6.45	6.89	6.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.02	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Azores.....	6.04	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Belgium.....	6.43	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canada.....	6.15	(a)	6.28	(a)	(a)	8.62	5.93	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.61
Cape Verde Islands.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	7.82	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.52	(a)	5.50	(a)	(a)	7.94	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.84	(a)	(a)
England.....	6.55	(a)	6.14	(a)	(a)	8.45	6.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Finland.....	9.06	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
France.....	6.62	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany.....	6.45	8.20	5.75	5.43	(a)	9.16	6.55	5.94	5.36	7.42	5.34	(a)	(a)	7.43	(a)	6.43	(a)	(a)	5.06	5.08	6.51
Greece.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	6.32	6.76	6.18	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.00	(a)	7.09	(a)	5.15	(a)	(a)	7.88	(a)	6.50	7.26	(a)	4.42	6.21	6.08
Italy.....	6.14	(a)	5.48	5.53	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.52	(a)	(a)	6.27	(a)	(a)	7.97	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.81	(a)	6.13
Netherlands.....	6.18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.49	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	7.99	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal.....	5.34	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.27	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Roumania.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.08	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4.32	(a)	5.24
Russia.....	5.86	6.82	6.13	5.72	(a)	(a)	5.22	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.01	(a)	(a)	7.08	(a)	6.13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.67
Scotland.....	6.74	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.34	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	7.69	7.37	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.31	7.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.75	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.69	(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	6.50	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Turkey.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.32	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3.30	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	6.11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total.....	6.39	7.57	5.96	5.73	(a)	8.70	6.01	6.41	5.35	7.60	5.53	(a)	(a)	7.65	11.32	6.63	7.79	(a)	4.71	5.49	6.40
Total native-born.....	6.48	7.66	5.88	5.66	5.65	8.29	6.03	6.44	5.76	7.81	5.78	10.05	4.90	7.83	6.58	6.42	7.78	6.42	4.60	5.61	6.38



Employees of native birth and of foreign father, as can be seen from the table, with the exception of those employed in boots and shoes, clothing, copper mining and smelting, iron-ore mining, leather, oil refining, silk goods, and woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, have lower average weekly earnings than employees of native birth and of native father. The wage-earners of foreign birth exhibit lower average weekly earnings than those of native birth in all industries except boots and shoes, clothing, copper mining and smelting, iron and steel manufacturing, iron ore mining, silk goods, sugar refining, and the manufacture of glass bottles, tableware, and plate glass. The employees native-born of native father show their highest average weekly earnings, \$10.80, in window-glass manufacturing, and their lowest, \$4.38, in the silk mills. The industrial workers of native birth and of foreign father show their highest average weekly earnings, \$11.32, in the iron-ore mines, and their lowest, \$4.71, as in the case of the native Americans, in the silk-goods manufacturing establishments. The foreign-born wage-earners 14 and under 18 years of age exhibit their highest average weekly earnings, amounting to \$9.17, in the iron-ore mines, and their lowest, \$5.48, in the manufacture of silk goods. The low average weekly earnings of wage-earners 14 and under 18 years of age in the various divisions of manufacturing and mining may be readily seen from the following comparative statement according to nativity groups:

Industry.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Industry.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.
Agricultural implements and vehicles.....	\$7.40	\$7.66	Leather.....	\$6.19	\$6.42
Boots and shoes.....	6.66	5.88	Oil refining.....	7.74	7.78
Clothing.....	6.52	5.66	Silk goods.....	5.48	4.60
Copper mining and smelting.....	8.42	8.29	Sugar refining.....	6.52	5.61
Cotton goods.....	5.82	6.03	Woolen and worsted goods.....	5.84	6.38
Furniture.....	6.21	6.44	Glass bottles.....	6.35	5.76
Iron and steel.....	7.96	7.83	Plate glass.....	8.04	7.81
Iron-ore mining.....	9.17	6.58	Tableware.....	6.83	5.78

The following table shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average weekly earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age:

TABLE 41.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)											
General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:											
White.....	\$5.25	(a)	\$5.21	\$5.02	\$4.78	\$6.01	\$4.18	\$4.63	\$5.78	\$4.13	\$6.12
Negro.....	(a)		(a)								(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia.....	4.19		(a)	(a)	(a)					3.91	
Austria-Hungary.....	4.75	(a)	5.64	5.59	(a)	5.93	4.38			3.63	5.73
Azores.....	5.78					5.76					(a)
Belgium.....	5.70		(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)			(a)	(a)
Canada.....	6.07		5.94	(a)	4.98	6.11			(a)	5.09	6.07
Cape Verde Islands.....	(a)					(a)					
Cuba.....	(a)										(a)

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 41.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Con.											
Denmark.....	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)					(a)	(a)
England.....	\$5.79	(a)	\$5.86	(a)		\$6.35	\$3.89			\$4.28	\$6.50
Finland.....	(a)									(a)	(a)
France.....	5.79		(a)			6.86	4.23			4.87	7.68
Germany.....	5.06	\$6.61	5.32	\$5.04	\$5.23	6.52	4.10	(a)	\$5.92	4.17	6.47
Greece.....	(a)									(a)	(a)
India.....	(a)					(a)					
Ireland.....	5.40	(a)	6.18	(a)	4.56	5.90	(a)		6.00	4.12	6.13
Italy.....	5.54		(a)	5.81	(a)	6.47	(a)		5.55	4.63	5.80
Netherlands.....	5.56		(a)	(a)						5.60	(a)
Norway.....	(a)		(a)	(a)		(a)				(a)	(a)
Portugal.....	6.17					6.03					
Roumania.....	(a)		(a)								
Russia.....	4.20	(a)		4.77	(a)	6.18	3.69	(a)	5.41	3.60	6.20
Scotland.....	5.65		(a)	(a)	(a)	6.22	(a)		(a)	4.25	6.40
Spain.....	(a)							(a)			
Sweden.....	5.83	(a)	(a)	(a)		5.96				(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	5.63		(a)			(a)	(a)			5.73	
Turkey.....	(a)										(a)
Wales.....	3.60					(a)	(a)			3.50	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	(a)										(a)
South America (country not specified).....	(a)				(a)						(a)
Total.....	5.31	6.68	5.63	5.23	5.07	6.12	4.14	(a)	5.83	4.07	6.23
Total native-born.....	5.29	6.69	5.35	5.21	4.89	6.09	4.15	\$4.66	5.81	4.08	6.19
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian.....	(a)		(a)								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	5.83	(a)	(a)	5.86		(a)				(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	(a)					(a)					
Canadian, French.....	6.08		(a)	(a)	(a)	6.19				(a)	5.91
Canadian, Other.....	6.04		(a)	(a)		5.50			(a)	(a)	6.49
Croatian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)		(a)			(a)		
Danish.....	(a)										(a)
Dutch.....	5.43			(a)						5.30	(a)
English.....	6.51		(a)	(a)		7.11	(a)			4.28	6.48
Finnish.....	(a)									(a)	(a)
French.....	6.89					(a)	(a)			(a)	6.92
German.....	6.00	(a)	7.04	5.15		7.70			(a)	5.09	6.12
Greek.....	5.34			(a)		5.72				3.75	5.25
Hebrew, Russian.....	6.14		6.37	6.13	(a)	(a)			(a)	6.20	6.47
Hebrew, Other.....	6.09		(a)	6.24		(a)			(a)	(a)	
Irish.....	6.05		(a)		(a)	6.57				3.91	6.53
Italian, North.....	5.90	(a)		6.07	(a)	5.85	(a)		(a)	5.29	6.06
Italian, South.....	5.72	(a)	6.09	5.56	(a)	5.98			(a)	4.87	5.96
Lithuanian.....	4.47	(a)	(a)	5.08	(a)	(a)				3.13	5.82
Magyar.....	4.94		(a)	6.05	(a)	(a)	(a)			3.98	
Norwegian.....	(a)		(a)								
Polish.....	5.43	6.79	(a)	5.25	(a)	6.01	(a)		5.42	3.79	5.73
Portuguese.....	5.87			(a)		5.85					(a)
Roumanian.....	(a)			(a)						(a)	(a)
Russian.....	5.75	(a)	(a)	5.68	(a)	5.87			(a)	3.52	5.97
Ruthenian.....	5.40					(a)				(a)	
Scotch.....	6.22		(a)			6.75	(a)			(a)	5.81
Servian.....	(a)					(a)					
Slovak.....	4.41		(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)		(a)	4.03	(a)
Slovenian.....	4.72	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)			(a)	(a)	
Swedish.....	(a)	(a)				(a)	(a)				(a)
Syrian.....	6.00		(a)			6.42					5.83
Turkish.....	(a)					(a)					
Welsh.....	3.50									3.50	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	(a)		(a)	(a)		(a)				(a)	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	5.82						5.12				(a)
South American (race not specified).....	(a)					(a)					(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	(a)									(a)	
Total foreign-born.....	5.85	6.65	6.31	5.80	6.29	6.17	4.53		5.35	4.32	6.09
Grand total.....	5.46	6.67	5.43	5.47	5.02	6.12	4.21	4.66	5.69	4.12	6.16

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The following table shows, by general nativity and industry, the average weekly earnings of 220,390 male employees 18 years of age or over and of 13,682 who were 14 and under 18 years of age:

TABLE 42.—Average amount of weekly earnings of male employees, by general nativity and industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.

Industry.	Native-born.			Total native-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
	Native father.		Foreign father.			
	White.	Negro.				
Agricultural implements and vehicles .....	\$13.23	\$11.38	\$13.62	\$13.38	\$12.89	\$13.09
Boots and shoes.....	12.57	10.03	12.84	12.64	11.19	12.11
Clothing.....	14.59	(a)	15.66	15.39	12.91	13.30
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.....	12.58	.....	11.89	12.36	14.09	12.56
Copper mining and smelting.....	12.49	(a)	13.78	12.98	13.87	13.57
Cotton goods.....	11.60	(a)	10.45	10.89	9.28	9.68
Furniture.....	11.43	10.50	12.31	11.81	11.58	11.67
Glass:						
Bottles.....	16.87	9.98	19.54	17.05	12.63	15.73
Plate glass.....	12.86	12.90	13.67	13.00	11.48	12.07
Tableware.....	14.29	(a)	15.07	14.56	13.59	14.20
Window glass.....	15.58	12.63	17.22	15.89	14.11	15.11
Gloves.....	11.49	.....	12.31	11.67	12.80	12.23
Iron and steel.....	16.54	10.64	16.62	15.86	13.29	14.35
Iron ore mining.....	11.60	10.61	14.24	11.22	13.96	12.72
Leather.....	11.02	9.75	12.15	11.50	10.27	10.64
Oil refining.....	14.53	12.07	13.67	14.01	13.71	13.81
Silk dyeing.....	12.46	.....	12.75	12.58	11.99	12.13
Silk goods.....	12.89	.....	13.15	13.05	12.18	12.50
Sugar refining.....	13.42	8.25	13.12	12.98	11.64	11.82
Woolen and worsted goods.....	11.62	(a)	11.74	11.69	9.96	10.49
Total.....	14.37	10.66	13.91	13.89	11.92	12.64

14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Agricultural implements and vehicles.....	\$7.78	(a)	\$7.57	\$7.66	\$7.40	\$7.62
Boots and shoes.....	5.84	(a)	5.96	5.88	6.06	5.99
Clothing.....	5.32	(a)	5.73	5.66	6.52	6.17
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.....	5.69	.....	(a)	5.65	.....	5.65
Copper mining and smelting.....	7.92	.....	8.70	8.29	8.42	8.31
Cotton goods.....	6.09	.....	6.01	6.03	5.82	5.94
Furniture.....	6.50	(a)	6.41	6.44	6.21	6.38
Glass:						
Bottles.....	5.98	\$6.22	5.35	5.76	6.35	5.85
Plate glass.....	7.98	(a)	7.60	7.81	8.04	7.87
Tableware.....	6.03	(a)	5.53	5.78	6.83	7.40
Window glass.....	10.80	.....	(a)	10.05	(a)	10.16
Gloves.....	5.25	.....	(a)	4.90	.....	4.90
Iron and steel.....	8.04	7.44	7.65	7.83	7.96	7.85
Iron ore mining.....	6.81	5.79	11.32	6.58	9.17	6.77
Leather.....	6.14	(a)	6.63	6.42	6.19	6.36
Oil refining.....	7.77	.....	7.79	7.78	7.74	7.77
Silk dyeing.....	6.13	.....	(a)	6.42	(a)	6.72
Silk goods.....	4.38	.....	4.71	4.60	5.48	4.73
Sugar refining.....	5.76	(a)	5.49	5.61	6.52	5.87
Woolen and worsted goods.....	6.31	(a)	6.40	6.38	5.84	6.19
Total.....	6.60	6.38	6.39	6.48	6.26	6.42

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the foregoing table it is seen that the highest average weekly earnings of the total number of native-born wage-earners, amounting to \$17.05, is shown in connection with the manufacture of glass bottles, and the lowest, \$10.89, among those employed in cotton mills. Of the total foreign-born, the highest average weekly earnings, \$14.11, are exhibited by the employees of window-glass factories, and the lowest, \$9.28, by cotton-mill operatives.

The average weekly earnings of the total number of native-born employees engaged in all the specified forms of manufacturing and mining is \$13.89, as contrasted with \$11.92 for the wage-earners of foreign birth, \$13.91 for those of native birth and of foreign father, and \$14.37 for native-born whites of native father.

Of the 13,682 male employees who were 14 and under 18 years of age, the average weekly earnings were \$6.42. Among those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, amounting to \$10.05, are shown by those engaged in the manufacture of window glass, and the lowest, \$4.60, by silk-mill operatives. Of the foreign-born industrial workers in this age group, the highest average weekly earnings, \$9.17, are exhibited by the iron-ore mine workers, and the lowest, \$5.48, by the employees of silk goods manufacturing establishments. The considerably higher average weekly earnings shown by employees of copper mines and smelters and iron-ore mines, as contrasted with the earnings of employees of manufacturing establishments, are probably due to the fact that in mining, under existing methods, it is possible for a youth to do the same kind of work and receive approximately the same remuneration as an adult.

The table which immediately follows shows, by general nativity and industry, the average amount of weekly earnings of 57,712 female employees 18 years of age or over, and of 14,803 who were 14 and under 18 years of age:

TABLE 43.—Average amount of weekly earnings of female employees, by general nativity and industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.

Industry.	Native-born.			Total native-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
	Native father.		Foreign father.			
	White.	Negro.				
Agricultural implements and vehicles.....	\$7. 13	.....	\$7. 26	\$7. 23	\$7. 12	\$7. 17
Boots and shoes.....	7. 98	(a)	8. 60	8. 21	7. 89	8. 16
Clothing.....	7. 41	(a)	8. 85	8. 54	7. 74	8. 02
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.....	7. 47	(a)	7. 78	7. 61	7. 77	7. 63
Cotton goods.....	8. 34	(a)	7. 96	8. 06	7. 93	7. 97
Glass tableware.....	5. 61	.....	5. 71	5. 66	5. 14	5. 51
Gloves.....	6. 37	(a)	6. 88	6. 44	6. 55	6. 46
Leather.....	7. 13	.....	7. 39	7. 28	6. 39	6. 87
Silk goods.....	7. 36	.....	7. 24	7. 28	8. 57	7. 66
Woolen and worsted goods.....	8. 35	(a)	8. 61	8. 52	7. 96	8. 18
Total.....	7. 91	\$6. 80	8. 11	8. 04	7. 90	7. 96

14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Agricultural implements and vehicles.....	(a)		\$6.68	\$6.69	\$6.65	\$6.67
Boots and shoes.....	\$5.21	(a)	5.63	5.35	6.31	5.43
Clothing.....	5.02		5.23	5.21	5.80	5.47
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.....	4.78		5.07	4.89	6.29	5.02
Cotton goods.....	6.01		6.12	6.09	6.17	6.12
Glass tableware.....	4.18		4.14	4.15	4.53	4.21
Gloves.....	4.63		(a)	4.66		4.66
Leather.....	5.78		5.83	5.81	5.35	5.69
Silk goods.....	4.13		4.07	4.08	4.32	4.12
Woolen and worsted goods.....	6.12	(a)	6.23	6.19	6.09	6.16
Total.....	5.25	(a)	5.31	5.29	5.85	5.46

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

† Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average weekly earnings for all females 18 years of age or over are \$7.96. Of those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, \$8.54, are exhibited by the employees of clothing manufacturing establishments, and the lowest, \$5.66, by the employees of glass tableware factories. Of the total number of women wage-earners of foreign birth, the highest average amount of weekly earnings, \$8.57, is shown by silk-mill operatives, and the lowest, \$5.14, by those employed in the manufacture of tableware.

The average weekly earnings for all female employees 14 and under 18 years of age are only \$5.46. Among both the native-born and foreign-born females who were working for wages the highest average weekly earnings are shown by those employed in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, and the lowest by silk-mill operatives.

**AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.**

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average amount of daily earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over. The figures of the table are for a normal day, and consequently approximate the normal earning capacity of employees. The returns for a more extended period show proportionately lower earnings.

**TABLE 44.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry.\***

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Construction work.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	\$2.24	\$1.97	\$2.31	\$2.43	\$2.77	\$2.21
Negro.....	1.77	1.23	1.98	1.80	(a)	2.06
Indian.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>						
Arabia.....	(a)					(a)
Australia.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	2.23	2.13	2.16	(a)	2.67	2.35
Belgium.....	2.19		2.23			(a)
Bulgaria.....	(a)					(a)
Canada.....	2.30	(a)	2.28	(a)	2.88	2.25
China.....	(a)					
Cuba.....	2.49	2.49		(a)		
Denmark.....	2.26	(a)	1.89	(a)	(a)	2.31
England.....	2.42	2.34	2.44	2.61	2.83	2.32
Finland.....	(a)					(a)
France.....	2.35	1.99	2.41	(a)	(a)	2.36
Germany.....	2.34	2.16	2.41	2.89	2.68	2.30
Greece.....	(a)		(a)			
India.....	(a)					(a)
Ireland.....	2.27	2.13	2.32		2.77	2.22
Italy.....	2.30	2.30	2.36			1.71
Mexico.....	1.97	(a)	(a)			1.76
Netherlands.....	2.33	(a)	2.25			2.33
Norway.....	2.23	(a)	(a)			2.19
Portugal.....	(a)					(a)
Russia.....	1.98	1.79	1.99	(a)	(a)	2.01
Scotland.....	2.47	2.67	2.47	(a)	(a)	2.44
Spain.....	2.59	2.63				(a)
Sweden.....	2.22	(a)	2.30	(a)	(a)	2.17
Switzerland.....	2.52	2.38	2.45	(a)	(a)	2.48
Turkey.....	(a)	(a)				
Wales.....	2.48	(a)	2.49	(a)	(a)	2.54

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 44.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Construction work.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.</b>						
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	\$2.28	(a)				(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	(a)		(a)			(a)
South America (country not specified).....	(a)					(a)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>\$2.20</b>	<b>\$2.38</b>	<b>\$2.81</b>	<b>\$2.74</b>	<b>\$2.27</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>						
Armenian.....	1.73	(a)	(a)			1.79
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2.26	1.84	2.34	(a)	(a)	2.22
Bosnian.....	1.83		(a)			(a)
Bulgarian.....	1.75	(a)	2.07	1.53		1.70
Canadian, French.....	2.38	(a)	2.31		(a)	2.33
Canadian, Other.....	2.42	(a)	2.30	(a)	(a)	2.43
Croatian.....	1.90	(a)	1.98	1.58	2.22	1.85
Cuban.....	2.34	2.34				
Dalmatian.....	2.14		(a)	1.44		(a)
Danish.....	2.33	(a)	2.25	(a)	(a)	2.32
Dutch.....	2.12	(a)	2.18			2.08
English.....	2.49	2.38	2.50	2.68	3.16	2.42
Filipino.....	(a)					(a)
Finnish.....	2.30		2.24	2.38	(a)	2.25
Flemish.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
French.....	2.28	2.27	2.28	(a)	(a)	2.12
German.....	2.29	2.14	2.35	2.45	2.72	2.25
Greek.....	1.58	1.33	2.01	1.58	(a)	1.67
Hebrew, Russian.....	2.20	2.62		(a)		2.16
Hebrew, Other.....	2.07	1.60	(a)			2.26
Herzegovinian.....	1.66			1.42		1.82
Irish.....	2.19	1.99	2.24	2.33	2.83	2.14
Italian, North.....	2.23	1.54	2.28	1.86		1.91
Italian, South.....	1.95	1.87	2.14	1.58	(a)	1.73
Italian (not specified).....	2.10	(a)	2.15	(a)		
Japanese.....	1.80					1.80
Korean.....	(a)					(a)
Lithuanian.....	2.01	(a)	2.25	1.73		1.81
Macedonian.....	1.58	1.07	1.80	(a)		1.68
Magyar.....	1.97	1.22	2.00	1.77	2.24	1.85
Mexican.....	2.19	2.47	2.44			1.63
Montenegrin.....	2.08	(a)	2.13	(a)		1.82
Negro.....	2.06	2.09		(a)		(a)
Norwegian.....	2.36	(a)	2.19	2.82	(a)	2.19
Polish.....	1.90	1.67	1.99	1.59	2.29	1.81
Portuguese.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Roumanian.....	1.76	(a)	1.84	1.56		1.77
Russian.....	2.06	1.66	2.26	1.50	(a)	1.77
Ruthenian.....	1.92		1.98	(a)	(a)	1.76
Scotch.....	2.47	(a)	2.48	(a)	(a)	2.36
Scotch-Irish.....	2.36		2.50			2.22
Servian.....	1.82	(a)	2.04	1.58		1.74
Slovak.....	2.02	1.67	2.03	1.69	2.30	1.81
Slovenian.....	2.13	1.65	2.18	(a)	(a)	1.83
Spanish.....	2.54	2.56	(a)	(a)		1.63
Swedish.....	2.39	(a)	2.41	2.70	2.66	2.33
Syrian.....	1.81	(a)	1.90	1.50		1.87
Turkish.....	1.63	1.41				1.70
Welsh.....	2.41		2.41	(a)	(a)	2.33
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	2.15	2.12	(a)			
Australian (race not specified).....	(a)		2.53			1.90
Austrian (race not specified).....	2.36	1.82	2.28	1.61		1.96
Belgian (race not specified).....	2.21	(a)				
South American (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)				
Swiss (race not specified).....	2.47	(a)	2.52		2.45	2.48
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.96</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.04</b>

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average amount of daily earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over.



TABLE 45.—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	\$1.25	\$1.25	(a)	\$1.19
Negre.....	.77	.76		1.09
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Australia.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	1.27	1.29		1.20
Belgium.....	(a)	(a)		
Canada.....	1.28	1.27		1.30
Cuba.....	(a)	(a)		
Denmark.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
England.....	1.21	1.20		1.28
France.....	1.33	1.33		(a)
Germany.....	1.29	1.31	\$1.35	1.19
Ireland.....	1.33	1.34	(a)	1.22
Italy.....	1.23	1.24		(a)
Mexico.....	(a)			(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Norway.....	1.42	1.45		(a)
Portugal.....	(a)	(a)		
Roumania.....	(a)	(a)		
Russia.....	1.17	1.24		1.09
Scotland.....	1.20	1.21		(a)
Sweden.....	1.38	(a)	(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	1.33	1.33	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1.11	1.10		(a)
Total.....	1.29	1.31	1.37	1.19
Total native-born.....	1.13	1.13	1.37	1.19
Foreign-born, by race:				
Arabian.....	(a)	(a)		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.28	1.32		1.25
Bulgarian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Canadian, French.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Canadian, Other.....	1.31	1.32		(a)
Croatian.....	1.05	.86		1.19
Cuban.....	1.20	1.20		
Danish.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Dutch.....	1.36	1.35		(a)
English.....	1.17	1.17		(a)
Finnish.....	(a)	(a)		
French.....	(a)	(a)		
German.....	1.30	1.25		1.41
Greek.....	.93	.93		
Hebrew, Russian.....	1.22	1.23		(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	1.20	1.20		(a)
Irish.....	1.16	1.15		1.20
Italian, North.....	1.04	1.04		
Italian, South.....	1.30	1.30		
Lithuanian.....	1.14	(a)		1.14
Macedonian.....	(a)	(a)		1.46
Magyar.....	1.15	1.11		
Mexican.....	(a)	(a)		
Negro.....	(a)	(a)		
Norwegian.....	(a)	(a)		
Polish.....	1.14	1.15	(a)	1.14
Portuguese.....	(a)	(a)		
Roumanian.....	1.15	1.10		1.26
Russian.....	1.12	1.12		1.13
Ruthenian.....	1.36	1.36		
Scotch.....	1.36	1.35		(a)
Servian.....	(a)	(a)		(a)
Slovak.....	1.14	1.14	(a)	1.15
Slovenian.....	1.31	1.22		1.40
Spanish.....	1.50	1.50		
Swedish.....	1.31	(a)		(a)
Syrian.....	(a)	(a)		
Turkish.....	(a)	(a)		
Welsh.....	(a)	(a)		
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	(a)	(a)		
Austrian (race not specified).....	1.17	1.12		(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)			(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)		
Total foreign-born.....	1.20	1.20	(a)	1.20
Grand total.....	1.16	1.15	1.36	1.20

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average amount of daily earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age.

TABLE 46.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Construction work.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	\$1.31	\$0.97	\$1.51	\$1.38	(a)	\$1.42
Negro.....	.90	.77	1.24	1.34		1.50
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>						
Australia.....	(a)	(a)				
Austria-Hungary.....	1.43	.90	1.44		(a)	1.50
Belgium.....	1.73	(a)	1.74			
Canada.....	1.19	(a)			(a)	1.30
Cuba.....	1.67	1.67				
Denmark.....	1.40				(a)	1.40
England.....	1.61	.98	1.64			1.73
France.....	1.68	(a)	1.73			(a)
Germany.....	1.40	1.11	1.60	(a)	(a)	1.34
Ireland.....	1.35	1.16	1.45	(a)	(a)	1.35
Italy.....	1.60	1.63	1.60			(a)
Mexico.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Norway.....	(a)					(a)
Roumania.....	(a)		(a)			
Russia.....	1.39	(a)	1.43			1.36
Scotland.....	1.71	(a)	1.75			(a)
Spain.....	1.74	1.74				
Sweden.....	1.51	(a)	1.62			1.52
Switzerland.....	1.54	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1.58		1.59			(a)
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	(a)	(a)				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>\$1.16</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.42</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.52	(a)	1.54			1.52
Bulgarian.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Canadian, French.....	(a)					(a)
Canadian, Other.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Croatian.....	1.49	(a)	1.47	(a)		1.52
Cuban.....	1.63	1.63				
Dalmatian.....	(a)			(a)		
Danish.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Dutch.....	(a)					(a)
English.....	1.60	(a)	1.66	(a)		(a)
French.....	1.69		1.72			(a)
German.....	1.50	(a)	1.65			1.43
Greek.....	1.18	.96	(a)	(a)		(a)
Hebrew, Russian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)			(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	(a)	(a)	(a)			(a)
Herzegovinian.....	(a)		(a)	(a)		
Irish.....	(a)					(a)
Italian, North.....	1.83	(a)	1.91	(a)		(a)
Italian, South.....	1.51	1.45	1.62	1.46		(a)
Italian (not specified).....	(a)	(a)	(a)			
Japanese.....	(a)					(a)
Lithuanian.....	1.50		(a)			1.58
Macedonian.....	1.38	1.36	(a)	(a)		
Magyar.....	1.54	.73	1.63	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexican.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Montenegrin.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Negro.....	(a)	(a)				
Polish.....	1.45	(a)	1.45		(a)	1.49
Roumanian.....	1.70		(a)	(a)		(a)
Russian.....	1.57	(a)	1.71			(a)
Ruthenian.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Scotch.....	1.58		1.60			(a)
Servian.....	(a)		(a)			(a)
Slovak.....	1.54	(a)	1.57		(a)	1.48
Slovenian.....	1.45		1.58			(a)
Spanish.....	2.67	2.67				

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 46.—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Construction work.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>						
Swedish.....	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Syrian.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	\$1.93	.....	\$2.23	.....	.....	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	1.86	(a)	1.99	.....	.....	(a)
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>\$1.73</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>\$1.49</b>	<b>\$1.22</b>	<b>\$1.47</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.43</b>

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race and by industry, the average amount of daily earnings of female employees who were 14 and under 18 years of age.

TABLE 47.—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	\$0.93	\$0.92	.....	\$1.02
Negro.....	.60	.60	.....	(a)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>				
Australia.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	1.01	.98	(a)	1.09
Canada.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Cuba.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Denmark.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
England.....	.93	.91	(a)	(a)
France.....	.82	(a)	.....	(a)
Germany.....	.94	.94	(a)	.94
Ireland.....	.92	.92	(a)	.95
Italy.....	.99	.99	.....	(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Norway.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Russia.....	.93	.90	.....	.98
Scotland.....	.94	(a)	.....	(a)
Spain.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1.12	(a)	(a)	(a)
Switzerland.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Wales.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>\$1.11</b>	<b>.99</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>.90</b>	<b>.89</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.19	1.12	.....	1.25
Canadian, French.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Canadian, Other.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Croatian.....	.95	.84	.....	1.05
Cuban.....	1.16	1.16	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1.13	1.14	.....	(a)
English.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
German.....	1.02	.96	.....	1.12
Greek.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Hebrew, Russian.....	1.03	.99	.....	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	1.01	1.02	.....	(a)
Irish.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	.90	.90	.....	.....
Italian, South.....	1.24	1.24	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1.03	(a)	.....	1.07

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

**TABLE 47.**—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age, by general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Average for all industries.	Cigars and tobacco.	Oil refining.	Slaughtering and meat packing.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>				
Magyar.....	\$0.87	\$0.86	.....	(a)
Mexican.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Polish.....	1.04	1.00	(a)	\$1.07
Portuguese.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Russian.....	.99	.98	.....	(a)
Ruthenian.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Scotch.....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Slovak.....	1.04	1.02	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Spanish.....	1.32	1.32	.....	.....
Austrian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
South American (race not specified).....	(a)	(a)	.....	.....
Total foreign-born.....	1.06	1.05	(a)	1.10
Grand total.....	.93	.92	\$1.13	1.03

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

#### AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND GENERAL NATIVITY OF EMPLOYEE.

The table which immediately follows shows, by general nativity and industry, the average daily earnings of male employees who were 18 years of age or over, and of those who were 14 and under 18 years of age. In the first age group are 138,375 wage-earners, and in the second 7,363. As in the case of all other tables of daily earnings, the following table represents a normal day and consequently tends to approximate the maximum earning capacity of employees.

**TABLE 48.**—Average amount of daily earnings of male employees, by general nativity and industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.

Industry.	Native-born.			Total native-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
	Native father.		Foreign father.			
	White.	Negro.				
Cigars and tobacco.....	\$1.97	\$1.23	\$2.20	\$1.72	\$2.21	\$1.92
Coal mining (bituminous).....	2.31	1.98	2.38	2.25	2.16	2.19
Construction work.....	2.43	1.80	2.81	2.23	1.68	1.81
Oil refining.....	2.77	(a)	2.74	2.75	2.42	2.51
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2.21	2.05	2.27	2.20	1.95	2.04
Total.....	2.24	1.77	2.33	2.15	2.09	2.11

#### 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Cigars and tobacco.....	\$0.97	\$0.77	\$1.25	\$0.93	\$1.73	\$1.07
Coal mining (bituminous).....	1.51	1.24	1.57	1.51	1.65	1.54
Construction work.....	1.38	1.34	(a)	1.38	1.49	1.45
Oil refining.....	(a)	.....	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.19
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1.42	1.50	1.40	1.42	1.47	1.43
Total.....	1.31	.99	1.48	1.31	1.63	1.38

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon comparing the wage-earners 18 years of age or over according to industries, it is seen that the native-born whites of native father have the highest average daily earnings in the oil-refining establishments, followed, in the order named, by those engaged in construction work, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing. Of the industrial workers native-born of foreign father, the highest average daily earnings are shown in construction work, followed by oil refining, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing, in the order named. In the case of the foreign-born industrial workers, the highest earnings are exhibited by those employed in oil refining, followed in consecutive order by those engaged in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and construction work. Of those employed in cigar and tobacco factories, the foreign-born show an average daily wage of \$2.21, as compared with \$1.97 for the native white of native father, and \$2.20 for the native-born of foreign father. In the case of the bituminous coal mine workers, an average daily wage of \$2.19 is shown for the whole industry, \$2.16 for the foreign-born workers, \$2.38 for the native-born of foreign father, and \$2.31 for the white of native birth and of native father. In the oil-refining plants and slaughtering and meat packing establishments, the native-born wage-earners show considerably higher average daily earnings than do those of foreign birth.

Of the employees 14 and under 18 years of age, the foreign-born exhibit the highest average daily earnings, \$1.65, in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, \$1.22, in the oil refineries. The total native-born also exhibit the highest average daily earnings, amounting to \$1.51, in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, \$0.93 per day, in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

The following table shows, by general nativity and industry, the average daily earnings of 14,416 female employees 18 years of age or over, and of 4,224 who were 14 and under 18 years of age.

TABLE 49.—Average amount of daily earnings of female employees, by general nativity and industry.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.

Industry.	Native-born.			Total native-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
	Native father.		Foreign father.			
	White.	Negro.				
Cigars and tobacco.....	\$1.25	\$0.76	\$1.31	\$1.13	\$1.20	\$1.15
Oil refining.....	(a)		1.37	1.37	(a)	1.35
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1.19	1.09	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20
Total.....	1.25	.77	1.29	1.13	1.20	1.16

14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Cigars and tobacco.....	\$0.92	\$0.60	\$0.94	\$0.89	\$1.05	\$0.92
Oil refining.....			1.11	1.11	(a)	1.13
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1.02	(a)	.99	1.00	1.10	1.03
Total.....	.93	.60	.95	.90	1.06	.93

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average daily earnings exhibited by the female industrial workers 18 years of age or over is \$1.16. The native-born women show their highest average daily earnings, \$1.37, in connection with the oil-refining industry, and the lowest, \$1.13, among those employed in cigar and tobacco factories. The average for the total number of women of foreign birth is \$1.20 a day in the two branches of manufacturing for which the averages have been computed.

As regards the female wage-earners 14 and under 18 years of age, the average daily earnings are \$0.93. The maximum for the native-born females is \$1.11, earned by those employed in oil refineries, and the minimum is \$0.89, earned by employees of cigar and tobacco factories. The foreign-born females in this age group show maximum daily earnings of \$1.10 in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, the minimum, of \$1.05, being in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

**AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, ACCORDING TO GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF EMPLOYEE.**

The following table shows, by general nativity and race, the average hourly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over employed in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. The returns for a large number of employees in this industry are shown on an hourly basis for the reason that irregularity in working conditions renders a longer period less satisfactory. The figures represent the maximum earning capacity of employees.

**TABLE 50.—Average amount of hourly earnings of male employees 18 years of age or over in slaughtering and meat packing, by general nativity and race.\***

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average amount of hourly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Average amount of hourly earnings.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>	
White.....	\$0.221	English.....	(a)
Negro.....	.210	French.....	(a)
Indian.....	(a)	German.....	\$0.218
		Greek.....	.163
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>		Hebrew (other than Russian).....	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	(a)	Irish.....	.203
Canada.....	(a)	Italian, North.....	(a)
England.....	(a)	Italian, South.....	(a)
France.....	(a)	Lithuanian.....	.181
Germany.....	.259	Magyar.....	.188
Ireland.....	.205	Mexican.....	(a)
Mexico.....	(a)	Negro.....	(a)
Netherlands.....	(a)	Norwegian.....	(a)
Scotland.....	(a)	Polish.....	.190
Spain.....	(a)	Roumanian.....	(a)
Russia.....	(a)	Russian.....	.163
Wales.....	(a)	Ruthenian.....	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	(a)	Scotch.....	(a)
		Servian.....	(a)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.235</b>	Slovak.....	.183
		Slovenian.....	.180
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>.219</b>	Swedish.....	(a)
		Turkish.....	(a)
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>		Austrian (race not specified).....	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.218	Belgian (race not specified).....	(a)
Bulgarian.....	(a)	Swiss (race not specified).....	(a)
Canadian, French.....	(a)		
Croatian.....	.190	<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>.192</b>
Danish.....	(a)	<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>.204</b>

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race, the average hourly earnings of female employees who were 18 years of age or over and who were employed in slaughtering and meat packing:

TABLE 51.—Average amount of hourly earnings of female employees 18 years of age or over in slaughtering and meat packing, by general nativity and race.\*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

General nativity and race.	Average amount of hourly earnings.	General nativity and race.	Average amount of hourly earnings.
Native-born of native father:		Foreign-born, by race—Continued.	
White.....	(a)	Bulgarian.....	(a)
Negro.....	\$0. 160	Croatian.....	\$0. 212
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		Dutch.....	(a)
Denmark.....	(a)	German.....	(a)
Germany.....	(a)	Lithuanian.....	. 138
Ireland.....	(a)	Polish.....	(a)
Russia.....	(a)	Russian.....	(a)
Total.....	(a)	Servian.....	(a)
Total native-born.....	. 153	Slovak.....	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:		Slovenian.....	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	(a)	Total foreign-born.....	. 165
		Grand total.....	. 162

\* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Employees in this industry 14 and under 18 years of age were represented by numbers too small to admit of computations for separate races. For the total male employees in this age group, however, average hourly earnings were found to be \$0.166, the total native-born males reporting \$0.171. The average hourly earnings for the total female employees 14 and under 18 years of age were \$0.151, and for the total foreign-born females \$0.163.

## ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES.

The table which immediately follows shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the range in annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in mines and manufacturing establishments.

TABLE 52.—*Per cent of male heads of families earning each specified amount (approximate) per year, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more male heads of selected families. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Per cent earning—										
		Under \$100.	\$100 and under \$200.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$400 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$600 and under \$700.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$800 and under \$900.	\$900 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 or over.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	1,015	0.3	1.1	2.5	5.7	10.2	15.3	15.0	20.5	7.5	8.0	14.0
Negro.....	121	.0	.8	4.1	31.4	27.3	25.6	5.0	4.1	.0	.8	.8
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	.0	.0	4.2	12.5	25.0	16.7	4.2	16.7	12.5	8.3	.0
Canadian, French.....	26	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.1	19.2	11.5	15.4	3.8	11.5	15.4
English.....	42	.0	.0	7.1	14.3	11.9	19.0	7.1	11.9	9.5	2.4	16.7
German.....	209	.0	1.0	1.9	5.3	12.4	14.4	16.3	16.3	5.3	13.9	13.4
Irish.....	264	.0	.8	3.0	8.7	13.6	15.5	13.3	13.6	5.7	10.6	15.2
Polish.....	77	.0	.0	1.3	18.2	15.6	10.4	15.6	16.9	6.5	2.6	13.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>												
Armenian.....	88	1.1	6.8	15.9	18.2	14.8	11.4	18.2	8.0	4.5	1.1	.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	420	1.4	1.4	5.5	13.8	20.2	20.2	13.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	2.4
Brava.....	27	.0	.0	3.7	22.2	37.0	22.2	14.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Canadian, French.....	433	.9	1.6	5.3	15.0	14.1	17.6	19.6	14.3	2.8	4.6	4.2
Croatian.....	555	2.7	4.3	10.5	21.8	22.9	18.0	8.3	8.8	1.6	.7	.4
Cuban.....	40	.0	.0	2.5	2.5	.0	15.0	12.5	32.5	5.0	12.5	17.5
Dutch.....	127	.0	.0	2.4	15.7	18.9	24.4	20.5	12.6	3.1	1.6	.8
English.....	400	.3	1.0	2.0	7.5	13.3	16.3	14.8	19.0	8.0	8.3	9.8
Finnish.....	136	.0	2.2	.0	2.2	3.7	13.2	14.7	58.1	3.7	1.5	.7
Flemish.....	78	.0	7.7	6.4	2.6	19.2	25.6	11.5	20.5	2.6	3.8	.0
French.....	123	.0	1.6	5.7	14.6	30.1	24.4	16.3	1.6	2.4	2.4	.8
German.....	842	.2	2.7	5.1	11.5	17.9	16.2	14.3	14.1	5.2	5.6	7.1
Greek.....	45	6.7	15.6	13.3	26.7	11.1	11.1	8.9	.0	4.4	.0	2.2
Hebrew.....	640	1.1	3.8	10.3	17.8	16.7	14.8	16.1	10.2	4.5	2.0	2.7
Irish.....	574	.2	2.1	4.0	9.4	16.0	16.4	18.5	12.0	4.2	8.9	8.4
Italian, North.....	571	.5	5.3	11.0	19.4	19.3	14.5	10.3	13.8	2.5	2.5	.9
Italian, South.....	1,323	1.0	6.7	18.2	24.3	20.8	11.0	7.1	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.4
Lithuanian.....	751	1.2	3.1	8.0	18.5	28.1	20.6	9.7	4.4	2.1	1.6	1.7
Magyar.....	831	2.3	7.8	12.6	22.6	20.2	15.6	10.5	6.4	.7	.6	.6
Mexican.....	38	.0	.0	10.5	52.6	26.3	7.9	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0
Norwegian.....	24	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	25.0	16.7	20.8	29.2
Polish.....	2,005	.9	5.3	11.4	23.4	21.9	17.6	9.7	6.0	1.4	1.7	.5
Portuguese.....	243	.4	2.1	9.9	38.7	22.2	15.6	8.2	2.5	.4	.0	.0
Roumanian.....	68	4.4	14.7	7.4	11.8	16.2	22.1	16.2	5.9	.0	1.5	.0
Russian.....	75	2.7	4.0	9.3	40.0	21.3	8.0	9.3	5.3	.0	.0	.0
Ruthenian.....	537	.9	4.5	11.9	21.6	27.6	19.4	8.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	.6
Scotch.....	117	.9	.9	2.6	11.1	11.1	15.4	10.3	9.4	7.7	7.7	23.1
Servian.....	55	16.4	21.8	30.9	14.5	9.1	5.5	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	1,211	1.2	3.8	11.0	24.2	23.2	15.9	10.7	6.3	1.8	1.5	.6
Slovenian.....	161	.6	3.7	7.5	17.4	23.0	13.7	14.9	14.9	1.9	1.9	.6
Spanish.....	35	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	5.7	2.9	17.1	2.9	25.7	42.9
Swedish.....	444	.0	.2	.2	2.9	8.1	14.4	19.4	27.0	12.4	6.8	8.6
Syrian.....	112	7.1	16.1	13.4	24.1	11.6	11.6	10.7	5.4	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	82	1.2	4.9	7.3	11.0	12.2	13.4	20.7	8.5	2.4	4.9	13.4
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>15,038</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>



It is evident from a comparison of the totals in the foregoing table that the native-born heads of families have a higher range of annual earnings than those of foreign birth. The greater proportion of the former earn yearly between \$400 and \$800, while the greater proportion of the latter earn between \$300 and \$600. Of the heads of families who were white native-born of native father, or native Americans, 50.8 per cent earn between \$500 and \$800 per annum. In the lower ranges of annual earnings the heads of families who were born abroad exhibit a much greater proportion than those of native birth, while in the higher ranges of annual earnings the situation is reversed. Only 2.8 per cent of the foreign-born heads of families, as compared with 13 per cent of the total native-born and 14 per cent of those white of native birth and native father, have yearly earnings in excess of \$1,000. On the other hand, only 12.2 per cent of all the native-born heads of families and 9.6 per cent of those white of native birth and native father, as contrasted with 34.1 per cent of the total number of foreign birth, earn under \$400 each year. The races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe also have a higher range of annual earnings than have those of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe. This fact is illustrated by the following comparison, in which the heads of families of foreign birth are grouped according to the principal classifications of earnings:

TABLE 53.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to annual earnings of foreign-born male heads of families, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race.	\$200 and under \$300.	\$300 and under \$400.	\$500 and under \$600.	\$700 and under \$800.	\$1,000 or over.
<b>Old immigration:</b>					
Canadian, French.....	5.3	15.0	17.6	14.3	4.2
Dutch.....	2.4	15.7	24.4	12.6	.8
English.....	2.0	7.5	16.3	19.0	9.8
German.....	5.1	11.5	16.2	14.1	7.1
Irish.....	4.0	9.4	16.4	12.0	8.4
Norwegian.....	.0	.0	8.3	25.0	20.2
Scotch.....	2.6	11.1	15.4	9.4	23.1
Swedish.....	2	2.9	14.4	27.0	8.6
Welsh.....	7.3	11.0	13.4	8.5	13.4
<b>New immigration:</b>					
Armenian.....	15.9	18.2	11.4	8.0	.0
Brava.....	3.7	22.2	22.2	.0	.0
Croatian.....	10.5	21.8	18.0	8.8	.4
Greek.....	13.3	26.7	11.1	.0	2.2
Hebrew.....	10.3	17.8	14.8	10.2	2.7
Italian, North.....	11.0	19.4	14.5	13.8	.9
Italian, South.....	18.2	24.3	11.0	5.9	1.4
Lithuanian.....	8.9	18.5	20.6	4.4	1.7
Magyar.....	12.6	22.6	15.6	6.4	.6
Polish.....	11.4	23.4	17.6	6.0	.5
Portuguese.....	9.9	38.7	15.6	2.5	.0
Ruthenian.....	11.9	21.6	19.4	2.6	.6
Slovak.....	11.0	24.2	15.9	6.3	.6
Slovenian.....	7.5	17.4	13.7	14.9	.6
Syrian.....	13.4	24.1	11.6	5.4	.0

## ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE WAGE-EARNERS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table which is submitted below shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the approximate annual earnings of males in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over.

TABLE 54.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	1,454	\$666	55	230	632	1,288	3.8	15.8	43.5	88.6
Negro.....	165	445	4	77	151	164	2.4	46.7	91.5	99.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	98	490	6	37	70	95	6.1	37.8	71.4	96.9
Canadian, French.....	112	527	4	37	73	107	3.6	33.0	65.2	95.5
Canadian, Other.....	10	744		1	2	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	4	(a)		2	4	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuban.....	7	(a)	1	1	2	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	7	(a)		2	4	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	48	522	2	12	29	48	4.2	25.0	60.4	100.0
English.....	113	586	4	32	67	105	3.5	28.3	59.3	92.9
Finnish.....	6	(a)			1	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Flemish.....	7	(a)	1	1	4	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	13	481		4	10	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	452	619	20	107	237	417	4.4	23.7	52.4	92.3
Hebrew.....	27	492	3	13	18	25	11.1	48.1	66.7	92.6
Irish.....	611	612	36	152	331	553	5.9	24.9	54.2	90.5
Italian, North.....	14	402	1	7	12	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	15	408	4	9	13	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	16	452	1	6	15	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	13	395		7	12	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	8	(a)		2	3	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	196	537	7	65	127	186	3.6	33.2	64.8	94.9
Portuguese.....	11	408		3	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	22	431	2	11	20	21	9.1	50.0	90.9	95.5
Scotch.....	24	465	2	9	19	23	8.3	37.5	79.2	95.8
Slovak.....	61	362	5	41	54	61	8.2	67.2	88.5	100.0
Slovenian.....	11	263	4	9	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	119	557	9	28	64	116	7.6	23.5	53.8	97.5
Welsh.....	34	486	1	14	25	32	2.9	41.2	73.5	94.1
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Armenian.....	182	454	23	72	130	182	12.6	39.6	71.4	100.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	517	549	15	123	334	505	2.9	23.8	64.6	97.7
Bosnian.....	1	(a)		1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Brava.....	51	426	3	23	46	51	5.9	45.1	90.2	100.0
Bulgarian.....	534	255	164	483	529	534	30.7	90.4	99.1	100.0
Canadian, French.....	604	538	27	168	375	585	4.5	27.8	62.1	96.9
Croatian.....	987	410	139	495	828	985	14.1	50.2	83.9	99.8
Cuban.....	43	782		2	8	36	0	4.7	18.6	83.7
Danish.....	15	674		3	5	14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	180	555	1	31	94	148	7	20.7	62.7	98.7
English.....	522	673	8	65	216	478	1.5	12.5	41.4	91.6
Finnish.....	144	683	3	8	32	143	2.1	5.6	22.2	99.3
Flemish.....	98	539	9	19	63	96	9.2	19.4	64.3	98.0
French.....	170	479	5	46	133	169	2.9	27.1	78.2	99.4
German.....	1,098	579	51	266	632	1,030	4.6	24.2	57.6	93.8
Greek.....	823	300	219	663	794	821	26.6	80.6	96.5	99.8
Gypsy.....	2	(a)	2	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew.....	847	513	40	282	559	826	4.7	33.3	66.0	97.5
Irish.....	714	636	19	115	357	650	2.7	16.1	50.0	91.0
Italian, North.....	874	480	39	343	643	867	4.5	39.2	73.6	99.2
Italian, South.....	2,678	396	279	1,484	2,352	2,657	10.4	55.4	87.8	99.2
Japanese.....	68	482		12	63	68	0	17.6	92.6	100.0
Lithuanian.....	1,488	454	80	545	1,266	1,474	5.4	36.6	85.1	99.1

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 54.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
<b>Foreign-born—Cont'd.</b>										
Macedonian.....	90	\$232	37	86	90	90	41.1	95.6	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	1,552	395	214	802	1,355	1,547	13.8	51.7	87.3	99.7
Mexican.....	57	379	1	39	55	57	1.8	68.4	96.5	100.0
Montenegrin.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	28	872	.....	.....	3	21	.....	0	10.7	75.0
Polish.....	3,479	428	310	1,598	2,936	3,462	8.9	45.9	84.4	99.5
Portuguese.....	335	410	10	183	304	335	3.0	54.6	90.7	100.0
Roumanian.....	150	402	30	65	129	150	20.0	43.3	86.0	100.0
Russian.....	162	400	15	89	140	161	9.3	54.9	86.4	99.4
Ruthenian.....	929	418	67	426	824	926	7.2	45.9	88.7	99.7
Scotch.....	163	703	2	30	75	133	1.2	18.4	46.0	81.6
Servian.....	173	212	86	100	171	173	49.7	92.5	98.8	100.0
Slovak.....	1,733	412	107	758	1,439	1,726	6.2	43.7	83.0	99.6
Slovenian.....	205	484	13	75	140	204	6.3	36.6	68.3	99.5
Spanish.....	52	938	.....	2	4	34	.....	3.8	7.7	65.4
Swedish.....	521	722	2	16	140	483	.....	3.1	26.9	92.7
Syrian.....	302	370	45	156	253	302	14.9	51.7	83.8	100.0
Turkish.....	296	281	109	213	292	296	36.8	72.0	96.6	100.0
Welsh.....	100	623	7	27	51	88	7.0	27.0	51.0	88.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>26,616</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>10,896</b>	<b>19,885</b>	<b>25,887</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>97.3</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>17,864</b>	<b>22,611</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>98.1</b>

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon comparing the totals of the nativity groups, it is seen that the average annual earnings of the 22,938 foreign-born wage-earners 18 years of age or over in the households studied were only \$455, as contrasted with average yearly earnings of \$566 for the 2,059 industrial workers of native birth but of foreign father, and of \$666 for the 1,454 native-born white wage-earners of native father. Only a small percentage of the last-named group were earning under \$400 annually, while the greater proportion were earning between \$600 and \$1,000 per year. On the other hand, the greater number of wage-earners in all the industries studied, either of native birth and of foreign father or of foreign birth, were receiving as a result of their labor less than \$600 per annum. It is a striking fact that of the total number of foreign-born wage-earners 77.9 per cent were receiving under \$600 per year, and 43.5 per cent under \$400. Only 1.9 per cent of the foreign-born earned more than \$1,000 a year, as contrasted with 6.6 per cent of the native-born wage-earners of foreign father, and 11.4 per cent of the native-born white persons of native father, or native Americans.

The differences in earning ability of the foreign-born wage-earners of past immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe and those of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe are quickly apparent from the division according to general nativity next presented.

TABLE 55.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

## NATIVE-BORN OF FOREIGN FATHER, BY RACE OF FATHER.

Old immigration.	Average earnings.	New immigration.	Average earnings.
Canadian, French.....	\$527	Hebrew.....	\$492
Canadian, Other.....	744	Italian, North.....	402
Dutch.....	522	Italian, South.....	408
English.....	586	Lithuanian.....	452
German.....	619	Magyar.....	395
Irish.....	612	Polish.....	537
Scotch.....	465	Portuguese.....	408
Swedish.....	557	Ruthenian.....	431
Welsh.....	486	Slovak.....	362
		Slovenian.....	268

## FOREIGN-BORN.

Canadian, French.....	\$538	Armenian.....	\$454
Danish.....	674	Brava.....	426
Dutch.....	555	Bulgarian.....	255
English.....	673	Croatian.....	410
German.....	579	Greek.....	300
Irish.....	636	Hebrew.....	513
Norwegian.....	872	Italian, North.....	480
Scotch.....	703	Italian, South.....	396
Swedish.....	722	Lithuanian.....	454
Welsh.....	623	Macedonian.....	232
		Magyar.....	395
		Polish.....	428
		Portuguese.....	410
		Roumanian.....	402
		Russian.....	400
		Ruthenian.....	418
		Servian.....	212
		Slovak.....	442
		Slovenian.....	484
		Syrian.....	370
		Turkish.....	281

## ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The table next submitted shows, by general nativity and race of individual, the approximate annual earnings of females in the households studied who were 18 years of age or over, and who were employed for wages:

TABLE 56.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—			Per cent earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	338	\$365	45	114	217	13.3	33.7	64.2
Negro.....	10	106	9	10	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	48	294	13	30	41	27.1	62.5	85.4
Canadian, French.....	80	329	13	33	89	16.3	41.3	73.8
Canadian, Other.....	3	(a)		2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuban.....	1	(a)		1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 56.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—			Per cent earning—		
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father—Continued.								
Danish.....	5	(a)	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	25	\$287	6	16	22	24.0	64.0	88.0
English.....	46	382	2	11	25	4.3	23.9	54.3
Flemish.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	8	(a)	3	3	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	132	292	26	60	108	19.7	45.5	81.8
Hebrew.....	23	385	1	5	12	4.3	21.7	52.2
Irish.....	299	378	35	83	164	11.7	27.8	54.8
Italian, North.....	3	(a)	.....	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	7	(a)	3	5	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	5	(a)	1	2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	3	(a)	.....	2	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexican.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	48	286	11	28	39	22.9	58.3	81.3
Portuguese.....	10	282	1	4	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	8	(a)	1	1	5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	20	347	2	3	14	10.0	15.0	70.0
Slovak.....	15	264	5	11	14	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	5	(a)	.....	2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	68	351	8	23	47	11.8	33.8	69.1
Welsh.....	9	(a)	4	6	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:								
Armenian.....	37	282	10	23	30	27.0	62.2	81.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	30	246	11	18	27	36.7	60.0	90.0
Brava.....	2	(a)	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	197	320	35	75	145	17.8	38.1	73.6
Canadian, Other.....	10	369	1	2	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	13	203	7	11	13	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuban.....	11	369	1	6	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	14	326	3	6	8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	9	(a)	2	2	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	86	369	12	27	50	14.0	31.4	58.1
Finnish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Flemish.....	6	(a)	2	2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	49	324	10	17	39	20.4	34.7	79.6
German.....	113	301	29	60	88	25.7	53.1	77.9
Greek.....	111	277	29	54	98	26.1	48.6	88.3
Hebrew.....	125	284	31	68	101	24.8	54.4	80.8
Irish.....	111	348	14	40	73	12.6	36.0	65.8
Italian, North.....	66	331	16	29	45	24.2	43.9	68.2
Italian, South.....	254	211	120	203	231	47.2	79.9	90.9
Lithuanian.....	104	255	28	69	94	26.9	66.3	90.4
Magyar.....	100	298	19	44	87	19.0	44.0	87.0
Polish.....	329	263	93	212	287	28.3	64.4	87.2
Portuguese.....	143	288	29	75	125	20.3	52.4	87.4
Roumanian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Russian.....	14	212	8	11	13	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	199	301	32	102	158	16.1	51.3	79.4
Scotch.....	35	375	4	9	20	11.4	25.7	57.1
Servian.....	3	(a)	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	98	217	46	76	93	46.9	77.6	94.9
Slovenian.....	14	263	5	8	11	(a)	(a)	(a)
Spanish.....	3	(a)	1	2	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	24	306	6	7	19	25.0	29.2	79.2
Syrian.....	68	256	19	41	62	27.9	60.3	91.2
Welsh.....	6	(a)	3	3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	3,609	304	819	1,766	2,780	22.7	48.9	77.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	875	339	135	335	600	15.4	38.3	68.6
Total native-born.....	1,223	344	189	459	827	15.5	37.5	67.6
Total foreign-born.....	2,386	284	630	1,307	1,953	26.4	54.8	81.9

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average annual earnings, as shown in the foregoing table, for the 3,609 females in the households studied who were working for wages were \$304. The earnings of the foreign-born women were much lower than those of the native-born, and the earnings of the native-born white women of native father were somewhat higher than those of the native-born of foreign father. A large proportion of the foreign-born women (26.4 per cent) earned less than \$200 per annum, and the greater number of female wage-earners of foreign birth (54.8 per cent) earned under \$300 annually. Only 19.1 per cent of the women of foreign birth who were working for wages received more than \$400 a year, as compared with 31.4 per cent of the women of native birth but of foreign father, and 35.8 per cent of those of native birth and of native father.

The comparative showing made by the races of old and of new immigration may be readily seen from the following classification of the average earnings:

TABLE 57.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

NATIVE-BORN OF FOREIGN FATHER, BY RACE OF FATHER.

Old immigration.	Average earnings.	New immigration.	Average earnings.
Canadian, French.....	\$329	Hebrew.....	\$385
Dutch.....	287	Polish.....	286
English.....	382	Portuguese.....	282
German.....	292	Slovak.....	264
Irish.....	378		
Scotch.....	347		
Swedish.....	351		

FOREIGN-BORN.

Canadian, French.....	\$320	Armenian.....	\$282
Canadian, Other.....	369	Croatian.....	203
Danish.....	326	Greek.....	277
English.....	369	Hebrew.....	284
German.....	301	Italian, North.....	331
Irish.....	348	Italian, South.....	211
Scotch.....	375	Lithuanian.....	255
Swedish.....	306	Magyar.....	298
		Polish.....	263
		Portuguese.....	288
		Russian.....	212
		Ruthenian.....	301
		Slovak.....	217
		Slovenian.....	263
		Syrian.....	256

## ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.

The average amount and range in amount of the annual income of families the heads of which were wage-earners in mines and manufacturing establishments is shown in the table next presented:

TABLE 58.—*Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount (approximate), by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are included which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families included.	Average family income.	Per cent of families having a total income—				
			Under \$300.	Under \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.
Native-born of native father:							
White.....	1,070	\$865	2.2	13.5	45.1	72.7	93.6
Negro.....	124	517	4.0	55.6	88.7	97.6	99.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Bohemian and Moravian....	24	621	.0	33.3	75.0	100.0	100.0
Canadian, French.....	27	891	3.7	14.8	51.9	74.1	85.2
English.....	42	842	.0	23.8	47.6	69.0	92.9
German.....	213	894	1.9	11.7	46.0	73.7	89.7
Irish.....	292	926	1.7	15.8	41.8	64.0	89.7
Polish.....	77	681	1.3	29.9	64.9	85.7	100.0
Foreign-born:							
Armenian.....	101	730	8.9	27.7	57.4	84.2	95.0
Bohemian and Moravian....	437	773	3.7	22.4	60.2	80.8	94.1
Brava.....	29	562	.0	44.8	89.7	96.6	100.0
Canadian, French.....	477	903	1.9	10.9	44.2	72.1	91.0
Croatian.....	560	702	10.4	37.9	68.9	84.1	93.8
Cuban.....	43	881	2.3	4.7	23.3	67.4	97.7
Dutch.....	129	772	1.6	16.3	56.6	79.8	94.6
English.....	425	966	1.9	11.8	37.9	62.4	88.9
Finnish.....	137	781	2.2	6.6	43.8	90.5	95.6
Flemish.....	79	798	7.6	17.7	50.6	82.3	93.7
French.....	130	757	3.8	26.9	56.2	80.0	96.2
German.....	887	878	2.4	15.1	44.9	70.9	91.5
Greek.....	49	632	16.3	51.0	75.5	81.6	93.9
Hebrew.....	660	685	9.1	33.5	69.4	87.0	97.0
Irish.....	675	999	2.1	12.1	38.4	61.0	84.1
Italian, North.....	583	657	9.1	36.4	70.8	88.7	96.7
Italian, South.....	1,380	569	16.6	50.9	79.5	91.4	98.5
Lithuanian.....	763	636	6.9	33.2	73.9	90.8	97.6
Magyar.....	860	611	12.9	40.2	75.5	90.7	98.0
Mexican.....	39	472	7.7	69.2	92.3	97.4	100.0
Norwegian.....	26	1,015	.0	3.8	11.5	50.0	96.2
Polish.....	2,038	595	10.5	44.0	79.0	91.4	97.8
Portuguese.....	258	790	2.3	27.9	60.9	79.8	90.7
Roumanian.....	69	805	10.1	29.0	62.3	76.8	88.4
Russian.....	76	494	6.6	57.9	89.5	98.7	100.0
Ruthenian.....	571	569	10.0	43.3	82.1	94.4	98.9
Scotch.....	123	1,142	.0	9.8	31.7	47.2	77.2
Servian.....	59	462	32.2	66.1	86.4	93.2	98.3
Slovak.....	1,243	582	10.9	43.8	77.9	92.0	98.9
Slovenian.....	163	684	6.1	37.4	72.4	87.7	95.1
Spanish.....	37	1,099	.0	2.7	13.5	37.8	91.9
Swedish.....	460	974	.9	6.3	34.8	66.7	89.1
Syrian.....	142	594	17.6	47.2	76.1	88.0	97.2
Welsh.....	90	893	6.7	17.8	45.6	60.0	90.0
Grand total.....	15,726	721	7.6	31.3	64.0	82.6	95.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	707	866	1.7	17.3	47.9	72.1	91.5
Total native-born.....	1,901	843	2.2	17.6	49.0	74.1	93.2
Total foreign-born.....	13,825	704	8.4	33.2	66.0	83.8	95.2

Upon reference to the totals of the foregoing table, it is seen that the annual average income of the 15,726 households the heads of which were industrial workers was \$721. About one-twelfth of the families the heads of which were of foreign birth had an annual income under \$300, and about one-third (33.2 per cent) had an income per annum less than \$500. Only 16.2 per cent of the families the heads of which were of foreign birth had a yearly income in excess of \$1,000. On the other hand, only 13.5 per cent of the families the heads of which were native Americans (of native birth and of native father) and only 17.3 per cent of those the heads of which were of native birth but of foreign father had incomes under \$500 per annum, while 54.9 per cent of the former and 52.1 per cent of the latter had an annual family income above \$750. More than one-fourth of the families the heads of which were of native birth, whether of native or of foreign father, received a yearly income above \$1,000, but more than nine-tenths of the families of southern and eastern European races had an annual family income below this amount. The comparison of the average annual incomes of immigrant families of old and new immigration may be readily seen in the following classification of the foreign-born of the principal races:

TABLE 59.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to average annual family income of the foreign-born, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Old Immigration.	Average family income.	New Immigration.	Average family income.
Canadian, French.....	\$903	Armenian.....	\$730
Dutch.....	772	Croatian.....	702
English.....	956	Hebrew.....	685
German.....	878	Italian, North.....	657
Irish.....	999	Italian, South.....	569
Norwegian.....	1,015	Lithuanian.....	636
Scottish.....	1,142	Magyar.....	611
Swedish.....	974	Polish.....	595
Welsh.....	893	Portuguese.....	790
		Ruthenian.....	569
		Slovak.....	582
		Slovenian.....	684
		Syrian.....	594

Upon comparing the yearly incomes of the two classes of immigrants, it is seen that the highest average shown by any race of recent immigration is below the lowest average shown by any race of past immigration.

#### SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME.

The two tables which are next presented take up in detail the sources of family income and the relative importance of the sources specified. In this connection the first table submitted shows, by general nativity and race of head of family, the proportion of families which had an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources. By the term "within the year" is meant the twelve months immediately preceding the collection of the information.



TABLE 60.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families included.	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	1,070	94.9	7.2	21.5	10.0	12.3
Negro.....	124	97.6	4.8	10.5	6.5	12.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	24	100.0	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
Canadian, French.....	27	96.3	22.2	11.1	25.9	3.7
English.....	42	100.0	7.1	26.2	11.9	16.7
German.....	213	98.1	3.8	14.6	7.0	15.0
Irish.....	292	90.4	5.5	30.5	13.0	13.4
Polish.....	77	100.0	1.3	3.9	6.5	2.6
Foreign-born:						
Armenian.....	98	89.8	25.5	24.5	23.5	22.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	437	96.1	4.1	33.9	9.2	19.9
Brava.....	29	93.1	3.4	10.3	17.2	10.3
Canadian, French.....	477	90.8	12.6	45.1	14.3	10.7
Croatian.....	560	99.1	.9	7.3	57.5	5.4
Cuban.....	43	93.0	11.6	23.3	9.3	11.6
Dutch.....	129	98.4	.8	41.9	4.7	11.6
English.....	424	94.3	9.2	37.7	12.0	11.6
Finnish.....	137	99.3	.0	9.5	9.5	10.2
Flemish.....	79	98.7	3.8	34.2	17.7	17.7
French.....	130	94.6	33.1	27.7	10.0	16.9
German.....	884	95.2	6.7	39.9	16.5	19.1
Greek.....	49	91.8	16.3	16.3	26.5	12.2
Hebrew.....	660	97.0	3.6	24.1	17.9	7.1
Irish.....	675	85.0	5.5	50.1	13.9	16.7
Italian, North.....	583	97.9	6.0	13.6	35.2	14.8
Italian, South.....	1,372	96.4	11.2	18.2	34.3	9.8
Lithuanian.....	760	98.8	3.2	11.4	56.4	15.7
Magyar.....	859	96.7	5.5	12.7	53.4	8.6
Mexican.....	39	97.4	.0	10.3	17.9	82.1
Norwegian.....	26	92.3	.0	38.5	3.8	19.2
Polish.....	2,038	98.4	4.9	14.5	45.0	9.7
Portuguese.....	258	94.2	27.9	29.5	20.2	20.9
Roumanian.....	69	98.6	1.4	4.3	78.3	7.2
Russian.....	76	98.7	7.9	5.3	51.3	5.3
Ruthenian.....	571	94.0	9.6	13.5	51.7	12.6
Scotch.....	123	95.1	4.1	43.9	10.6	22.0
Servian.....	58	94.8	3.4	.0	89.7	3.4
Slovak.....	1,242	97.5	4.3	14.1	35.4	11.8
Slovenian.....	163	98.8	5.5	12.9	34.4	3.7
Spanish.....	37	94.6	8.1	24.3	18.9	8.1
Swedish.....	460	96.5	2.4	34.3	12.4	20.9
Syrian.....	142	78.9	28.2	31.7	28.2	8.5
Welsh.....	90	91.1	1.1	48.9	11.1	22.2
Grand total.....	15,704	95.8	6.9	22.2	30.1	12.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	706	95.3	5.2	19.8	10.6	12.0
Total native-born.....	1,900	95.2	6.3	20.2	10.0	12.2
Total foreign-born.....	13,804	95.8	6.9	22.5	32.9	12.7

Upon reference to the foregoing table, it is evident that almost all families studied, or slightly more than 95 per cent of those in each nativity group, had an income from the earnings of husbands. In the case of income from earnings of wives, contributions of children, or from unspecified sources, each nativity group also shows about the same proportion of families. The households the heads of which were foreign-born wage-earners, however, show a much larger percentage receiving a contribution from the payments of boarders or lodgers than those the heads of which were native-born white persons

of native father or of foreign father. The tendencies exhibited by the different races become more evident in the table which is next submitted. This table shows the sources of family income in detail according to general nativity and race of head of family, and, in contrast to the table immediately preceding, each source or combination of sources specified is exclusive of all other sources.

TABLE 61.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of families included.	Per cent of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>													
White.....	1,070	58.4	3.1	14.0	0.5	6.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	14.0
Negro.....	124	71.0	4.0	5.6	0	4.0	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	0	13.7
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>													
Bohemian and Moravian....	24	75.0	12.5	4.2	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2
Canadian, French.....	27	48.1	11.1	11.1	0	14.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	11.1
English.....	42	52.4	4.8	16.7	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.4
German.....	213	67.6	3.3	7.5	.5	4.2	0	0	0	.5	0	.5	16.0
Irish.....	292	50.7	1.7	16.1	.7	7.5	1.0	1.7	.3	3.1	1.0	0	16.1
Polish.....	77	85.7	1.3	3.9	0	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6
<b>Foreign-born:</b>													
Armenian.....	98	29.6	12.2	8.2	1.0	14.3	1.0	1.0	0	5.1	0	0	27.6
Bohemian and Moravian....	437	46.2	2.3	20.8	.5	6.6	0	.2	0	2.3	.2	0	20.8
Brava.....	29	69.0	0	0	0	10.3	0	0	3.4	3.4	0	0	13.8
Canadian, French.....	477	32.7	8.0	29.6	1.3	6.3	2.1	1.5	0	4.2	1.9	.2	14.3
Croatian.....	560	34.3	.9	3.8	0	52.0	0	0	0	.2	.2	.4	8.4
Cuban.....	43	51.2	9.3	14.0	0	9.3	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	0	11.6
Dutch.....	129	46.5	.8	35.7	0	3.9	0	0	0	.8	0	0	12.4
English.....	424	41.3	5.7	25.9	1.2	7.1	5.5	.5	2.2	2.6	.5	0	14.6
Finnish.....	137	73.0	0	7.3	0	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.2
Flemish.....	79	43.0	1.3	21.5	1.3	12.7	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	19.0
French.....	130	30.8	26.2	14.6	1.5	3.8	0	.8	0	.8	0	0	21.5
German.....	884	37.3	2.8	22.6	1.6	9.6	1.1	.5	1.1	1.6	.5	1.1	23.2
Greek.....	49	38.8	12.2	8.2	0	18.4	0	2.0	0	0	4.1	0	16.3
Hebrew.....	660	54.4	2.0	17.7	.2	13.9	.2	0	0	1.7	.3	0	9.7
Irish.....	675	33.2	1.8	26.5	.7	6.4	1.1	1.0	3.7	3.9	1.8	.3	20.0
Italian, North.....	583	41.0	3.9	7.4	.9	27.3	.2	0	0	.3	.3	.9	17.8
Italian, South.....	1,372	39.7	6.6	9.3	.9	26.5	1.1	1.1	0	1.9	.6	1.1	14.2
Lithuanian.....	760	28.7	1.8	5.0	0	43.7	1.1	0	0	.5	.3	0	19.7
Magyar.....	859	32.1	2.1	4.8	.3	43.5	.6	1.1	2.2	3.8	.7	1.4	14.3
Mexican.....	39	10.3	0	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	82.1
Norwegian.....	26	46.2	0	26.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	3.8	0	19.2
Polish.....	2,038	35.8	3.5	8.5	1.1	37.7	(a)	1.1	1.1	3.3	.3	0	13.2
Portuguese.....	258	29.5	17.1	14.3	1.9	7.4	0	.8	0	1.2	1.2	.4	26.4
Roumanian.....	69	20.3	1.4	0	0	65.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	11.6
Russian.....	76	43.4	0	2.6	0	46.1	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	6.6
Ruthenian.....	571	27.8	5.3	6.8	.4	41.7	.7	.5	5.1	1.1	.4	.4	15.6
Scotch.....	123	38.2	3.3	26.0	.8	4.1	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	26.0
Servian.....	58	8.6	1.7	0	0	79.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	5.2
Slovak.....	1,242	44.0	2.3	7.8	.2	29.3	.2	.3	2.2	1.1	.3	.5	14.7
Slovenian.....	163	48.5	4.9	9.2	.6	29.4	0	0	0	0	.6	.6	6.1
Spanish.....	37	56.8	2.7	13.5	0	10.8	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	13.5
Swedish.....	460	44.3	1.1	23.0	0	6.1	1.2	.2	2.2	.4	.2	0	24.1
Syrian.....	142	28.9	11.3	9.9	.7	16.2	.7	8.5	.7	4.9	2.1	1.4	14.8
Welsh.....	90	35.6	1.1	26.7	0	2.2	0	0	0	5.6	2.2	0	26.7
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>13,804</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

One of the most striking contrasts exhibited by the foregoing table is the greater dependence of native-born than of foreign-born families exclusively upon the earnings of heads, 60.3 per cent of the former and only 38 per cent of the latter relying entirely upon the wages of the head of the family for their support. The totals as to the proportion of families having an income from contributions of husbands and children are about the same in the case of each nativity group, the large extent to which children in the families of the races of old immigration contribute to the family support doubtless offsetting the almost entire lack of such source of income in case of the families of southern and eastern European immigrants. The fact already mentioned as to the dependence of families the heads of which were foreign-born upon the contributions of boarders or lodgers is even more strikingly set forth in the table under discussion than in the one preceding, 25.5 per cent of the foreign-born families as contrasted with only 6.5 per cent of the total native-born having an income entirely from husbands and boarders or lodgers. As regards the families of the several races, the tendencies exhibited may be more quickly seen by the division of the families the heads of which were foreign-born into two groups, according to whether the heads were of old or recent arrival in the United States. In making this division only the principal races and sources of income are considered.

TABLE 62.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to source of family income of the foreign-born, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Race.	Per cent of families having entire income from—			
	Husband.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders and lodgers.	Unspecified sources.
<b>Old Immigration:</b>				
Canadian, French.....	32.7	29.6	6.3	14.3
English.....	41.3	25.9	7.1	14.6
German.....	37.3	22.6	9.6	23.2
Irish.....	33.2	26.5	6.4	20.0
Norwegian.....	46.2	26.9	.0	19.2
Scottish.....	38.2	26.0	4.1	26.0
Welsh.....	35.6	26.7	2.2	26.7
<b>New Immigration:</b>				
Armenian.....	29.6	8.2	14.3	27.6
Brava.....	69.0	.0	10.3	13.8
Croatian.....	34.3	3.8	52.0	8.4
Cuban.....	51.2	14.0	9.3	11.6
Greek.....	38.8	8.2	18.4	16.3
Hebrew.....	54.4	17.7	13.9	9.7
Italian, North.....	41.0	7.4	27.3	17.8
Italian, South.....	39.7	9.3	26.5	14.2
Lithuanian.....	28.7	5.0	43.7	19.7
Magyar.....	32.1	4.8	43.5	14.3
Polish.....	35.8	8.5	37.7	13.2
Portuguese.....	29.5	14.3	7.4	26.4
Roumanian.....	20.3	.0	65.2	11.6
Russian.....	43.4	2.6	46.1	6.6
Ruthenian.....	27.8	5.8	41.7	15.6
Servian.....	8.6	.0	79.3	5.2
Slovak.....	44.0	7.8	29.3	14.7
Slovenian.....	48.5	9.2	29.4	6.1
Syrian.....	28.9	9.9	16.2	14.8

The above comparison emphasizes the differences already noted in the discussion for the nativity groups. It is worthy of note, however, that the families or members of races of old immigration from Great

Britain and northern Europe receive a greater proportion of the family income from the earnings of heads, the contributions of children, and unspecified sources, while the southern and eastern Europeans derive their income mainly from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of boarders or lodgers. That contributions of children are less general in the latter class of families is probably due to the fact that children of these households have not in any considerable proportions reached working age. The fact that a larger proportion of old than of more recent immigrant families depend upon sources of income other than those specified arises from the fact that the former have been in the United States for a longer period of time and have consequently entered into more diversified occupations.

#### THE IMMIGRANT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The extent to which industrial workers are members of labor organizations is set forth in the following table, which shows, by general nativity and race of individual, affiliation with trade unions of 24,594 males in the households studied who were 21 years of age or over and who were working for wages:

TABLE 63.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	1,273	177	13.9
Negro.....	162	29	17.9
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	60	6	10.0
Canadian, French.....	88	20	22.7
Canadian, Other.....	14	5	(a)
Croatian.....	1	.....	(a)
Cuban.....	6	3	(a)
Danish.....	2	.....	(a)
Dutch.....	36	.....	.....
English.....	84	6	7.1
Finnish.....	1	.....	(a)
Flemish.....	3	.....	(a)
French.....	5	.....	(a)
German.....	348	49	14.1
Hebrew.....	9	.....	(a)
Irish.....	480	82	17.1
Italian, North.....	6	.....	(a)
Italian, South.....	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian.....	4	3	(a)
Magyar.....	4	2	(a)
Norwegian.....	5	.....	(a)
Polish.....	128	8	6.3
Portuguese.....	7	.....	(a)
Ruthenian.....	3	1	(a)
Scotch.....	11	2	(a)
Slovak.....	23	3	13.0
Slovenian.....	2	.....	(a)
Swedish.....	56	5	8.9
Welsh.....	21	4	19.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Armenian.....	181	40	22.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	537	26	4.8
Bosnian.....	1	1	(a)
Brava.....	49	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	606	1	.2
Canadian, French.....	573	133	23.2
Croatian.....	923	43	4.7

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 63.—*Affiliation with trade unions of males 21 years of age or over who are working for wages, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Cuban.....	44	10	22.7
Danish.....	14	2	(a)
Dutch.....	152	3	2.0
English.....	524	87	16.6
Finnish.....	185	3	.0
Flemish.....	60	3	5.0
French.....	169	19	11.2
German.....	1,101	51	4.6
Greek.....	700	41	5.9
Gypsy.....	2		(a)
Hebrew.....	761	163	21.4
Irish.....	724	107	14.8
Italian, North.....	881	351	39.8
Italian, South.....	2,428	258	10.6
Japanese.....	71		.0
Lithuanian.....	1,408	497	35.3
Macedonian.....	76		.0
Magyar.....	1,501	146	9.7
Mexican.....	56	56	100.0
Montenegrin.....	1		(a)
Norwegian.....	27	1	3.7
Polish.....	3,280	313	9.5
Portuguese.....	297	8	2.7
Roumanian.....	141		.0
Russian.....	150	37	24.7
Ruthenian.....	684	144	21.1
Scotch.....	165	29	17.6
Servian.....	160		.0
Slovak.....	1,706	234	13.7
Slovenian.....	204	3	1.5
Spanish.....	54	12	22.2
Swedish.....	515	48	9.3
Syrian.....	257	14	5.4
Turkish.....	282		.0
Welsh.....	100	39	39.0
Grand total.....	24,564	3,325	13.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,410	199	14.1
Total native-born.....	2,845	405	14.2
Total foreign-born.....	21,749	2,920	13.4

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the preceding table, it is seen that only a very small proportion, amounting to but 13.5 per cent, of the total number of wage-earners studied were members of labor organizations. A very slightly greater proportion, less than 1 per cent, of the native-born than of the foreign-born, and only one-half of 1 per cent more of the native-born white of native father than of the foreign-born, were affiliated with labor unions. Of the wage-earners native-born of foreign father, the French Canadians, who are largely employed in the more skilled occupations of the cotton and woollen mills, show the highest degree of membership in labor organizations, followed, in the order named, by the Welsh, Irish, Germans, Slovaks, Swedes, English, Poles, and Bohemians and Moravians. The large proportion of negro unionists is not due to any special tendency on the part of this race to affiliate with labor organizations, but to the fact that the greater proportion of the small number of negroes for whom information was received were miners in unionized localities.

Of the wage-earners of foreign birth, the showing of the Cubans and Spanish are representative of these races only in the cigar and tobacco

factories in the South. The exhibit made by the Mexicans is also due to the fact that all the members of this race for whom information appears in the table were coal miners in the Southwest and had to join the labor unions before they could secure work. The comparative tendencies exhibited by the races of the older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, and of the more recent arrivals from southern and eastern Europe, are set forth in the following statement:

TABLE 64.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to affiliation of the foreign-born with trade unions, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Old immigration.	Per cent affiliated with trade unions.	New immigration.	Per cent affiliated with trade unions.
Canadian, French .....	23.2	Croatian .....	4.7
Dutch .....	2.0	Greek .....	5.9
English .....	16.6	Hebrew .....	21.4
German .....	4.6	Italian, North .....	39.8
Irish .....	14.8	Italian, South .....	10.6
Scotch .....	17.6	Lithuanian .....	35.3
Swedish .....	9.3	Magyar .....	9.7
Welsh .....	39.0	Polish .....	9.5
		Portuguese .....	2.7
		Russian .....	24.7
		Ruthenian .....	21.1
		Slovak .....	13.7
		Slovenian .....	1.5
		Syrian .....	5.4

These figures must not, however, be taken as representative of racial tendencies except in a few cases, for the reason that the information shown for one race may be for but one or two industries in which the race is employed and which are so controlled by labor organizations that membership in the labor unions is necessary to secure employment. On the other hand, a race or several races may be employed in an industry or industries in which no labor unions exist. For example, the North Italians, who are extensively engaged in bituminous coal mining, are principally employed in the Middle West and Southwest, where the labor forces are controlled by the labor unions. On the other hand, the Slovaks are employed in largest numbers in the bituminous mines or coke plants of western Pennsylvania, where the influence of labor organizations is slight. The fact that certain races are most extensively employed in highly unionized localities and industries is indicative of comparatively greater assimilation and progressiveness on the part of the members of such races. For a more satisfactory study of racial tendencies in this respect, however, reference must be made to the situation among the wage-earners in each industry where the variations in conditions of employment are unimportant.

#### RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING.

The rent payments made by the households studied the heads of which were wage-earners afford a valuable insight into the cost of living, but they are chiefly significant in their bearing upon standards and methods of living. Of the total number of 13,122 households studied which rented their apartments, the following table shows, by

general nativity and race of head of household, the average rent payments monthly per apartment, per room, and per person:

TABLE 65.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Person.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	862	\$11.55	\$2.24	\$2.81
Negro.....	140	4.34	1.59	1.25
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	18	13.25	2.59	2.25
Canadian, Other.....	11	10.95	2.41	2.46
Dutch.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	23	11.46	2.09	2.42
German.....	151	11.58	2.18	2.86
Irish.....	248	12.16	2.29	2.46
Polish.....	51	8.38	1.95	1.93
<b>Foreign-born:</b>				
Armenian.....	109	11.17	2.34	2.25
Bohemian and Moravian.....	170	7.72	2.06	1.71
Brava.....	30	7.41	1.95	1.99
Bulgarian.....	135	5.91	2.47	.97
Canadian, French.....	464	9.84	2.01	1.70
Croatian.....	460	8.55	2.10	1.09
Cuban.....	41	11.70	2.46	2.47
Danish.....	10	10.20	1.96	2.49
Dutch.....	42	7.49	1.39	1.45
English.....	380	10.40	2.08	2.34
Finnish.....	62	5.33	1.44	1.34
Flemish.....	45	7.59	2.08	1.76
French.....	105	7.43	1.79	1.98
German.....	549	10.06	2.12	1.98
Greek.....	223	9.02	2.19	1.47
Hebrew.....	690	11.81	3.04	2.26
Irish.....	505	10.47	2.06	1.97
Italian, North.....	458	7.66	2.03	1.40
Italian, South.....	1,256	8.64	2.34	1.58
Japanese.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	637	8.81	2.20	1.47
Macedonian.....	12	5.53	2.46	.78
Magyar.....	774	8.27	2.30	1.30
Mexican.....	36	4.58	1.63	.97
Norwegian.....	13	6.81	1.12	1.15
Polish.....	1,679	7.30	2.00	1.24
Portuguese.....	202	8.53	1.84	1.31
Roumanian.....	71	12.86	2.63	1.02
Russian.....	72	7.46	2.26	1.27
Ruthenian.....	488	7.61	2.20	1.15
Scotch.....	59	12.19	2.48	2.41
Servian.....	66	9.78	1.99	1.03
Slovak.....	1,064	6.84	1.92	1.18
Slovenian.....	128	7.96	2.03	1.44
Spanish.....	36	11.69	2.29	2.49
Swedish.....	265	11.03	2.22	2.38
Syrian.....	147	9.80	2.38	2.09
Turkish.....	50	13.70	2.18	1.54
Welsh.....	43	10.45	1.98	1.97
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13,122</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.58</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.51</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the foregoing table it is seen that the highest average monthly rents per apartment, per room, and per person are paid by the households the heads of which were native-born white persons of native father. The monthly rent payments per apartment and per room of the households the heads of which were of native birth but of foreign father are practically the same as those of the households the heads of which were of native birth and of native father, but the monthly rent out-

lay per capita is somewhat smaller in the former class of households than in the latter.

Without the presence of any disturbing factors, the monthly rents per apartment and per room would be indicative of standards of living. It may be, however, that a high monthly rental is paid for an apartment, but a large number of persons live in it. On the other hand, in the case of the housing facilities in connection with some such industry as mining, the company-house system may be followed, and the only houses available consist of those upon which a fixed charge per room is made, the rental for any house being dependent upon the number of its rooms. Under these conditions the rent per person is the only criterion of standard of living.

As a matter of fact, in the case of the greater number of industries, the households the heads of which are of foreign birth adopt the practice of crowding as large a number of persons as is possible into the apartment or rooms in order to reduce the average outlay per person. As a consequence, the average monthly rent per capita affords an indication of the congestion and of the living arrangements not obtainable from the other two rent classifications. A striking illustration of this situation may be seen in the case of the Turkish households in the table. The monthly rent paid by the households of this race averages \$13.70 per apartment and \$2.18 per room, but the rent each month per capita is only \$1.54, plainly indicating that a large number of persons are crowded into the apartments and rooms. The higher standard of living and smaller degree of congestion in households the heads of which were born in Great Britain and northern Europe, as compared with those of southern and eastern Europe, is exhibited by the following classification of some of the leading facts of the table. The average rent payments monthly per capita of the foreign-born of some of the principal races of the old immigration were as follows:

Canadian, French.....	\$1.70	Irish.....	\$1.97
Danish.....	2.49	Scotch.....	2.41
Dutch.....	1.45	Swedish.....	2.38
English.....	2.34	Welsh.....	1.97
German.....	1.98		

From the above showing it is seen that of the races from Canada, Great Britain, and northern Europe, the smallest degree of congestion and highest standard of living is exhibited by the Danish, Scotch, Swedish, and English households. A considerably lower standard is indicated by the Irish, Germans, and Welsh. The French Canadians fall greatly below the three last-named races. The contrast afforded by the comparison of the monthly rent payments per person of the foreign-born of the southern and eastern European and oriental races is as follows:

Armenian.....	\$2.25	Mexican.....	\$0.97
Brava.....	1.99	Polish.....	1.24
Bulgarian.....	.97	Portuguese.....	1.31
Croatian.....	1.09	Roumanian.....	1.02
Greek.....	1.47	Russian.....	1.27
Hebrew.....	2.26	Ruthenian.....	1.15
Italian, North.....	1.40	Servian.....	1.03
Italian, South.....	1.58	Slovak.....	1.18
Lithuanian.....	1.47	Slovenian.....	1.44
Macedonian.....	.78	Syrian.....	2.09
Magyar.....	1.30	Turkish.....	1.54



With the exception of the Armenian, Brava, Hebrew, and Syrian households, which approach the figures of the older immigrants in their monthly rent payments per person, the lower standard of living of the southern and eastern European and oriental races is apparent. This is especially noticeable in the case of the Croatians, Macedonians, Bulgarians, Mexicans, Roumanians, Servians, and Slovaks. The tendencies toward congestion and its effect upon living arrangements thus indicated become more manifest in the discussion of the subsequent tabulations having to do with the number of persons in apartments, rooms, and sleeping rooms of the households studied.

#### BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

One of the most significant features in connection with the household heads of which were of recent immigration, as compared with the households of the older immigrants or native Americans, is the almost entire absence of a separate or independent family life. The system of living which prevails in the southern and eastern European households among the wage-earners in any branch of mining or manufacturing in any section of the country, is that of the boarding group. This method of domestic economy is termed in the idiom of industrial communities, the "boarding-boss system." It consists of a living arrangement under which the head, usually a married man, assumes charge of the household, and the boarders or lodgers, numbering from 2 to 20, pay a fixed amount monthly for lodging, cooking, and washing. The food for the household is usually purchased by the head, each member of the group reimbursing the head for the specific articles bought for his consumption; or the total cost of the food consumed is divided equally each week or month among the members composing the group. Many variations upon this arrangement are met with, but some form of it constitutes the method of living usually followed by recent immigrant households. The wife of the head, or some woman employed by him or the group, does the cooking, washing, and housework. This group system of living, which causes congestion and insanitary conditions, and renders impossible any satisfactory form of family life, is made possible by the low standards of the recent immigrants and by their desire to live as cheaply as possible, or, in the case of families, to supplement the earnings of the head as an industrial worker. In native American families, or those whose heads are native-born of native father, when boarders or lodgers are kept as a source of additional income the payment of a fixed rate of a specified amount for board during a certain period is the plan adopted. This class of families, however, usually derives its supplementary income from the earnings of the children. Of the total number of 17,171 families studied, the table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and percentage which had boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 66.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	1,139	114	10.0
Negro.....	148	6	4.1
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	1	4.0
Canadian, French.....	18	7	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	12	3	(a)
Dutch.....	17	2	(a)
English.....	38	5	13.2
German.....	226	15	6.6
Irish.....	313	42	13.4
Polish.....	78	4	5.1
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Armenian.....	120	25	20.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	44	8.8
Brava.....	30	9	30.0
Bulgarian.....	139	17	12.2
Canadian, French.....	506	78	15.4
Croatian.....	617	367	59.5
Cuban.....	43	4	9.3
Danish.....	20	2	10.0
Dutch.....	144	9	6.3
English.....	461	59	12.8
Finnish.....	142	10	7.0
Flemish.....	85	14	16.5
French.....	146	14	9.6
German.....	948	154	16.2
Greek.....	226	15	6.6
Hebrew.....	749	138	18.4
Irish.....	731	108	14.8
Italian, North.....	653	223	34.2
Italian, South.....	1,530	512	33.5
Japanese.....	3	—	(a)
Lithuanian.....	791	456	57.6
Macedonian.....	12	—	(a)
Magyar.....	911	488	53.6
Mexican.....	42	9	21.4
Norwegian.....	26	1	3.8
Polish.....	2,106	1,020	48.4
Portuguese.....	232	60	25.9
Roumanian.....	77	60	77.9
Russian.....	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian.....	531	302	56.9
Scotch.....	135	12	8.9
Servian.....	69	64	92.8
Slovak.....	1,319	475	36.0
Slovenian.....	174	57	32.8
Spanish.....	39	7	17.9
Swedish.....	485	58	12.0
Syrian.....	165	51	30.9
Turkish.....	50	1	2.0
Welsh.....	94	14	14.9
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,171</b>	<b>5,177</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>32.9</b>

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the foregoing table it is seen that only 10 per cent of the households the heads of which were native-born white persons of native father and 10.9 per cent of the households the heads of which were of native birth but of foreign father have boarders or lodgers, as

contrasted with 32.9 per cent of the households the heads of which were of foreign birth. Moreover, the showing for the total number of households the heads of which were foreign-born is rendered more favorable than it would be if limited to the households of recent immigration by the small percentage of boarders or lodgers in the households of older immigrants. The relative extent to which boarders or lodgers are kept by southern and eastern European and British and northern European immigrant households is strikingly shown by the following percentages taken from the foregoing tabulation, representing the principal races of both classes of immigrants:

TABLE 67.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to the keeping of boarders or lodgers in households of the foreign-born, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Old immigration	Per cent keeping boarders or lodgers.	New immigration.	Per cent keeping boarders or lodgers.
Canadian, French.....	15.4	Armenian.....	20.8
Danish.....	10.0	Brava.....	30.0
Dutch.....	6.3	Bulgarian.....	12.2
English.....	12.8	Croatian.....	59.5
German.....	16.2	Greek.....	6.6
Irish.....	14.8	Hebrew.....	18.4
Norwegian.....	3.8	Italian, North.....	34.2
Scotch.....	8.9	Italian, South.....	33.5
Swedish.....	12.0	Lithuanian.....	57.6
Welsh.....	14.9	Magyar.....	53.6
		Polish.....	48.4
		Portuguese.....	25.9
		Roumanian.....	77.9
		Russian.....	54.7
		Ruthenian.....	56.9
		Servian.....	92.8
		Slovak.....	36.0
		Slovenian.....	32.8
		Syrian.....	30.9
		Turkish.....	2.0

None of the races of older immigration show as large a proportion as one-fifth of their households with boarders or lodgers, while more than one-fourth of the Brava, Portuguese, Slovenian, and Syrian households, more than one-third of the North and South Italian, Polish, and Slovak, and more than one-half of the Croatian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Servian households, have boarders or lodgers. By far the largest proportion of households with boarders or lodgers is exhibited by the Servians, with 92.8 per cent of such households, followed by the Roumanians, with 77.9 per cent.

The real significance of this situation in its bearing upon congestion and living conditions does not become fully apparent, however, until the next table is presented. This shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of boarders or lodgers per household. Two sets of averages are computed. The first is based upon the total number of households studied and the second is restricted to the number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.

TABLE 68.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household—	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	1,139	114	191	0.17	1.68
Negro.....	148	6	12	.06	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	1	1	.04	(a)
Canadian, French.....	18	7	8	.44	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	12	3	3	.25	(a)
Dutch.....	17	2	2	.12	(a)
English.....	38	5	9	.24	(a)
German.....	226	15	28	.12	1.87
Irish.....	313	42	64	.20	1.52
Polish.....	78	4	5	.06	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Armenian.....	120	25	49	.41	1.96
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	44	62	.12	1.41
Brava.....	30	9	24	.80	(a)
Bulgarian.....	139	17	141	1.01	8.29
Canadian, French.....	506	78	189	.37	2.42
Croatian.....	617	367	2,344	3.80	6.39
Cuban.....	43	4	6	.14	(a)
Danish.....	20	2	2	.10	(a)
Dutch.....	144	9	9	.06	(a)
English.....	461	59	109	.24	1.85
Finnish.....	142	10	39	.27	3.90
Flemish.....	85	14	34	.40	2.43
French.....	146	14	26	.18	1.86
German.....	948	154	487	.51	3.16
Greek.....	226	15	27	.12	1.80
Hebrew.....	749	138	193	.26	1.40
Irish.....	731	108	182	.25	1.69
Italian, North.....	653	223	773	1.18	3.47
Italian, South.....	1,530	512	1,569	1.03	3.06
Japanese.....	3	—	—	(a)	—
Lithuanian.....	791	456	1,258	1.59	2.76
Macedonian.....	12	—	—	.00	—
Magyar.....	911	488	2,212	2.43	4.53
Mexican.....	42	9	15	.36	(a)
Norwegian.....	26	1	2	.08	(a)
Polish.....	2,106	1,020	3,066	1.46	3.01
Portuguese.....	232	60	316	1.36	5.27
Roumanian.....	77	60	734	9.53	12.23
Russian.....	75	41	165	2.20	4.02
Ruthenian.....	531	302	942	1.77	3.12
Scotch.....	135	12	18	.13	1.50
Serbian.....	69	64	464	6.72	7.25
Slovak.....	1,319	475	1,530	1.10	3.22
Slovenian.....	174	57	214	1.23	3.75
Spanish.....	39	7	15	.38	(a)
Swedish.....	485	58	117	.24	2.02
Syrian.....	165	51	173	1.05	3.39
Turkish.....	50	1	24	.48	(a)
Welsh.....	94	14	28	.30	2.00
Grand total.....	17,141	5,177	17,881	1.04	3.45
Total native-born of foreign father.....	727	79	120	.16	1.52
Total native-born.....	2,014	199	323	.16	1.62
Total foreign-born.....	15,127	4,978	17,558	1.16	3.53

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the table, it is seen that the households the heads of which were native-born white persons of native father have only 168 boarders or lodgers to each 100 households (based on the number of households keeping boarders and lodgers), and the total number of households the heads of which were native-born whites of foreign father have only 152 boarders or lodgers for each 100 households, as contrasted with 353 boarders or lodgers for each 100 households the heads of which were of foreign birth. Upon comparing the races of recent and past immigration among the households the heads of which were foreign-born, the larger number of boarders or lodgers in the households of the former is at once apparent. The showing made by the principal races of each follows:

TABLE 69.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to number of boarders or lodgers to each 100 households of the foreign-born keeping boarders or lodgers, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Old immigration.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	New immigration.	Number of boarders or lodgers.
English.....	185	Armenian.....	196
German.....	316	Bulgarian.....	829
Irish.....	169	Croatian.....	639
Scotch.....	150	Greek.....	180
Swedish.....	202	Hebrew.....	140
Welsh.....	200	Italian, North.....	347
		Italian, South.....	306
		Lithuanian.....	276
		Magyar.....	453
		Polish.....	301
		Portuguese.....	527
		Romanian.....	1,223
		Russian.....	402
		Ruthenian.....	312
		Servian.....	725
		Slovak.....	322
		Slovenian.....	375
		Syrian.....	339

Among the races of old immigration, the Germans exhibit by far the largest number of boarders or lodgers per 100 households. Of the races of recent immigration, the Hebrew is the only race approaching the situation among the native-born households. The Greek households show a small average number among those keeping boarders or lodgers, but as practically all Greek households are boarding groups, which class of household does not appear in this table, the showing for the race is more favorable than it would otherwise be.

SIZE OF APARTMENTS.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 70.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	1,139	5.37	0.4	2.3	6.6	19.7	27.4	22.6	21.2
Negro.....	148	2.78	.7	51.4	20.9	25.0	1.4	.0	.7
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian....	25	5.08	.0	.0	16.0	20.0	12.0	44.0	8.0
English.....	38	5.76	.0	.0	.0	21.1	23.7	34.2	21.1
German.....	226	5.70	.0	1.3	2.1	16.8	24.3	30.1	24.3
Irish.....	313	5.56	.0	.3	4.5	16.3	34.8	22.4	21.7
Polish.....	78	4.61	.0	1.3	12.8	44.9	17.9	12.8	10.8
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Armenian.....	120	4.83	.0	.8	10.8	35.8	30.0	12.5	10.0
Bohemian and Moravian....	501	4.35	.2	7.4	18.6	35.7	13.8	19.8	4.6
Brava.....	30	3.80	.0	16.7	10.0	33.3	16.7	3.3	.0
Bulgarian.....	139	2.41	33.1	41.0	5.0	10.1	1.4	2.9	5.8
Canadian, French.....	506	4.99	.0	.4	7.7	27.9	37.2	19.0	7.9
Croatian.....	617	4.01	1.1	10.7	18.8	38.6	17.7	8.8	4.4
Cuban.....	43	4.70	.0	.0	11.6	25.6	44.2	18.6	.0
Danish.....	20	5.60	.0	.0	.0	10.0	35.0	45.0	10.0
Dutch.....	144	6.84	.0	.7	2.1	7.6	37.5	22.2	29.9
English.....	461	5.17	.0	1.3	8.2	23.6	30.4	20.2	16.3
Finnish.....	142	3.60	2.1	24.6	29.6	19.0	6.3	17.6	.7
Flemish.....	85	4.27	.0	14.1	12.9	31.8	18.8	17.6	.7
French.....	146	4.45	.7	13.0	13.0	24.7	23.3	19.2	6.2
German.....	948	5.11	.3	2.1	8.3	28.8	24.6	19.5	16.4
Greek.....	226	4.13	1.3	17.7	11.1	31.4	23.0	9.7	5.8
Hebrew.....	749	3.94	.3	6.0	30.0	39.4	15.2	6.7	2.4
Irish.....	731	5.37	.0	1.0	6.0	21.1	31.3	21.5	19.2
Italian, North.....	653	3.89	.8	.0	28.3	39.7	15.5	5.8	2.0
Italian, South.....	1,530	3.84	1.7	18.3	22.5	29.7	14.6	9.7	3.5
Lithuanian.....	791	4.08	.6	4.8	26.7	36.4	19.1	10.6	1.8
Magyar.....	911	3.75	1.9	10.9	30.1	34.9	14.9	5.3	2.1
Mexican.....	42	2.86	.0	31.0	52.4	16.7	.0	.0	.0
Norwegian.....	26	6.04	.0	.0	6.8	11.5	30.8	15.4	38.5
Polish.....	2,106	3.82	.9	11.5	26.1	38.7	15.3	5.3	2.3
Portuguese.....	232	4.84	.0	2.2	18.1	27.2	32.3	9.1	11.2
Romanian.....	77	4.84	5.2	5.2	9.1	24.7	22.1	19.5	14.3
Russian.....	76	3.35	1.3	17.3	34.7	40.0	5.3	1.3	.9
Ruthenian.....	531	2.61	.9	12.2	35.6	37.7	7.6	4.3	1.7
Scotch.....	135	5.02	.0	.0	9.6	18.5	43.7	20.7	7.4
Servian.....	69	4.88	4.3	.0	2.9	27.5	37.7	17.4	10.1
Slovak.....	1,319	3.62	.8	15.3	27.8	41.0	9.8	4.2	1.1
Slovenian.....	174	4.06	5.7	11.5	21.8	29.3	11.5	12.6	7.5
Spanish.....	39	5.15	.0	.0	2.6	20.5	43.6	28.2	5.1
Swedish.....	485	5.34	.0	.0	4.3	27.0	29.9	22.1	16.7
Syrian.....	165	4.19	.6	7.9	26.7	33.3	20.0	7.3	4.2
Turkish.....	50	6.28	.0	.0	.0	20.0	16.0	38.0	20.0
Welsh.....	94	5.46	.0	1.1	11.7	16.0	19.1	30.9	21.3
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>

\* Including 1 apartment not reporting number of rooms.

The largest proportion, or 31.3 per cent, of the 17,141 households included in the foregoing table occupy apartments of 4 rooms; practically the same proportions, or 19 per cent and 19.6 per cent respectively, occupy apartments of 3 and 5 rooms; 12.4 per cent occupy apartments of 6 rooms; 8.8 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively, occupy apartments of 2 and 7 or more rooms; and 1 per cent occupy

apartments of only 1 room. The average number of rooms per apartment is 4.34. It is seen that considerably over 50 per cent of the households the heads of which were either native white of native father or native-born of foreign father, as compared with 36.1 per cent of those the heads of which were foreign-born and only 8.4 per cent of those the heads of which were native negro of native father, occupy apartments of 5 rooms or more, while only 29 per cent of the households the heads of which were native white of native father and 26.4 per cent of those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, as compared with 63.8 per cent of those households the heads of which were foreign-born and 98 per cent of those the heads of which were native negro of native father, occupy apartments of 4 rooms or less. The proportion of households the heads of which were native negro of native father occupying apartments of 2 rooms is noticeably large (51.4 per cent) as compared with slightly less than 10 per cent of those the heads of which were foreign-born, and less than 5 per cent of those the heads of which were native-born of either native father white or foreign father.

Considering by race the households the heads of which were foreign-born, it is seen that those the heads of which were Bulgarians, Slovenians, or Roumanians, with 33.1, 5.7, and 5.2 per cent, respectively, are the only ones at least 5 per cent of which occupy apartments of 1 room, several races having no households so reported. None of those households the heads of which were Cubans, Danes, Norwegians, Scotch, Spaniards, Swedes, or Turks occupy apartments of less than 3 rooms, and none of those the heads of which were Danes or Turks occupy apartments of less than 4 rooms. Over 50 per cent of the households the heads of which were Armenians, French Canadians, Cubans, Danes, Dutch, English, Germans, Irish, Norwegians, Portuguese, Roumanians, Scotch, Servians, Spaniards, Swedes, Turks, or Welsh occupy apartments of 5 rooms or more; and those the heads of which were Danes, Dutch, Norwegians, Turks, or Welsh show over 50 per cent occupying apartments of 6 rooms or more. Over 25 per cent of the households the heads of which were Dutch, Norwegians, or Turks occupy apartments of 7 or more rooms. None of the households the heads of which were Mexicans, less than 10 per cent of those the heads of which were Russians, and 10.1 per cent and 15.1 per cent, respectively, of those the heads of which were Bulgarians or Slovaks, occupy apartments of 5 or more rooms.

The fact that the households the heads of which were Roumanians or Turks show large proportions occupying apartments of 4 rooms or more may give the idea that these households are commodious. This idea is dispelled to a certain extent by a reference to the table showing the average number of persons per household.

#### SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the per cent of households of each specified number of persons.

TABLE 71.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	1,139	4.15	0.0	18.2	27.1	20.5	13.4	8.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.9
Negro.....	148	3.62	2.0	35.1	24.3	10.8	10.1	8.8	4.7	.7	2.7	.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	4.56	.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	.0	.0
English.....	38	4.58	.0	10.5	23.7	26.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5	2.6	.0
German.....	226	4.11	.4	13.7	26.1	26.1	16.8	8.0	6.2	4.4	1.3	.9
Irish.....	313	4.98	.0	11.8	16.9	17.9	17.3	12.8	8.9	7.0	4.2	3.2
Polish.....	78	4.55	.0	11.5	20.5	20.5	23.1	9.0	9.0	2.6	2.6	1.3
Foreign-born:												
Armenian.....	120	4.98	.0	10.0	22.5	15.8	16.7	15.0	5.0	5.8	4.2	5.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	5.14	.0	7.6	15.2	20.0	21.0	12.0	9.8	7.6	3.6	3.4
Brava.....	30	3.73	.0	26.7	26.7	23.3	13.3	3.3	.0	3.3	.0	3.3
Bulgarian.....	139	6.19	.7	9.4	13.7	15.1	16.5	6.5	7.2	9.4	6.5	14.4
Canadian, French.....	506	5.82	.0	6.1	12.8	16.6	15.8	11.7	12.1	10.5	6.5	7.9
Croatian.....	617	7.65	.0	7.5	7.9	9.6	11.0	10.9	8.9	9.6	8.1	26.6
Cuban.....	43	4.65	.0	11.6	30.2	11.6	14.0	16.3	4.7	4.7	2.3	4.7
Danish.....	20	4.05	.0	20.0	15.0	40.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	.0	5.0	.0
Dutch.....	144	5.68	.0	8.3	9.7	16.7	11.1	19.4	13.9	9.0	5.6	6.3
English.....	461	4.52	.0	17.4	19.3	18.4	15.4	11.7	9.8	4.1	2.2	1.7
Finnish.....	142	4.92	.0	11.3	21.8	23.2	11.3	9.2	7.7	4.9	7.0	3.5
Flemish.....	85	4.66	1.2	5.9	25.9	17.6	18.8	14.1	8.2	5.9	2.4	.0
French.....	146	3.90	.0	27.4	21.2	20.5	11.6	9.6	6.2	1.4	1.4	.7
German.....	948	5.19	.0	12.1	17.8	16.2	15.9	12.4	10.0	5.7	3.7	6.0
Greek.....	226	6.13	.0	4.4	12.4	11.9	13.3	16.8	12.4	10.6	7.5	10.6
Hebrew.....	749	5.27	.0	6.7	16.0	18.0	16.4	17.5	10.0	8.4	3.7	3.2
Irish.....	731	5.45	.0	8.5	12.3	17.6	17.8	15.0	10.7	6.6	5.1	6.4
Italian, North.....	653	5.50	.5	8.4	16.2	17.2	14.7	14.1	8.9	7.2	4.1	8.7
Italian, South.....	1,530	5.65	.0	8.6	15.2	15.8	12.9	13.6	12.0	8.2	5.8	7.9
Lithuanian.....	791	5.89	.0	5.8	10.1	12.3	19.5	15.5	13.0	11.1	6.1	6.6
Magyar.....	911	6.44	.0	6.8	10.5	14.3	14.4	10.9	11.2	8.2	6.8	16.9
Mexican.....	42	4.67	.0	14.3	16.7	19.0	23.8	7.1	7.1	9.5	.0	2.4
Norwegian.....	26	5.88	.0	3.8	15.4	3.8	30.8	7.7	11.5	15.4	.0	11.5
Polish.....	2,106	6.06	(b)	6.1	10.8	12.7	15.3	16.0	12.6	10.1	6.4	9.8
Portuguese.....	232	6.68	.0	5.6	9.5	16.8	15.1	13.8	9.9	10.3	4.7	14.2
Roumanian.....	77	12.47	.0	5.2	9.1	6.5	2.6	6.6	5.2	1.3	6.5	61.0
Russian.....	75	5.93	.0	14.7	13.3	12.0	9.3	14.7	9.3	6.7	8.0	12.0
Ruthenian.....	531	6.66	.0	2.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	14.1	15.1	14.1	12.1	10.5
Scotch.....	135	5.40	.0	8.1	14.8	14.8	21.5	14.1	8.1	8.9	2.2	7.4
Servian.....	69	9.62	.0	2.9	7.2	1.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	15.9	8.7	47.8
Slovak.....	1,319	5.87	.0	6.6	12.1	14.9	15.2	14.9	12.1	10.3	5.5	8.4
Slovenian.....	174	5.82	.0	12.1	16.1	11.5	11.5	13.2	8.0	6.9	6.9	13.8
Spanish.....	39	4.82	.0	7.7	23.1	17.9	20.5	10.3	10.3	5.1	2.6	2.6
Swedish.....	485	4.90	.0	9.1	18.4	20.2	18.8	12.6	9.3	7.0	2.9	1.9
Syrian.....	165	4.80	.6	7.3	23.0	21.8	18.2	13.3	6.7	4.2	1.2	3.6
Turkish.....	50	8.92	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	26.0	4.0	14.0	6.0	36.0
Welsh.....	94	5.26	.0	10.6	8.5	19.1	18.1	18.1	9.6	9.6	4.3	2.1
Grand total.....	217,141	5.63	.1	9.1	14.9	15.7	15.2	13.3	10.4	8.0	5.1	8.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	727	4.62	.1	12.4	20.8	20.8	17.5	11.0	8.1	4.5	2.9	1.9
Total native-born.....	2,014	4.28	.2	17.3	24.6	19.9	14.6	9.5	6.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Total foreign-born.....	215,127	5.81	(b)	8.0	13.6	15.2	15.3	13.8	10.9	8.6	5.5	9.1

a Including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

b Less than 0.05 per cent.



The preceding table shows that, of 17,141 households studied, the largest proportion, or 15.7 per cent, are composed of 4 persons. The proportions of those composed of 5, 3, and 6 persons follow in the order named, while 10.4 per cent are composed of 7 persons, 9.1 per cent of 2 persons, 8.2 per cent of 10 or more persons, 8 per cent of 8 persons, and 5.1 per cent of 9 persons. Only 0.1 per cent are composed of 1 person.

It is seen that the proportion of households composed of each specified number of persons above 5 is largest among those the heads of which were foreign-born, next largest among those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, and smallest among those the heads of which were native-born of native father, either white or negro; those the heads of which were native white of native father show the smallest proportions composed of 6 or 9 persons, while those the heads of which were native negro of native father show the smallest proportions composed of 7, 8, or 10 or more persons. Less than 1 per cent of the households of each nativity group except native negro of native father, which shows 2 per cent, are composed of 1 person. Considering by race the households the heads of which were foreign-born, it is seen that 67.5 per cent of the Roumanian, 56.5 per cent of the Servian, 42 per cent of the Turkish, 34.7 per cent of the Croatian, and over 15 per cent of the Bulgarian, Greek, Magyar, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovenian, are composed of 9 or more persons, as compared with less than 5 per cent of the English, Mexican, Swedish, and Syrian households composed of this number of persons, and 5 per cent of those the heads of which were Danish. Less than 10 per cent of the Brava or Flemish households are composed of more than 7 persons, and less than 10 per cent of the French households are composed of more than 6 persons.

#### CONGESTION.

The following table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room:

TABLE 72.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	1,139	4.15	0.77	1.84
Negro.....	148	3.62	1.30	2.25
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	4.56	.90	2.43
Canadian, French.....	18	5.89	1.15	2.04
Canadian, Other.....	12	4.50	.95	1.86
Dutch.....	17	4.29	.73	2.03
English.....	38	4.53	.80	1.81
German.....	226	4.11	.72	1.84
Irish.....	313	4.98	.60	1.96
Polish.....	78	4.55	.99	2.87

TABLE 72.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
<b>Foreign-born:</b>				
Armenian.....	120	4.98	1.03	1.97
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	5.14	1.18	2.54
Brava.....	30	3.73	.96	2.24
Bulgarian.....	139	6.19	2.53	3.20
Canadian, French.....	606	6.82	1.17	2.07
Croatian.....	617	7.65	1.88	3.18
Cuban.....	43	4.65	.99	2.15
Danish.....	20	4.06	.72	1.62
Dutch.....	144	5.68	.97	2.34
English.....	461	4.52	.87	1.80
Finnish.....	142	4.92	1.37	2.92
Flemish.....	85	4.66	1.09	2.26
French.....	146	3.90	.88	1.81
German.....	948	5.19	1.02	2.15
Greek.....	226	6.13	1.48	2.13
Hebrew.....	749	5.27	1.36	2.55
Irish.....	731	5.45	1.02	1.98
Italian, North.....	653	5.50	1.42	2.59
Italian, South.....	1,530	5.65	1.47	2.62
Japanese.....	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	791	5.89	1.44	2.45
Macedonian.....	12	7.08	3.15	3.70
Magyar.....	911	6.44	1.72	2.92
Mexican.....	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Norwegian.....	26	5.88	.97	2.28
Polish.....	2,106	6.06	1.58	2.77
Portuguese.....	232	6.68	1.38	2.39
Romanian.....	77	12.47	2.57	3.72
Rumanian.....	75	5.93	1.77	2.85
Ruthenian.....	531	6.66	1.84	2.83
Scotch.....	135	5.40	1.08	2.18
Servian.....	69	9.62	1.97	2.89
Slovak.....	1,319	5.87	1.62	2.90
Slovenian.....	174	5.82	1.43	2.66
Spanish.....	30	4.82	.94	2.02
Swedish.....	485	4.90	.92	2.02
Syrian.....	165	4.80	1.15	1.87
Turkish.....	50	8.92	1.42	1.95
Welsh.....	94	5.26	.96	2.11
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>2.46</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>.85</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>.82</b>	<b>1.92</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>2.53</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A comparison of the totals of the foregoing table discloses the fact that the foreign-born households have a higher average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room than have the native-born, whether of native or foreign father. The contrast among the nativity groups is most marked in the average number of persons per room and per sleeping room. For each 100 rooms the foreign-born households have 138 persons, those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father 85 persons, and those the heads of which were native-born white of native father 77

persons. In the case of the sleeping rooms, the households the heads of which were foreign-born show 253 persons for each 100 sleeping rooms, those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father show 190 persons, and those native-born of native father white show 184 persons. Among the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father the greatest degree of congestion per sleeping room is indicated by the Polish, Bohemian and Moravian, French Canadian, and Dutch races. Among the households the heads of which were foreign-born the races of recent immigration from eastern and southern Europe as a general rule show a higher average number of persons per room and per sleeping room than the households the heads of which were of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. The most crowded conditions in the households are shown by the Bohemian and Moravian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, and Roumanian races. The contrast between the races of the old and the new immigration may be more sharply set forth by a division of the several races on the basis of the average number of persons per room and per sleeping room, which is made in the table which immediately follows:

TABLE 73.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to average number of persons per room and per sleeping room among the foreign-born, by race.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

Old immigration.	Average number of persons per—		New immigration.	Average number of persons per—	
	Room.	Sleeping room.		Room.	Sleeping room.
Canadian, French.....	1.17	2.07	Armenian.....	1.03	1.97
Dutch.....	.97	2.34	Brava.....	.98	2.24
English.....	.87	1.89	Bulgarian.....	2.53	3.20
German.....	1.02	2.15	Croatian.....	1.88	3.18
Irish.....	1.02	1.98	Greek.....	1.48	2.13
Norwegian.....	.97	2.28	Hebrew.....	1.36	2.55
Scotch.....	1.08	2.18	Italian, North.....	1.42	2.59
Swedish.....	.92	2.02	Italian, South.....	1.47	2.62
Welsh.....	.96	2.11	Lithuanian.....	1.44	2.45
			Macedonian.....	3.15	3.70
			Magyar.....	1.72	2.92
			Polish.....	1.58	2.77
			Portuguese.....	1.38	2.39
			Roumanian.....	2.57	3.72
			Russian.....	1.77	2.85
			Ruthenian.....	1.84	2.83
			Servian.....	1.97	2.89
			Slovak.....	1.62	2.90
			Slovenian.....	1.43	2.66
			Syrian.....	1.15	1.87
			Turkish.....	1.42	1.95

The succeeding table shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per room and the number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.

TABLE 74.—Persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	1,139	0.77	375	30	7	1	32.9	2.6	0.6	0.1
Negro.....	148	1.30	118	34	9	.....	79.7	23.0	6.1	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	.90	12	1	.....	.....	48.0	4.0	.0	.0
Canadian, French.....	18	1.15	15	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	12	.95	6	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	17	.73	5	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	38	.80	11	1	.....	.....	28.9	2.6	.0	.0
German.....	226	.72	66	2	1	.....	29.2	.9	.4	.0
Irish.....	313	.90	141	8	.....	.....	45.0	2.6	.0	.0
Polish.....	78	.99	44	3	.....	.....	56.4	3.8	.0	.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Armenian.....	120	1.03	76	1	.....	.....	63.3	.8	.0	.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	1.18	361	80	14	3	72.1	16.0	2.8	.6
Brava.....	30	.98	18	1	.....	.....	60.0	3.3	.0	.0
Bulgarian.....	139	2.53	b 135	b 109	b 72	b 46	b 97.1	b 78.4	b 51.8	b 33.1
Canadian, French.....	506	1.17	367	34	1	.....	72.5	6.7	2.2	.0
Croatian.....	617	1.88	550	270	102	23	89.1	43.8	16.5	3.7
Cuban.....	43	.99	24	3	.....	.....	55.8	7.0	.0	.0
Danish.....	20	.72	3	.....	.....	.....	15.0	.0	.0	.0
Dutch.....	144	.97	75	5	1	1	52.1	3.5	.7	.7
English.....	461	.87	208	18	1	.....	45.1	3.9	.2	.0
Finnish.....	142	1.37	116	35	13	5	81.7	24.6	9.2	3.5
Flemish.....	85	1.09	55	11	1	.....	64.7	12.9	1.2	.0
French.....	146	.88	77	9	2	.....	52.7	6.2	1.4	.0
German.....	948	1.02	529	88	12	1	55.8	9.3	1.3	.1
Greek.....	226	1.48	196	62	20	4	86.7	27.4	8.8	1.8
Hebrew.....	749	1.36	610	162	8	.....	81.4	21.6	1.1	.0
Irish.....	731	1.02	416	36	2	.....	56.9	4.9	.3	.0
Italian, North.....	653	1.42	552	153	22	2	84.5	23.4	3.4	.3
Italian, South.....	1,630	1.47	1,313	473	92	11	85.8	30.9	6.0	.7
Japanese.....	3	(a)	3	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	791	1.44	691	191	18	3	87.4	24.1	2.3	.4
Macedonian.....	12	3.15	11	8	7	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	911	1.72	816	370	92	23	89.6	40.6	10.1	2.5
Mexican.....	42	1.63	40	14	2	.....	95.2	33.3	4.8	.0
Norwegian.....	26	.97	15	1	.....	.....	57.7	3.8	.0	.0
Polish.....	2,106	1.58	1,896	714	126	13	89.6	33.9	6.0	.6
Portuguese.....	232	1.38	185	47	2	.....	79.7	20.3	.9	.0
Rumanian.....	77	2.57	70	57	30	14	90.9	74.0	39.0	18.2
Russian.....	75	1.77	65	32	10	2	86.7	42.7	13.3	2.7
Ruthenian.....	531	1.84	502	277	55	5	94.5	52.2	10.4	.9
Scottish.....	135	1.08	84	17	1	.....	62.2	12.6	.7	.0
Servian.....	69	1.97	62	38	9	5	89.9	55.1	13.0	7.2
Slovak.....	1,819	1.62	1,188	485	103	22	90.1	36.8	7.8	1.7
Slovenian.....	174	1.43	142	45	11	3	81.6	25.9	6.2	1.7
Spanish.....	39	.94	17	.....	.....	.....	43.6	.0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	485	.92	227	13	.....	.....	46.8	2.7	.0	.0
Syrian.....	165	1.15	127	13	.....	.....	77.0	7.9	.0	.0
Turkish.....	50	1.42	47	6	.....	.....	94.0	12.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	94	.96	51	4	.....	.....	54.3	4.3	.0	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>b 12,703</b>	<b>b 3,963</b>	<b>b 847</b>	<b>b 194</b>	<b>b 74.1</b>	<b>b 23.1</b>	<b>b 4.9</b>	<b>b 1.1</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>.85</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>.82</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>(c)</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>b 11,910</b>	<b>b 3,883</b>	<b>b 830</b>	<b>b 193</b>	<b>b 78.7</b>	<b>b 25.7</b>	<b>b 5.5</b>	<b>b 1.3</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

b Not including 1 household not reporting number of rooms.

c Less than 0.05 per cent.

The preceding table shows that in the 17,141 households investigated there is an average of 1.30 persons per room. The average number of persons per room is seen to be largest in the households the heads of which were foreign-born, there being an average of 1.38 persons per room in these households. Those the heads of which were native-born negroes follow closely with an average of 1.30 persons per room, while those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father show an average of 0.85 person, and those the heads of which were native-born whites of native father an average of 0.77 person per room. Considering by race the households the heads of which were foreign-born, it is seen that the Macedonian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian households show an average of 3.15, 2.57, and 2.53 persons per room, respectively; none of those of any other race show an average number of persons per room as high as 2, although all, except those the heads of which are Brava, Cuban, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, and Welsh, show an average of more than 1 person per room. The households the heads of which are Danish show the lowest average number of persons per room, or 0.72.

Considering that section of the table which shows the per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room, it is seen that of the total number of households, 74.1 per cent have 1 or more, 23.1 per cent 2 or more, 4.9 per cent 3 or more, and 1.1 per cent 4 or more persons per room. Of the total number of households, those the heads of which were native-born negroes show the largest proportions having 1 or more and 3 or more persons per room; those the heads of which were native-born whites of native father show the smallest proportion in the first instance and those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father the smallest proportion in the second instance. The households the heads of which were foreign-born show the largest proportions having 2 or more and 4 or more persons per room; those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father show the smallest proportion in the first instance and those the heads of which were native-born negroes and native-born of foreign father show none in the second instance. The households the heads of which are Bulgarians, Roumanians, and Servians, with 33.1 per cent, 18.2 per cent, and 7.2 per cent, respectively, are the only ones showing as high as 4 per cent having 4 or more persons per room. Several races report no households so congested. The households of the races mentioned, with the addition of the Croatian, Magyar, Russian, and Ruthenian, are the only ones showing as high as 10 per cent having 3 or more persons per room, the proportions ranging from 51.8 per cent of those the heads of which are Bulgarians to 10.1 per cent of those the heads of which are Magyars.

The difference between the races of older immigration and those of more recent immigration is noticeable in the classifications of the households having 1 or more and 2 or more persons per room, the proportion shown by the races of older immigration being smaller in each instance.

The table next presented shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the average number of persons per sleeping room and the number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.

TABLE 75.—Persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	1,139	1.84	614	193	58	14	6	53.9	16.9	5.1	1.2	0.5
Negro.....	148	2.25	103	51	18	10	5	69.6	34.5	12.2	6.8	3.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	2.43	20	9	4	1	.....	80.0	36.0	16.0	4.0	.0
Canadian, French.....	18	2.04	13	6	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other.....	12	1.86	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	17	2.03	12	3	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	38	1.81	21	5	1	.....	.....	55.3	13.2	2.6	0	.0
German.....	226	1.84	126	32	6	2	1	55.8	14.2	2.7	.9	.4
Irish.....	313	1.96	186	53	9	2	1	59.4	16.9	2.9	.6	.3
Polish.....	78	2.57	66	35	11	6	2	84.6	44.9	14.1	7.7	2.6
<b>Foreign-born:</b>												
Armenian.....	120	1.97	75	19	2	.....	.....	62.5	15.8	1.7	.0	.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	501	2.54	397	196	95	36	14	79.2	39.1	19.0	7.2	2.8
Brava.....	30	2.24	24	12	5	2	.....	80.0	40.0	16.7	6.7	.0
Bulgarian.....	139	3.20	127	91	63	28	6	91.4	65.5	45.3	20.1	4.3
Canadian, French.....	506	2.07	324	75	14	2	.....	64.0	14.8	2.8	.4	.0
Croatian.....	617	3.18	554	358	195	88	39	89.8	58.0	31.6	14.3	6.3
Cuban.....	43	2.15	27	11	4	1	.....	62.8	25.6	9.3	2.3	.0
Danish.....	20	1.62	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.0	10.0	0	.0	.0
Dutch.....	144	2.34	103	51	15	2	1	71.5	35.4	10.4	1.4	.7
English.....	461	1.89	258	60	9	3	3	56.0	13.0	2.0	.7	.7
Finnish.....	142	2.92	125	81	47	22	12	88.0	57.0	33.1	15.5	8.5
Flemish.....	85	2.26	59	31	11	2	1	69.4	36.5	12.9	2.4	1.2
French.....	146	1.81	78	24	6	.....	.....	53.4	16.4	4.1	.0	.0
German.....	948	2.15	615	204	65	22	6	64.9	21.5	6.9	2.3	.6
Greek.....	226	2.13	153	46	14	5	2	67.7	20.4	6.2	2.2	.9
Hebrew.....	749	2.55	628	319	119	41	20	83.8	42.6	15.9	6.5	2.7
Irish.....	731	1.98	417	119	29	9	1	57.0	16.3	4.0	1.2	.1
Italian, North.....	653	2.59	540	279	105	37	13	82.7	42.7	16.1	5.7	2.0
Italian, South.....	1,330	2.62	1,310	681	263	105	48	85.6	44.5	17.2	6.9	2.8
Japanese.....	3	(a)	3	2	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	791	2.45	644	260	80	23	5	81.4	32.9	10.1	2.9	.6
Macedonian.....	12	3.70	11	11	4	1	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	911	2.92	820	460	219	80	19	90.0	50.5	24.0	8.8	2.1
Mexican.....	42	3.27	41	25	17	10	4	97.6	59.5	40.5	23.8	9.5
Norwegian.....	26	2.28	19	7	1	1	1	73.1	26.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Polish.....	2,106	2.77	1,879	1,043	392	143	55	89.2	49.5	18.6	6.8	2.6
Portuguese.....	232	3.39	188	67	18	3	2	81.0	28.9	7.8	1.3	.9
Roumanian.....	77	3.72	70	62	31	16	2	90.9	80.5	40.3	20.8	2.6
Russian.....	75	2.83	67	40	15	6	4	89.3	53.3	20.0	8.0	3.3
Ruthenian.....	531	2.85	487	277	102	37	17	91.7	52.2	19.2	7.0	3.2
Scotch.....	135	2.18	88	28	8	2	.....	65.2	20.7	8.9	1.5	.0
Servian.....	69	2.89	61	27	11	5	1	88.4	39.1	15.9	7.2	1.4
Slovak.....	1,319	2.90	1,159	723	355	157	77	87.9	54.8	26.9	11.9	5.8
Slovenian.....	174	2.66	149	79	27	16	9	85.6	45.4	15.5	9.2	3.2
Spanish.....	39	2.02	26	6	.....	.....	.....	66.7	15.4	0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	485	2.02	310	102	35	11	1	63.9	21.0	7.2	2.3	.2
Syrian.....	165	1.87	93	27	12	3	.....	56.4	16.4	7.3	1.8	.0
Turkish.....	50	1.95	29	3	1	.....	.....	58.0	6.0	2.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	94	2.11	60	26	9	4	2	63.8	27.7	9.6	4.3	2.1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,141</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>13,193</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>.6</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>.7</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,127</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>12,025</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

\* Not including 1 household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

\* Not including 3 households not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

The table shows an average of 2.46 persons per sleeping room in the 17,141 households investigated, there being an average of 2.53 in the households the heads of which were foreign-born, 2.25 in those the heads of which were native-born negroes, 1.99 in those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, and 1.84 in those the heads of which were native-born whites of native father.

Among the foreign-born it is seen that in the Bulgarian, Mexican, Macedonian, Croatian, and Roumanian households the average number of persons per sleeping room is over 3, and in the households of each other race except the Armenian, Danish, English, French, Irish, Syrian, and Turkish, the average number is over 2; the average number in the households the heads of which were of the races excepted above is over 1. In the households the heads of which were native-born of foreign father, the average number of persons per sleeping room ranges from 2.57 in those the heads of which were native-born of Polish parentage, to 1.81 in those the heads of which were native-born of English parentage.

That section of the table which gives the per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room shows 77 per cent of the 17,141 households as having 2 or more, 36.9 per cent as having 3 or more, 14.6 per cent as having 4 or more, 5.6 per cent as having 5 or more, and 2.2 per cent as having 6 or more persons per sleeping room. The households the heads of which were foreign-born show the largest proportion having each specified number of persons per sleeping room, except 5 or more and 6 or more, in which classes those the heads of which were native-born negroes show the largest proportions. The households the heads of which were native-born whites of native father show the smallest proportion in each classification except that of 4 or more persons per sleeping room, in which those the heads of which were native-born of foreign father show the smallest proportion. Of the households of the several foreign races, those the heads of which were Croatian, Finnish, Mexican, Russian, Slovak, or Slovenian are the only ones 5 per cent of which have 6 or more persons per sleeping room; less than 10 per cent of the households of each race except the Bulgarian, Croatian, Finnish, Mexican, Roumanian, and Slovak, have 5 or more persons per sleeping room. The households the heads of which are of the races excepted in the foregoing statement are the only ones 25 per cent of which have 4 or more persons per sleeping room, and also, with the addition of those the heads of which are Magyar, Russian, or Ruthenian, the only ones 50 per cent of which have 3 or more persons per sleeping room. The proportions of households with 2 or more persons per sleeping room range from 97.6 per cent of those the heads of which are Mexicans, to 35 per cent of those the heads of which are Danish.

The effect of crowding within the households upon the living and sleeping arrangements is exhibited in the table following, which shows, by general nativity and race of head of household, the number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms.

TABLE 76.—*Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.	All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White	1,139	5.37	2.24	6	71	258	0.5	6.2	22.7
Negro	148	2.78	1.61	10	107	27	6.8	72.3	18.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian	25	5.08	1.88	.....	1	7	.0	4.0	28.0
Canadian, French	18	5.11	2.67	.....	1	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other	12	4.00	2.42	.....	1	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dutch	17	5.88	2.12	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
English	38	5.76	2.53	.....	7	7	.0	.0	18.4
German	226	5.70	2.23	.....	7	28	.0	3.1	12.4
Irish	313	5.56	2.54	.....	15	86	.0	4.8	27.5
Polish	78	4.61	1.77	.....	3	34	.0	3.8	43.6
Foreign-born:									
Armenian	120	4.83	2.53	.....	24	51	.0	20.0	42.5
Bohemian and Moravian	501	4.35	2.03	7	91	214	1.4	18.2	42.7
Brava	30	3.80	1.67	.....	10	9	.0	33.3	30.0
Bulgarian	139	2.41	1.90	b 88	b 34	b 13	b 63.3	b 24.5	b 9.4
Canadian, French	506	4.99	2.81	.....	112	229	.0	22.1	45.3
Croatian	617	4.01	2.40	24	289	208	3.9	46.8	33.7
Cuban	43	4.70	2.16	.....	4	13	.0	9.3	30.2
Danish	20	5.60	2.50	.....	1	1	.0	.0	5.0
Dutch	144	5.84	2.43	.....	3	15	.0	2.1	10.4
English	461	5.17	2.39	.....	46	154	.0	10.0	33.4
Finnish	142	3.60	1.68	5	59	39	3.5	41.5	27.5
Flemish	85	4.27	2.06	.....	20	30	.0	23.5	35.3
French	146	4.45	2.15	4	36	47	2.7	24.7	32.2
German	948	5.11	2.41	10	109	322	1.1	11.5	34.0
Greek	226	4.13	2.88	37	115	63	16.4	50.9	27.9
Hebrew	749	3.94	2.06	b 35	b 216	b 334	b 4.7	b 28.8	b 44.6
Irish	731	5.37	2.75	b 1	b 76	b 272	b 1	b 10.4	b 37.2
Italian, North	653	3.89	2.13	10	272	272	1.5	41.7	41.7
Italian, South	1,530	3.84	2.16	106	699	425	6.9	45.7	27.8
Japanese	3	(a)	(a)	.....	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	791	4.08	2.40	39	353	254	4.9	44.6	32.1
Macedonian	12	2.25	1.92	9	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar	911	3.75	2.20	59	457	273	6.5	50.2	30.0
Mexican	42	2.86	1.43	1	22	19	2.4	52.4	45.2
Norwegian	26	6.04	2.58	.....	3	3	.0	.0	11.5
Polish	2,106	3.82	2.19	156	715	666	7.4	43.4	31.6
Portuguese	232	4.84	2.80	.....	91	103	.0	30.6	44.4
Rumanian	77	4.84	3.35	7	42	20	9.1	54.5	26.0
Russian	75	3.35	2.08	5	48	19	6.7	64.0	25.3
Ruthenian	531	3.61	2.35	64	327	97	12.1	61.6	18.3
Scotch	135	5.02	2.48	1	14	48	.7	10.4	35.6
Servian	69	4.88	3.33	4	39	17	5.8	56.5	24.6
Slovak	1,319	3.62	2.02	75	630	418	5.7	47.8	31.7
Slovenian	174	4.06	2.19	18	55	66	10.3	31.6	37.9
Spanish	39	5.15	2.39	.....	1	11	.0	2.6	28.2
Swedish	485	5.34	2.43	.....	14	139	.0	2.9	28.7
Syrian	165	4.19	2.51	6	75	66	3.6	45.5	40.0
Turkish	50	6.28	4.58	.....	17	31	.0	34.0	62.0
Welsh	94	5.46	2.49	.....	6	21	.0	6.4	22.3
Grand total	17,141	4.34	2.29	c 787	c 5,511	c 5,447	c 4.6	c 32.2	c 31.8
Total native-born of foreign father	727	5.48	2.33	.....	28	179	.0	3.9	24.6
Total native-born	2,014	5.22	2.24	16	206	464	.8	10.2	23.0
Total foreign-born	15,127	4.22	2.30	c 771	c 5,305	c 4,983	c 5.1	c 35.1	c 32.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

b Not including 1 household not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

c Not including 3 households not reporting number of sleeping rooms.

A small proportion of the households the heads of which were foreign-born, as can be seen from the preceding table, use all rooms for sleeping purposes, this tendency being especially noticeable in the



case of the Bulgarian households, 63.3 per cent of which use all rooms for sleeping purposes. Of the Ruthenian households 12.1 per cent, of the Slovenian 10.3 per cent, and of the Greek 16.4 per cent, sleep in all rooms. Of the total number of households the heads of which were foreign-born, 35.1 per cent use all except one room for sleeping quarters, this practice being much more prevalent among the households of southern and eastern Europeans than among those of the races from Great Britain and northern Europe. Of the total native-born, less than 1 per cent of the households use all rooms for sleeping purposes, and only 10.2 per cent sleep in all except one room. Practically the same situation exists among the households the heads of which were immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe as that shown for the households the heads of which were of native birth.

## LITERACY.

The table which is next presented, and which is based on information received for 500,329 employees, shows, by general nativity and race and by sex, the proportion who were able to read and the proportion who were able both to read and to write.

TABLE 77.—*Literacy of employees, by sex and general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

## MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	81,196	79,774	79,490	98.2	97.9
Negro.....	21,658	16,553	16,137	76.4	74.5
Indian.....	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Arabia.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia.....	21	31	31	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary.....	2,637	2,591	2,583	98.3	98.0
Azores.....	112	108	108	96.4	96.4
Belgium.....	145	144	144	99.3	99.3
Bulgaria.....	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Canada.....	4,869	4,647	4,597	95.4	94.4
Cape Verde Islands.....	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
China.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	198	192	190	97.0	96.0
Denmark.....	204	204	204	100.0	100.3
England.....	7,393	7,351	7,341	99.4	99.0
Finland.....	90	90	90	100.0	100.0
France.....	785	779	777	99.2	99.0
Germany.....	17,676	17,584	17,566	99.5	99.4
Greece.....	13	12	11	(a)	(a)
India.....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	13,923	13,855	13,829	99.5	99.3
Italy.....	686	654	650	95.3	94.8
Mexico.....	26	22	22	84.6	84.6
Netherlands.....	595	594	593	99.8	99.7
Norway.....	232	232	232	100.0	100.0
Portugal.....	99	94	93	94.9	93.9
Roumania.....	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	1,276	1,257	1,251	98.5	98.0
Scotland.....	2,362	2,355	2,354	99.7	99.7
Servia.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	71	70	70	98.6	98.6
Sweden.....	1,193	1,193	1,192	100.0	99.9
Switzerland.....	377	377	376	100.0	99.7
Turkey.....	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1,447	1,433	1,424	99.0	98.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 77.—*Literacy of employees, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	8	7	7	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total.....	56,497	55,924	55,783	99.0	98.7
Total native-born.....	159,359	152,259	151,418	95.5	95.0
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian.....	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian.....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian.....	667	614	603	92.1	90.4
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,908	3,782	3,757	96.8	96.1
Bosnian.....	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian.....	944	738	726	78.2	76.9
Canadian, French.....	9,300	7,824	7,477	84.1	80.4
Canadian, Other.....	1,737	1,719	1,714	99.0	98.7
Croatian.....	9,715	6,866	6,660	70.7	68.6
Cuban.....	3,011	2,979	2,979	98.9	98.9
Dalmatian.....	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish.....	595	590	589	99.2	99.0
Dutch.....	1,472	1,441	1,430	97.9	97.1
Egyptian.....	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English.....	13,200	13,051	13,015	98.9	98.6
Filipino.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish.....	3,603	3,569	3,505	99.1	97.3
Flemish.....	139	128	128	92.1	92.1
French.....	1,856	1,751	1,734	94.3	93.4
German.....	18,976	18,593	18,482	98.0	97.4
Greek.....	5,502	4,035	4,589	84.2	83.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,764	3,510	3,410	93.3	90.6
Hebrew, Other.....	1,392	1,292	1,272	92.8	91.4
Herzegovinian.....	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	11,283	10,828	10,684	96.0	94.7
Italian, North.....	13,232	11,248	11,088	85.0	83.8
Italian, South.....	16,020	11,099	10,833	69.3	67.6
Italian (not specified).....	141	127	125	90.1	88.7
Japanese.....	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean.....	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	9,210	7,229	6,657	78.5	72.3
Macedonian.....	592	411	397	69.4	67.1
Magyar.....	11,562	10,509	10,396	90.9	89.9
Mexican.....	206	171	164	83.0	79.6
Montenegrin.....	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro.....	71	67	64	94.4	90.1
Norwegian.....	684	682	682	99.7	99.7
Persian.....	23	20	20	87.0	87.0
Polish.....	40,410	32,354	30,856	80.1	76.4
Portuguese.....	3,536	1,690	1,629	47.8	46.1
Roumanian.....	1,877	1,564	1,543	83.3	82.2
Russian.....	6,497	4,850	4,624	74.6	71.2
Ruthenian.....	807	532	513	65.9	63.6
Scotch.....	3,174	3,161	3,151	99.6	99.3
Scotch-Irish.....	92	91	90	98.9	97.8
Servian.....	1,631	1,166	1,134	71.5	69.5
Slovak.....	24,604	20,786	20,281	84.5	82.4
Slovenian.....	4,735	4,136	4,058	87.3	85.7
Spanish.....	1,931	1,900	1,893	98.4	98.0
Swedish.....	5,353	5,343	5,324	99.8	99.5
Syrian.....	987	741	728	75.1	73.8
Turkish.....	340	192	184	56.5	54.1
Welsh.....	1,767	1,732	1,718	98.0	97.2
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	16	16	16	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified).....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	17	15	15	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	1,977	1,681	1,653	85.0	83.6
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,225	1,119	1,103	91.3	90.0
South American (race not specified).....	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	335	334	334	99.7	99.7
Total foreign-born.....	244,862	209,488	204,626	85.6	83.6
Grand total.....	404,221	361,747	356,044	89.5	88.1

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 77.—*Literacy of employees, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	19,368	19,130	19,057	98.8	98.4
Negro.....	2,928	2,200	2,141	75.1	73.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Australia.....	54	54	54	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary.....	1,849	1,839	1,837	99.5	99.4
Azores.....	154	146	145	94.8	94.2
Belgium.....	41	41	41	100.0	100.0
Canada.....	4,465	4,299	4,271	96.3	95.7
Cape Verde Islands.....	10	10	10	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	6	4	4	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	55	55	55	100.0	100.0
England.....	2,915	2,911	2,909	99.9	99.8
Finland.....	7	7	7	(a)	(a)
France.....	219	218	218	99.5	99.5
Germany.....	6,247	6,222	6,217	99.6	99.5
Greece.....	9	9	9	(a)	(a)
India.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	8,908	8,879	8,859	99.7	99.4
Italy.....	609	585	585	96.1	96.1
Japan.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Mexico.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Netherlands.....	287	287	287	100.0	100.0
New Zealand.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Portugal.....	99	93	93	93.9	93.9
Roumania.....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	1,288	1,276	1,273	99.1	98.8
Scotland.....	649	645	644	99.4	99.2
Servia.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Sweden.....	128	128	128	100.0	100.0
Switzerland.....	184	184	184	100.0	100.0
Turkey.....	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	363	363	363	100.0	100.0
Africa (country not specified).....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total.....	28,615	28,323	28,261	99.0	98.8
Total native-born.....	50,911	49,653	49,459	97.5	97.1
Foreign-born, by race:					
Arabian.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Armenian.....	16	15	15	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	616	604	604	98.1	98.1
Bulgarian.....	4	2	2	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	8,388	7,763	7,610	92.5	90.7
Canadian, Other.....	775	765	761	98.7	98.2
Croatian.....	216	175	174	81.0	80.6
Cuban.....	524	507	506	96.8	96.6
Danish.....	61	59	59	96.7	96.7
Dutch.....	259	249	248	96.1	95.8
English.....	3,799	3,749	3,725	98.7	98.1
Finnish.....	306	305	304	99.7	99.3
Flemish.....	36	33	32	91.7	88.9
French.....	409	390	388	95.4	94.9
German.....	1,892	1,853	1,841	97.9	97.3
Greek.....	583	261	249	44.8	42.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,409	1,307	1,295	92.8	91.9
Hebrew, Other.....	417	381	377	91.4	90.4
Irish.....	4,059	3,873	3,818	95.4	94.1
Italian, North.....	1,891	1,352	1,339	71.5	70.8
Italian, South.....	3,810	2,278	2,245	59.8	58.9
Italian (not specified).....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	1,171	796	640	68.0	54.7
Macedonian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	625	583	575	93.3	92.0
Mexican.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Negro.....	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Persian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	7,748	6,130	5,488	79.1	70.8
Portuguese.....	2,446	1,152	1,097	47.1	44.8
Roumanian.....	143	104	102	72.7	71.3
Russian.....	893	652	586	73.0	65.6

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 77.—*Literacy of employees, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Ruthenian .....	81	52	43	64.2	55.1
Scotch .....	723	718	717	99.3	99.2
Scotch-Irish .....	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Servian .....	20	11	11	55.0	55.0
Slovak .....	452	364	354	80.5	78.3
Slovenian .....	187	173	168	92.5	89.8
Spanish .....	134	125	124	93.3	92.5
Swedish .....	157	155	155	99.4	99.4
Syrian .....	449	172	162	38.3	36.1
Turkish .....	5	4	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh .....	89	89	88	100.0	98.9
West Indian (other than Cuban) .....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified) .....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified) .....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified) .....	153	128	114	83.7	74.5
Belgian (race not specified) .....	98	88	87	89.8	88.8
South American (race not specified) .....	4	4	3	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified) .....	81	81	81	100.0	100.0
Total .....	45,197	37,568	36,257	83.1	80.2
Grand total .....	96,108	87,221	85,716	90.8	89.2

## TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	100,564	98,904	98,547	98.3	98.0
Negro.....	24,586	18,753	18,278	76.3	74.3
Indian.....	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>					
Arabia.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia.....	85	85	85	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary.....	4,486	4,430	4,420	98.8	98.5
Azores.....	266	254	253	95.5	95.1
Belgium.....	186	185	185	99.5	99.5
Bulgaria.....	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Canada.....	9,334	8,946	8,868	95.8	95.0
Cape Verde Islands.....	19	18	18	(a)	(a)
China.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba.....	204	196	194	96.1	95.1
Denmark.....	259	259	259	100.0	100.0
England.....	10,308	10,262	10,250	99.6	99.4
Finland.....	97	97	97	100.0	100.0
France.....	1,004	997	995	99.3	99.1
Germany.....	23,923	23,806	23,783	99.5	99.4
Greece.....	22	21	20	95.5	90.9
India.....	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Ireland.....	22,831	22,734	22,688	99.6	99.4
Italy.....	1,295	1,239	1,235	95.7	95.4
Japan.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Mexico.....	27	22	22	81.5	81.5
Netherlands.....	882	881	880	99.9	99.8
New Zealand.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway.....	281	281	281	100.0	100.0
Portugal.....	198	187	186	94.4	93.9
Roumania.....	9	9	9	(a)	(a)
Russia.....	2,564	2,533	2,524	98.8	98.4
Scotland.....	3,011	3,000	2,998	99.6	99.6
Servia.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Spain.....	73	73	73	98.6	98.6
Sweden.....	1,321	1,321	1,320	100.0	99.9
Switzerland.....	561	561	560	100.0	99.8
Turkey.....	10	10	10	(a)	(a)
Wales.....	1,810	1,796	1,787	99.2	98.7
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,112</b>	<b>84,247</b>	<b>84,044</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.7</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>210,270</b>	<b>201,912</b>	<b>200,877</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 77.—*Literacy of employees, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian.....	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian.....	5	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian.....	683	629	618	92.1	90.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,524	4,386	4,361	96.9	96.4
Boenian.....	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian.....	948	740	728	78.1	76.8
Canadian, French.....	17,688	15,587	15,087	88.1	85.3
Canadian, Other.....	2,512	2,484	2,475	98.9	98.5
Croatian.....	9,931	7,041	6,834	70.9	68.8
Cuban.....	3,535	3,486	3,485	98.6	98.6
Dalmatian.....	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish.....	656	649	648	98.9	98.8
Dutch.....	1,731	1,690	1,678	97.6	96.9
Egyptian.....	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English.....	16,999	16,800	16,740	98.8	98.5
Filipino.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish.....	3,909	3,874	3,809	99.1	97.4
Flemish.....	175	161	160	92.0	91.4
French.....	2,265	2,141	2,122	94.5	93.7
German.....	20,868	20,446	20,323	98.0	97.4
Greek.....	6,085	4,896	4,838	80.5	79.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,173	4,817	4,705	93.1	91.0
Hebrew, Other.....	1,809	1,673	1,649	92.5	91.2
Herzegovinian.....	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	15,342	14,701	14,502	95.8	94.5
Italian, North.....	15,123	12,600	12,427	83.3	82.2
Italian, South.....	19,830	13,377	13,078	67.5	66.0
Italian (not specified).....	142	127	125	89.4	88.0
Japanese.....	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean.....	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	10,381	8,025	7,297	77.3	70.3
Macedonian.....	593	412	398	69.5	67.1
Magyar.....	12,187	11,092	10,971	91.0	90.0
Mexican.....	208	173	166	83.2	79.8
Montenegrin.....	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro.....	75	71	68	94.7	90.7
Norwegian.....	733	731	731	99.7	99.7
Persian.....	24	21	21	87.5	87.5
Pollsh.....	48,158	38,484	36,344	79.9	75.5
Portuguese.....	5,982	2,842	2,726	47.5	45.6
Roumanian.....	2,020	1,668	1,645	82.6	81.4
Russian.....	7,390	5,502	5,210	74.5	70.5
Ruthenian.....	888	584	556	65.8	62.6
Scotch.....	3,897	3,879	3,868	99.5	99.3
Scotch-Irish.....	97	96	95	99.0	97.9
Servian.....	1,651	1,177	1,145	71.3	69.4
Slovak.....	25,056	21,150	20,635	84.4	82.4
Slovenian.....	4,922	4,309	4,226	87.5	85.9
Spanish.....	2,065	2,025	2,017	98.1	97.7
Swedish.....	5,510	5,499	5,480	99.8	99.5
Syrian.....	1,436	913	890	63.6	62.0
Turkish.....	345	196	188	56.8	54.5
Welsh.....	1,856	1,821	1,806	98.1	97.3
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	17	17	17	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified).....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	18	16	16	88.9	88.0
Austrian (race not specified).....	2,130	1,809	1,767	84.9	83.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	1,323	1,207	1,190	91.2	89.9
South American (race not specified).....	9	9	8	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	416	415	415	99.8	99.8
Total foreign-born.....	290,059	247,056	240,883	85.2	83.0
Grand total.....	500,329	448,968	441,780	89.7	88.3

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the totals of the preceding table, it is seen that only 89.7 per cent of the total number of employees of foreign birth were able to read, as contrasted with 98.3 per cent of the native-born wage-earners of native father, and 99 per cent of those of native

birth but of foreign father. Upon analyzing further the showing of the employees of foreign birth, it is seen that a much higher degree of illiteracy prevails among the immigrants of recent years from southern and eastern Europe than among those of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. This fact is at once made apparent by the following comparison of the literacy of both periods of immigration:

TABLE 78.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to ability of the foreign-born to read, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Old Immigration.	Per cent able to read.	New Immigration.	Per cent able to read.
Canadian, French.....	88.1	Bulgarian.....	78.1
Canadian, Other.....	98.9	Croatian.....	70.9
Dutch.....	97.6	Greek.....	80.5
English.....	98.8	Hebrew, Russian.....	93.1
German.....	98.0	Hebrew, Other.....	92.5
Irish.....	95.8	Italian, North.....	83.3
Scotch.....	99.5	Italian, South.....	67.5
Swedish.....	99.8	Lithuanian.....	77.3
Welsh.....	98.1	Magyar.....	91.0
		Polish.....	79.9
		Portuguese.....	47.5
		Roumanian.....	82.6
		Russian.....	74.5
		Ruthenian.....	65.8
		Servian.....	71.3
		Slovak.....	84.4
		Slovenian.....	87.5
		Spanish.....	98.1
		Syrian.....	63.6

The native negroes exhibit a greater degree of illiteracy than the foreign-born industrial workers. About the same proportions of males and females of native birth, whether of native or foreign father, are literate, while slightly higher percentages of males than of females of foreign birth are able to read and to read and write.

The following table shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of persons 10 years of age or over in the households studied who were able to read and the per cent who were able both to read and to write:

TABLE 79.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	2,019	2,126	4,145	99.5	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.2
Negro.....	213	191	404	69.5	63.4	66.6	66.2	58.6	62.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	355	366	721	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Canadian, French.....	308	340	648	99.4	96.8	98.0	99.0	96.5	97.7
Croatian.....	51	54	105	100.0	94.4	97.1	98.0	90.7	94.3
Dutch.....	148	172	320	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English.....	255	287	542	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.8
Finnish.....	52	50	102	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flemish.....	34	28	62	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
French.....	34	54	88	97.1	96.3	96.6	97.1	96.3	96.6
German.....	874	862	1,736	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6
Hebrew.....	186	172	358	100.0	98.8	99.4	100.0	98.8	99.4
Irish.....	1,012	1,046	2,058	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.6

TABLE 79.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father—Contd.</b>									
Italian, North.....	139	127	266	99.3	98.4	98.9	99.3	97.6	98.5
Italian, South.....	162	198	360	92.6	93.4	93.1	92.6	92.4	92.5
Lithuanian.....	135	153	288	99.3	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.0	98.6
Magyar.....	101	99	200	97.0	98.0	97.5	97.0	98.0	97.5
Norwegian.....	30	34	64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	632	641	1,273	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.3	98.2
Portuguese.....	58	56	114	100.0	98.2	99.1	100.0	98.2	99.1
Ruthenian.....	148	163	311	99.3	95.1	95.1	99.3	95.1	97.1
Scotch.....	82	95	177	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	370	351	721	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.4	98.0	98.2
Slovenian.....	52	52	104	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swedish.....	338	367	705	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9
Welsh.....	86	83	169	97.7	100.0	98.8	97.7	100.0	98.8
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Armenian.....	240	174	414	96.3	81.6	90.1	95.8	81.0	89.6
Bohemian and Moravian.....	611	536	1,147	98.5	96.1	97.4	97.5	94.8	96.3
Brava.....	57	29	86	84.2	62.1	76.7	84.2	62.1	76.7
Bulgarian.....	747	9	756	74.0	66.7	73.9	73.4	55.6	73.1
Canadian, French.....	759	779	1,538	85.2	87.8	86.5	83.0	85.4	84.2
Canadian, Other.....	4	52	56	(a)	98.1	98.2	(a)	98.1	98.2
Croatian.....	1,092	669	1,761	62.0	56.2	59.8	61.4	52.8	58.1
Cuban.....	55	73	128	98.2	95.9	96.9	98.2	95.9	96.9
Danish.....	20	25	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dutch.....	162	135	297	98.1	94.8	96.6	97.5	93.3	95.6
English.....	611	509	1,120	97.1	95.3	96.3	97.1	95.1	96.2
Finnish.....	157	144	301	98.1	97.9	98.0	96.2	95.1	95.7
Flemish.....	108	100	208	94.4	88.0	91.3	92.6	87.0	89.0
French.....	208	175	383	91.3	86.9	89.3	89.9	85.7	88.1
German.....	1,218	1,007	2,225	97.4	97.5	97.4	96.7	95.6	96.9
Greek.....	1,008	221	1,229	79.8	41.2	72.8	79.4	41.2	72.0
Hebrew.....	1,127	1,079	2,206	94.1	79.6	87.0	92.8	77.6	85.2
Irish.....	754	790	1,544	95.0	92.2	93.6	93.5	91.5	92.5
Italian, North.....	1,038	747	1,785	87.3	79.8	84.1	86.7	79.0	83.4
Italian, South.....	3,265	1,922	5,187	61.9	45.6	55.9	60.4	44.7	54.5
Japanese.....	76	1	77	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0
Lithuanian.....	1,635	952	2,587	70.2	55.8	64.9	61.2	41.8	54.6
Macedonian.....	91	91	182	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Magyar.....	1,808	1,169	2,977	90.2	87.0	88.9	89.5	86.1	88.2
Mexican.....	64	38	102	67.2	23.7	51.0	65.6	23.7	50.0
Norwegian.....	29	58	87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.8
Polish.....	3,876	2,646	6,522	79.0	74.3	77.1	74.4	65.0	70.6
Portuguese.....	408	425	833	61.8	57.6	59.7	60.8	56.0	58.3
Roumanian.....	159	82	241	80.5	64.6	75.1	79.9	63.4	74.3
Russian.....	172	90	262	71.5	42.2	61.5	69.8	38.9	59.2
Ruthenian.....	1,060	821	1,881	65.8	54.4	60.8	62.5	50.9	57.5
Scotch.....	195	185	380	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	98.9	99.2
Servian.....	208	70	278	56.3	42.9	52.9	55.3	42.9	52.2
Slovak.....	1,962	1,478	3,440	83.9	78.1	81.4	82.3	73.0	78.3
Slovenian.....	2,292	194	2,486	92.1	94.3	93.1	91.3	91.8	91.5
Spanish.....	71	37	108	100.0	91.9	97.2	100.0	91.9	97.2
Swedish.....	569	482	1,051	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.5
Syrian.....	373	240	613	85.8	49.2	71.5	84.2	45.8	69.2
Turkish.....	443	.....	443	4.5	.....	4.5	4.5	.....	4.5
Welsh.....	113	108	221	99.1	92.6	95.9	98.2	91.7	95.0
Grand total.....	34,751	26,480	61,231	83.7	82.0	83.0	82.0	79.5	80.9
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>									
.....	5,703	5,934	11,637	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.5	98.7
Total native-born.....	7,935	8,254	16,189	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.2	97.7	98.0
Total foreign-born.....	26,816	18,226	45,042	79.3	74.8	77.5	77.2	71.2	74.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the foregoing table, it is at once evident that a considerably higher degree of literacy prevails among the native-born wage-earners than among those of foreign birth. Of the total number of persons both male and female who were born in this country, 98.2 per cent were able to read and 98 per cent able to read and write, as contrasted with only 77.5 per cent of persons of foreign birth with ability to read and 74.8 per cent able both to read

and to write. About the same proportions of males and females of native birth, but a somewhat smaller proportion of foreign-born women than of men, were able to read and to read and write. The native-born negro shows a higher degree of illiteracy than the wage-earners of foreign birth, while the industrial workers native-born of native father white show only a very slight advancement in literacy over those of native birth but of foreign father. Among the representatives of races of foreign birth, only 62 per cent of the Croatian males and 56.2 per cent of the females, 79.8 per cent of Greek males and 41.2 per cent of the females, 61.9 per cent of the South Italian males and 45.6 per cent of the females, 61.8 per cent of the Portuguese males and 57.6 per cent of the females, 65.8 per cent of the Ruthenian males and 54.4 per cent of the females, 56.3 per cent of the Servian males and 42.9 per cent of the females, and only 4.5 per cent of the Turkish males, were able to read.

The following table shows, by years in the United States and race of individual, the proportion of foreign-born persons in the households studied who were able to read and the proportion able both to read and to write:

TABLE 80.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Armenian.....	414	90.2	84.4	93.8	90.2	83.3	93.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,147	98.0	99.4	96.7	97.5	98.9	95.3
Brava.....	86	77.4	73.1	79.3	77.4	73.1	79.3
Bulgarian.....	756	73.5	87.0	(a)	72.7	87.0	(a)
Canadian, French.....	1,538	94.7	90.8	83.5	92.4	90.8	80.5
Canadian, Other.....	56	(a)	100.0	98.0	(a)	100.0	98.0
Croatian.....	1,761	56.7	62.9	62.4	55.8	60.9	58.9
Cuban.....	128	93.5	100.0	98.2	93.5	100.0	98.2
Danish.....	45	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0
Dutch.....	297	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	95.2
English.....	1,120	98.0	94.5	96.0	97.6	94.5	96.0
Finnish.....	301	100.0	97.5	97.9	97.3	97.5	93.8
Flemish.....	208	95.4	88.0	89.8	93.8	84.0	89.0
French.....	383	88.6	86.0	92.4	87.9	85.0	90.3
German.....	2,225	95.7	96.8	98.0	95.5	95.3	96.6
Greek.....	1,229	71.6	77.2	78.4	71.2	77.2	78.4
Hebrew.....	2,206	86.5	88.6	86.2	84.6	86.4	85.1
Irish.....	1,574	97.0	99.2	92.8	97.0	99.2	91.6
Italian, North.....	1,785	80.9	84.2	87.7	80.4	83.1	87.2
Italian, South.....	5,187	50.7	61.6	59.7	49.8	60.7	57.0
Japanese.....	77	100.0	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)
Lithuanian.....	2,587	60.4	63.7	71.2	47.9	54.1	61.0
Macedonian.....	91	69.7	(a)	.....	69.7	(a)	.....
Magyar.....	2,977	87.5	89.9	92.0	86.9	88.8	91.1
Mexican.....	102	44.4	59.1	49.3	44.4	59.1	47.9
Norwegian.....	58	100.0	(a)	100.0	100.0	(a)	97.9
Polish.....	6,522	74.7	77.4	80.2	68.8	70.5	73.2
Portuguese.....	833	58.7	59.0	60.8	58.2	57.6	59.0
Roumanian.....	241	76.0	70.7	.....	75.5	68.3	.....
Russian.....	262	57.3	61.4	76.2	57.3	57.1	69.0
Ruthenian.....	1,881	57.8	64.2	61.5	56.0	61.7	55.6
Scotch.....	380	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.8
Servian.....	278	53.6	50.0	(a)	52.7	50.0	(a)
Slovak.....	3,440	82.7	84.1	78.4	80.0	82.4	73.9
Slovenian.....	423	88.7	93.3	95.5	88.7	91.3	93.2
Spanish.....	108	96.3	100.0	96.3	96.3	100.0	96.3
Swedish.....	1,051	98.5	100.0	99.6	98.5	100.0	99.5
Syrian.....	613	69.5	71.2	77.8	67.1	68.9	75.9
Turkish.....	443	4.4	7.1	.....	4.4	7.1	.....
Welsh.....	221	96.0	100.0	95.6	96.0	100.0	94.5
Total.....	45,042	71.0	77.3	84.5	68.6	74.4	81.5

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.



A comparison of the totals in each period of residence shows a considerable degree of advancement in ability to read and to read and write corresponding to length of residence in the United States. Of those who had been in this country under five years, 71 per cent could read and 68.6 per cent could read and write, as compared with 77.3 per cent with ability to read and 74.4 per cent with ability to read and write of those with a residence of five to nine years, and 84.5 per cent who could read and 81.5 per cent who could both read and write of those who had been in the United States ten years or longer.

The table which immediately follows affords a comparison of the present degree of literacy among immigrants according to their age at the time of arrival in this country. It shows, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual, the per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over able to read and the per cent able both to read and to write:

TABLE 81.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Armenian.....	414	98.6	88.2	98.6	87.6
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,147	98.3	97.1	97.9	95.7
Brava.....	86	92.3	74.0	92.3	74.0
Bulgarian.....	756	(a)	73.9	(a)	73.1
Canadian, French.....	1,538	93.2	82.1	92.1	78.9
Canadian, Other.....	56	100.0	96.9	100.0	96.9
Croatian.....	1,761	83.3	58.1	80.0	56.5
Cuban.....	128	94.1	97.9	94.1	97.9
Danish.....	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dutch.....	297	98.3	95.5	97.5	94.3
English.....	1,120	98.4	95.4	98.4	95.3
Finnish.....	301	98.1	94.1	98.1	95.2
Flemish.....	208	89.8	91.8	89.8	89.9
French.....	383	98.8	86.7	97.6	85.3
German.....	2,225	98.9	97.0	97.5	95.8
Greek.....	1,229	87.7	72.1	87.7	71.8
Hebrew.....	2,206	95.5	84.4	95.3	82.2
Irish.....	1,574	97.5	92.4	97.0	91.2
Italian, North.....	1,785	95.1	82.2	94.7	81.5
Italian, South.....	5,187	77.7	51.7	76.7	50.4
Japanese.....	77	.....	100.0	.....	100.0
Lithuanian.....	2,587	85.7	62.9	83.5	51.2
Macedonian.....	91	.....	69.2	.....	69.2
Magyar.....	2,977	93.4	88.4	92.8	87.6
Mexican.....	102	48.0	51.9	44.0	51.9
Norwegian.....	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9
Polish.....	6,522	92.8	75.1	90.9	68.0
Portuguese.....	833	96.3	50.2	84.9	46.9
Romanian.....	241	100.0	74.5	100.0	73.6
Russian.....	262	94.7	58.8	94.7	56.4
Ruthenian.....	1,881	80.5	58.8	79.3	55.2
Scotch.....	380	99.2	99.6	98.4	99.6
Servian.....	278	83.3	52.2	83.3	51.5
Slovak.....	3,440	89.6	80.2	88.5	76.8
Slovenian.....	423	89.5	93.5	89.5	91.7
Spanish.....	108	100.0	96.3	100.0	96.3
Swedish.....	1,051	98.6	99.8	98.6	99.7
Syrian.....	613	80.9	69.3	76.5	67.5
Turkish.....	443	(a)	4.5	(a)	4.5
Welsh.....	221	100.0	93.5	100.0	92.0
Total.....	45,042	91.7	74.9	90.7	71.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

A study of the foregoing table, which reveals returns from 45,042 foreign-born persons who were 10 years of age or over, shows a higher degree of literacy at the present time among those who were under 14 years of age when they arrived in the United States than among those who were 14 years of age or older. Of those who were less than 14 years old when they came to this country, 91.7 per cent can now read and 90.7 per cent can now both read and write. On the other hand, of those who were 14 or over 14 years of age, only 74.9 per cent can read and 71.8 per cent both read and write at the present time. The Cuban, Flemish, Mexican, Scotch, Slovenian, and Swedish races show a greater proportion among those 14 years of age or over than of those under 14 at time of arrival who can read or read and write, but in the case of these races the difference between the two age groups is very small. The Danes alone are all, without regard to age, able to read and to write.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The following table shows, by sex and general nativity and race, the per cent of employees studied, 20 years of age or over, who were in each conjugal condition. The table is based on information secured for 419,347 wage-earners and includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting.

TABLE 82.—*Per cent of employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

## MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	68,374	29.3	67.3	3.4
Negro.....	19,115	33.6	60.7	5.7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	1,185	59.4	39.8	.8
Azores.....	44	45.5	54.5	.0
Canada.....	3,234	38.2	58.9	2.9
Cuba.....	129	51.2	48.1	.8
Denmark.....	140	56.4	41.4	2.1
England.....	5,678	35.9	61.2	2.9
France.....	646	31.7	64.6	3.7
Germany.....	14,170	37.5	60.1	2.4
Ireland.....	11,871	42.8	52.8	4.4
Italy.....	242	67.4	31.8	.8
Netherlands.....	421	42.0	54.4	3.6
Norway.....	176	50.6	48.9	.6
Russia.....	655	61.1	38.6	.3
Scotland.....	1,826	39.4	57.8	2.8
Sweden.....	802	60.7	38.0	1.2
Switzerland.....	282	39.4	55.0	5.7
Wales.....	1,187	31.9	66.0	2.0
Foreign-born, by race:				
Armenian.....	637	40.5	57.5	2.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,657	22.8	75.2	2.0
Bulgarian.....	890	30.3	67.9	1.8
Canadian, French.....	8,151	23.2	72.0	4.8
Canadian, Other.....	1,656	22.8	72.5	4.6
Croatian.....	9,051	42.4	56.4	1.2
Cuban.....	2,751	29.8	65.6	4.5
Danish.....	576	22.0	72.0	5.9
Dutch.....	1,386	23.3	72.7	4.0
English.....	12,578	20.8	74.2	4.9
Finnish.....	3,527	43.1	55.6	1.4

TABLE 82.—Per cent of employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.

## MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Flemish.....	131	24.4	71.8	3.8
French.....	1,721	22.8	73.7	3.4
German.....	18,417	16.9	78.9	4.2
Greek.....	4,555	62.4	36.9	.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,333	31.3	68.1	.6
Hebrew, Other.....	1,271	27.7	70.6	1.7
Herzegovinian.....	174	77.6	22.4	.0
Irish.....	11,193	26.5	65.5	8.1
Italian, North.....	12,027	41.4	57.3	1.3
Italian, South.....	13,915	38.9	59.9	1.2
Italian (not specified).....	128	45.3	53.9	.8
Japanese.....	163	73.0	25.2	1.8
Lithuanian.....	8,959	55.2	43.9	.9
Macedonian.....	512	39.3	60.5	.2
Magyar.....	10,827	27.9	70.8	1.2
Mexican.....	193	52.3	42.5	5.2
Montenegrin.....	234	62.0	36.3	-1.7
Norwegian.....	664	31.3	64.6	4.1
Polish.....	38,092	34.4	64.6	1.0
Portuguese.....	2,965	31.9	66.4	1.7
Roumanian.....	1,689	45.2	53.7	1.1
Russian.....	6,103	39.2	60.0	.8
Ruthenian.....	703	34.4	64.9	.7
Scotch.....	3,069	22.7	71.7	5.6
Scotch-Irish.....	105	25.7	72.4	1.9
Servian.....	1,532	47.2	51.4	1.4
Slovak.....	22,952	23.3	75.8	.9
Slovenian.....	4,453	40.3	58.8	.9
Spanish.....	1,670	46.4	48.6	5.0
Swedish.....	5,250	29.4	66.6	4.0
Syrian.....	824	54.5	43.7	1.8
Turkish.....	287	52.3	46.7	1.0
Welsh.....	1,691	18.2	75.9	6.0
Grand total.....	358,682	32.7	64.5	2.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	42,954	40.5	56.5	3.0
Total native-born.....	130,451	33.6	62.8	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	228,231	32.2	65.5	2.3

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:				
White.....	10,590	60.2	28.0	11.8
Negro.....	2,329	34.3	44.6	21.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Austria-Hungary.....	449	84.9	10.5	4.7
Azores.....	59	64.4	30.5	5.1
Canada.....	2,242	61.7	33.7	4.6
Cuba.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Denmark.....	29	79.3	17.2	3.4
England.....	1,570	66.0	26.5	7.5
France.....	119	63.9	24.4	11.8
Germany.....	2,949	77.9	14.5	7.6
Ireland.....	6,446	78.4	14.9	6.7
Italy.....	105	67.6	27.6	4.8
Netherlands.....	107	82.2	13.1	4.7
Norway.....	23	60.9	17.4	21.7
Russia.....	195	86.7	11.3	2.1
Scotland.....	374	70.9	21.1	8.0
Sweden.....	50	80.0	18.0	2.0
Switzerland.....	79	73.4	15.2	11.4
Wales.....	104	86.5	7.7	5.8
Foreign-born, by race:				
Armenian.....	13	7.7	84.6	7.7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	368	56.3	32.9	10.9
Bulgarian.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	6,327	50.6	42.6	6.8
Canadian, Other.....	656	51.5	34.1	14.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 82.—Per cent of employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Croatian.....	134	35.1	61.9	3.0
Cuban.....	376	29.3	47.9	22.9
Danish.....	56	37.5	39.3	23.2
Dutch.....	149	56.4	40.3	3.4
English.....	3,171	43.1	47.6	9.4
Finnish.....	263	54.8	41.8	3.4
Flemish.....	36	2.8	97.2	.0
French.....	343	20.1	74.1	5.8
German.....	1,480	41.1	46.0	12.8
Greek.....	346	56.9	39.9	3.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	614	84.9	9.9	5.2
Hebrew, Other.....	181	79.0	7.2	13.8
Irish.....	3,780	58.8	27.4	13.8
Italian, North.....	1,211	35.9	59.5	4.5
Italian, South.....	2,595	31.0	63.2	5.9
Italian (not specified).....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian.....	876	73.7	23.3	3.0
Magyar.....	418	26.8	68.2	5.0
Mexican.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	46	60.9	21.7	17.4
Polish.....	5,038	53.8	41.8	4.5
Portuguese.....	1,757	43.4	51.7	4.8
Roumanian.....	106	27.4	68.9	3.8
Russian.....	518	67.6	27.0	5.4
Ruthenian.....	24	54.2	33.3	12.5
Scotch.....	640	59.2	29.2	11.6
Scotch-Irish.....	5	60.0	40.0	.0
Servian.....	17	5.9	94.1	.0
Slovak.....	234	39.3	52.6	8.1
Slovenian.....	119	40.3	55.5	4.2
Spanish.....	95	40.0	48.4	11.6
Swedish.....	139	60.4	22.3	17.3
Syrian.....	326	38.3	49.7	12.0
Turkish.....	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	53	79.2	7.5	13.2
Grand total.....	60,665	56.7	34.6	8.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14,962	74.3	19.1	6.6
Total native-born.....	27,881	65.6	24.6	9.8
Total foreign-born.....	32,784	49.1	43.0	7.9

TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	78,964	33.5	62.0	4.5
Negro.....	21,444	33.7	58.9	7.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....	1,634	66.4	31.8	1.8
Azores.....	103	56.3	40.8	2.9
Canada.....	5,476	47.8	48.6	3.6
Cuba.....	131	51.1	48.1	.8
Denmark.....	169	60.4	37.3	2.4
England.....	7,248	42.4	53.7	3.9
France.....	765	36.7	58.3	5.0
Germany.....	17,119	44.5	52.2	3.3
Ireland.....	18,317	55.3	39.5	5.2
Italy.....	347	67.4	30.5	2.0
Netherlands.....	528	50.2	46.0	3.8
Norway.....	199	51.8	45.2	3.0
Russia.....	850	66.9	32.4	.7
Scotland.....	2,200	44.8	51.5	3.7
Sweden.....	852	61.9	36.9	1.3
Switzerland.....	361	46.8	46.3	6.9
Wales.....	1,291	36.3	61.3	2.3
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>				
Armenian.....	650	39.8	58.0	2.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,025	25.8	71.3	2.8
Bulgarian.....	894	30.3	67.8	1.9

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 82.—*Per cent of employees 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.				
Canadian, French.....	14,478	35.2	59.1	5.7
Canadian, Other.....	2,312	31.0	61.6	7.4
Croatian.....	9,185	42.3	56.5	1.2
Cuban.....	3,127	29.7	63.5	6.7
Danish.....	632	23.4	69.1	7.4
Dutch.....	1,535	26.5	69.5	4.0
English.....	15,749	25.3	63.9	5.8
Finnish.....	3,790	43.9	54.6	1.5
Flemish.....	167	19.8	77.2	3.0
French.....	2,064	22.4	73.8	3.8
German.....	19,897	18.7	76.4	4.8
Greek.....	4,901	62.0	37.1	.9
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,947	39.7	59.0	1.3
Hebrew, Other.....	1,452	34.1	62.7	3.2
Herzegovinian.....	174	77.6	22.4	.0
Irish.....	14,973	34.7	55.8	9.5
Italian, North.....	13,238	40.9	57.5	1.6
Italian, South.....	16,510	37.7	60.4	1.9
Italian (not specified).....	130	44.6	54.6	.8
Japanese.....	163	73.0	25.2	1.8
Lithuanian.....	9,835	56.8	42.1	1.0
Macedonian.....	512	39.3	60.5	.2
Magyar.....	11,245	27.9	70.7	1.4
Mexican.....	194	52.1	42.8	5.2
Montenegrin.....	234	62.0	36.3	1.7
Norwegian.....	710	33.2	61.8	4.9
Polish.....	43,130	36.7	62.0	1.4
Portuguese.....	4,722	36.2	60.9	2.9
Roumanian.....	1,795	44.1	54.6	1.3
Russian.....	6,621	41.4	57.4	1.2
Ruthenian.....	727	35.1	63.8	1.1
Scotch.....	3,709	29.0	64.4	6.6
Scotch-Irish.....	110	27.3	70.9	1.8
Servian.....	1,549	46.7	51.8	1.4
Slovak.....	23,186	23.4	75.6	1.0
Slovenian.....	4,572	40.3	58.7	1.0
Spanish.....	1,765	46.1	48.6	5.3
Swedish.....	5,389	30.2	65.4	4.4
Syrian.....	1,150	49.9	45.4	4.7
Turkish.....	291	51.9	47.1	1.0
Welsh.....	1,744	20.0	73.8	6.2
Grand total.....	419,347	36.2	60.2	3.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57,916	49.3	46.8	3.9
Total native-born.....	158,332	39.3	56.0	4.7
Total foreign-born.....	261,015	34.3	62.7	3.0

The table next presented sets forth the conjugal condition of the 419,347 employees for whom information was secured, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race. Only races which have 200 or more persons reporting are included in the table, but the totals are the same as for the table preceding.

TABLE 83.—*Per cent of employees in each conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race.*  
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 200 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.		
	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.
	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	52.5	46.6	0.9	13.9	82.6	12,661	5.0	85.9	68,374	29.3	67.3	3.4
Negro.....	55.3	42.5	2.3	19.9	73.7	3,387	8.2	78.7	19,115	33.6	60.7	5.7
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>												
Canada.....	60.1	30.7	.2	15.9	81.0	19	10.5	84.2	1,185	59.4	39.8	.8
United Kingdom.....	48.2	40.0	.8	15.5	80.1	291	3.6	84.6	3,524	38.2	58.9	2.6
France.....	50.5	38.3	.9	17.5	79.4	574	6.8	84.6	5,678	31.7	61.2	2.9
Germany.....	57.2	41.6	1.1	17.2	77.3	1,148	8.0	85.3	14,570	37.5	60.1	5.4
Ireland.....	63.3	36.1	.6	18.1	77.0	2,286	8.0	85.3	11,873	42.8	52.8	4.8
Italy.....	73.2	26.2	.6	33.1	63.9	2,017	15.9	72.9	11,873	42.8	52.8	4.8
Netherlands.....	77.7	27.7	1.3	31.5	68.3	42	7.3	82.5	421	42.1	31.8	3.9
Russia.....	62.1	36.0	1.3	19.2	78.2	49	10.3	80.1	651	61.1	38.6	2.8
Sweden.....	68.5	31.5	.6	19.7	80.2	285	10.2	80.1	1,836	30.1	57.8	2.8
Switzerland.....	72.9	27.4	.9	21.9	77.9	18	18.8	70.8	802	60.7	38.0	1.9
W. Asia.....	75.5	28.0	.8	11.3	71.3	44	14.8	70.8	292	38.4	55.0	1.7
W. Asia.....	55.4	44.2	.4	15.6	82.3	177	7.3	84.9	1,187	31.9	66.0	2.0
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>												
American.....	61.5	38.5	.0	24.6	71.6	65	7.7	87.7	637	40.5	57.5	2.0
British and Moravian.....	51.9	48.1	1.3	9.9	88.9	774	2.8	91.2	3,637	22.8	75.2	2.0
Canadian, French.....	48.1	52.1	1.3	8.3	89.3	57	2.8	91.2	3,637	22.8	75.2	2.0
Canadian, French.....	51.0	47.6	1.0	13.7	82.3	2,189	7.5	83.1	8,151	23.2	72.0	4.8
Canadian, Other.....	52.0	46.9	1.0	16.9	79.3	476	6.4	88.7	1,656	22.8	72.5	4.8
Czechian.....	63.7	35.9	1.4	11.6	86.7	476	7.6	78.4	9,051	29.8	65.6	1.2
Cuban.....	43.2	56.8	1.4	15.4	84.3	407	5.6	93.3	2,751	20.8	65.6	1.2
Danish.....	62.1	37.9	.3	18.7	79.7	216	5.6	93.3	2,751	20.8	65.6	1.2
Dutch.....	51.9	48.1	.3	16.5	83.5	468	5.2	86.1	1,586	23.3	72.7	4.0
English.....	55.8	43.2	1.0	14.4	85.6	2,286	5.2	84.6	12,578	23.3	72.7	4.0
French.....	61.8	38.2	1.4	18.8	79.1	217	5.1	88.5	3,527	43.1	55.6	1.4
German.....	51.8	47.2	1.0	13.7	83.8	474	7.2	85.4	1,721	22.8	73.7	3.4
Greek.....	53.3	46.1	.6	12.3	86.3	7,624	7.2	85.4	16,417	16.9	78.9	4.7
	82.7	17.1	.2	20.5	79.0	1,208	5.0	91.9	4,555	62.4	36.9	.7

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 83.—*Per cent of employees in each conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race—Continued.*

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Wid-owed.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Wid-owed.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Wid-owed.	Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Wid-owed.
	Single.	Mar-ried.			Single.	Mar-ried.			Single.	Mar-ried.			Single.	Mar-ried.		
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.																
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,801	55.1	44.7	0.2	1,251	4.0	95.3	0.7	281	0.7	96.8	2.5	3,333	31.3	68.1	0.6
Irish.....	1,512	60.5	38.5	1.0	541	5.9	93.3	0.7	218	4.6	89.4	6.0	1,271	27.7	70.6	1.7
Italian, North.....	1,876	69.9	29.7	4.4	4,739	24.8	70.8	4.4	4,578	10.4	74.6	15.0	11,193	26.5	65.5	8.1
Italian, South.....	6,109	66.3	33.4	3.3	4,925	17.2	81.1	1.8	963	8.6	86.5	4.9	12,027	41.4	57.3	1.3
Lithuanian.....	7,501	62.5	37.1	4.4	5,095	13.2	85.3	1.5	1,319	4.3	91.2	4.5	13,015	38.9	59.9	1.2
Macedonian.....	4,934	76.6	23.3	(a)	3,472	31.5	67.2	1.3	553	13.0	81.7	5.2	8,959	55.2	43.9	9.9
Magyar.....	4,821	57.3	42.4	3.3	173	9.2	90.8	0.0	18	5.6	94.4	0.0	512	39.3	60.5	2.2
Montenegrin.....	4,857	54.3	45.4	4.4	5,015	7.1	91.6	1.3	955	3.5	91.4	5.1	10,827	27.9	70.8	1.2
Norwegian.....	1,339	82.7	16.5	7.7	78	37.2	61.5	1.3	17	5.9	82.4	11.8	234	62.0	36.3	1.7
Polish.....	205	69.3	29.8	1.0	258	19.8	77.1	3.1	201	7.5	84.1	8.5	664	31.3	64.6	4.1
Portuguese.....	19,287	59.1	40.7	2.2	15,057	10.5	88.4	1.1	3,748	3.3	92.6	4.8	38,092	31.9	66.4	1.7
Romanian.....	1,646	51.7	47.5	8.8	987	8.6	89.3	2.1	332	3.0	92.2	4.8	1,689	35.2	53.7	1.1
Ruthenian.....	3,310	60.8	39.0	2.2	2,422	11.1	83.9	1.1	110	4.6	91.4	4.0	6,103	39.2	60.0	8.7
Scotch.....	3,995	58.7	41.0	3.3	2,969	3.0	96.7	3.4	39	5.1	87.2	7.7	7,033	34.4	64.9	5.6
Slovak.....	668	61.4	37.4	1.2	1,237	15.8	80.8	3.4	1,164	7.7	81.9	10.4	3,069	27.7	71.7	5.6
Slovenian.....	1,015	64.7	34.8	5.5	460	13.0	84.8	2.2	57	10.5	77.2	12.3	1,532	47.2	51.4	1.4
Spanish.....	2,335	64.8	36.8	4.4	1,785	16.9	82.1	1.0	333	3.3	92.9	3.8	22,952	23.3	75.8	9.9
Swedish.....	714	72.5	26.3	1.1	701	29.1	64.9	6.0	255	20.8	66.3	12.9	4,453	40.3	58.8	5.0
Syrian.....	1,283	70.5	29.2	3.3	2,290	22.0	75.7	2.5	1,677	8.2	85.6	9.2	5,250	29.4	66.6	4.0
Turkish.....	608	68.4	30.3	1.3	172	18.6	77.9	3.3	1,677	8.2	85.6	9.2	5,250	29.4	66.6	4.0
Welsh.....	193	71.5	26.9	1.6	84	14.3	85.7	0.0	10	0.0	100.0	0.0	287	52.3	46.7	1.0
Grand total.....	293	56.7	42.0	1.4	764	13.9	82.6	3.5	634	5.5	83.4	11.0	1,691	18.2	75.9	6.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	156,462	58.9	40.5	.6	140,586	15.1	82.2	2.6	61,634	6.3	85.0	8.8	358,682	32.7	64.5	2.8
Total native-born.....	19,881	65.1	34.3	.6	16,220	22.9	73.6	3.4	6,853	10.8	80.2	9.0	42,954	40.5	56.5	3.0
Total foreign-born.....	58,625	57.2	41.8	1.0	48,924	17.8	78.3	3.9	22,902	7.2	83.1	9.7	130,451	33.6	62.8	3.6
Total foreign-born.....	97,837	59.9	39.7	.4	91,662	13.7	84.3	2.0	38,732	5.7	86.1	8.2	238,231	32.2	65.5	2.3

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:	7,086	75.0	20.5	4.5	2,525	33.3	45.2	21.5	979	22.3	38.5	39.2	10,590	60.2	28.0	11.8
White.....	1,291	46.9	43.2	9.9	780	21.3	49.6	59.1	258	10.5	36.0	53.5	2,329	34.3	44.6	21.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary.....	417	87.8	9.8	2.4	30	50.0	20.0	30.0	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	449	84.9	10.5	4.7
Canada.....	1,647	72.6	26.0	1.4	523	32.1	56.8	11.1	72	26.4	41.7	31.9	2,242	61.7	33.7	4.6
England.....	1,060	79.3	18.4	2.3	400	38.3	46.8	15.0	80	23.8	35.0	41.3	1,570	66.0	26.5	4.5
France.....	74	85.1	13.5	1.4	34	26.5	44.1	29.4	11	36.4	36.4	27.3	1,119	63.9	24.4	11.8
Germany.....	2,283	87.2	9.8	3.0	583	48.7	30.5	20.8	83	25.3	32.5	42.2	2,949	77.9	14.5	7.6
Ireland.....	3,512	90.1	8.2	1.6	2,397	67.1	22.7	10.2	537	51.6	23.8	24.6	6,446	78.4	14.9	6.7
Italy.....	30	69.0	28.0	3.0	5	(b)	(b)	(b)					105	67.6	27.6	4.8
Netherlands.....	91	89.0	8.8	2.2	16	43.8	37.5	18.8					107	82.7	13.1	4.7
Russia.....	185	89.2	9.7	1.1	10	40.0	40.0	20.0	31	25.8	35.5	38.7	195	86.7	11.3	2.1
Scotland.....	247	83.4	14.9	2.0	96	53.1	33.3	13.5					374	70.9	21.1	8.0
Sweden.....	47	83.0	14.6	2.1	2	(b)	(b)	(b)					50	80.0	18.0	2.0
Switzerland.....	58	86.2	8.6	5.2	18	38.9	33.3	27.8	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	79	73.4	15.2	11.4
Wales.....	92	92.4	3.3	4.3	8	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	104	86.5	7.7	5.8
Foreign-born, by race:																
Armenian.....	6	74.4	22.2	3.3	6	(b)	65.4	28.2	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	13	56.3	32.9	7.7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	270	74.4	22.2	3.3	78	6.4	(b)	(b)	20	5.0	50.0	45.0	368	56.3	32.9	10.9
Bulgarian.....	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Canadian, French.....	3,461	69.0	26.6	1.4	2,253	30.6	59.1	10.3	613	20.9	54.6	24.5	6,327	50.6	42.6	6.8
Canadian, Other.....	319	73.0	25.1	1.9	232	32.3	48.3	19.4	105	28.6	30.5	41.0	656	51.5	34.1	14.3
Croatian.....	98	41.8	57.1	1.0	34	17.6	73.5	8.8	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	134	35.1	61.9	3.0
Cuban.....	164	58.5	34.8	6.7	159	5.7	66.0	28.3	53	9.4	34.0	56.6	376	29.3	47.9	22.9
Danish.....	20	75.0	25.0	0.0	22	27.3	59.1	13.6	14	0.0	28.6	71.4	56	37.5	39.3	23.2
Dutch.....	113	69.9	27.4	2.7	31	12.9	80.6	6.5	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	149	56.4	40.3	3.4
English.....	1,321	67.0	31.1	1.9	1,423	28.2	61.1	10.8	427	18.5	53.4	28.1	3,171	43.1	47.6	9.4
Finnish.....	193	62.7	36.3	1.0	66	34.8	56.1	9.1	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	263	54.8	41.8	3.4
French.....	162	36.4	61.7	1.9	148	5.4	87.8	6.8	33	6.1	72.7	21.2	343	20.1	74.1	5.8
German.....	736	64.5	32.3	3.1	549	19.7	64.3	16.0	195	13.3	46.2	40.5	1,480	41.1	46.0	12.8
Greek.....	291	67.4	31.6	1.0	46	2.2	84.8	13.0	9	(b)	(b)	(b)	346	56.9	39.9	5.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	564	91.1	6.7	2.1	45	13.3	46.7	40.0	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	614	84.9	9.9	3.2
Hebrew, Other.....	153	90.8	5.9	3.3	23	17.4	17.4	65.2	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	181	79.0	7.2	13.8
Irish.....	1,447	85.0	13.4	1.7	338	8.3	83.4	8.3	725	35.0	31.6	33.4	3,780	58.8	27.4	13.8
Italian, North.....	808	49.8	48.6	1.6	754	7.0	83.7	9.3	65	7.7	70.8	21.5	1,211	35.9	59.5	4.5
Italian, South.....	1,673	44.7	53.4	2.0	754	30.2	53.8	16.0	168	2.4	68.5	29.2	2,595	31.0	63.2	5.9
Lithuanian.....	759	80.9	18.4	0.7	106	30.2	53.8	16.0	11	0.0	63.6	36.4	876	73.7	23.3	3.0
Magyar.....	296	33.8	63.2	3.0	113	10.6	81.4	8.0	9	(b)	(b)	(b)	418	26.8	68.2	5.0
Norwegian.....	25	76.0	24.0	1.0	14	50.0	28.6	21.4	9	(b)	(b)	(b)	46	60.9	21.7	17.4
Polish.....	4,151	62.0	36.3	1.7	791	15.0	68.5	16.4	96	15.6	55.2	29.2	5,038	53.8	41.8	4.5
Romanian.....	1,352	50.4	48.3	1.3	359	20.6	63.5	15.9	46	17.4	60.9	21.7	1,757	47.4	51.7	4.8
Russian.....	450	75.8	22.4	1.8	63	14.3	58.7	27.0	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	518	67.6	27.0	5.4
Ruthenian.....	20	65.0	30.0	5.0	4	(b)	(b)	(b)					24	54.2	33.3	12.5
Scotch.....	267	79.8	17.6	2.6	249	46.6	40.2	13.3	124	40.3	32.3	27.4	640	59.2	29.1	11.6
Servian.....	10	10.0	90.0	0.0	6	(b)	(b)	(b)					17	5.9	94.1	0.0

b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

a Less than 0.06 per cent.



TABLE 83.—*Per cent of employees in each conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race—Continued.*

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.		
	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.
	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.												
Slovak.....	166	54.2	42.8	3.0		58	3.4	79.3	17.2	10	0.0	60.0
Slovenian.....	94	48.9	51.1	0.0		23	4.3	73.9	21.7	2	(a)	(a)
Spanish.....	58	53.4	43.1	3.4		27	18.5	66.7	14.8	10	30.0	50.0
Swedish.....	63	81.0	15.9	3.2		49	46.9	32.7	20.4	27	37.0	18.5
Syrian.....	225	54.7	43.6	1.8		74	2.7	68.9	28.4	27	0.0	48.1
Turkish.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)		2	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	37	94.6	2.7	2.7		12	58.3	16.7	25.0	4	(a)	(a)
Grand total.....	38,385	71.0	26.4	2.6		17,346	34.1	50.7	15.2	4,934	24.8	41.4
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,991	84.6	13.4	2.1		4,144	56.1	31.0	12.9	827	42.6	28.2
Total native-born.....	18,308	78.2	18.2	3.6		7,449	44.7	37.8	17.5	2,064	28.9	31.1
Total foreign-born.....	20,017	64.3	33.9	1.8		9,897	26.1	60.4	13.5	2,870	21.9	46.7

## TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		Number reporting complete data.
	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	
	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:												
White.....	37,317	56.8	41.6	1.6		28,007	15.7	79.3	5.1	13,640	6.2	82.4
Negro.....	9,803	54.1	42.6	3.3		7,996	20.1	71.3	8.6	3,645	8.3	75.7
Austria-Hungary.....	1,388	74.7	24.2	.9		225	20.4	72.9	6.7	21	5.5	76.2
Canada.....	3,394	65.7	33.9	1.1		1,719	20.5	73.0	6.5	363	9.9	76.3
England.....	3,746	65.9	32.9	1.2		2,548	20.8	74.3	4.9	954	8.1	80.4
France.....	343	63.3	35.6	1.2		202	20.2	73.0	6.8	159	6.9	83.0
Germany.....	8,877	69.4	29.4	1.2		5,873	21.1	74.2	4.7	2,369	8.6	83.4
Ireland.....	7,507	81.1	17.8	1.1		7,656	43.8	50.4	5.8	3,154	22.0	64.5
Italy.....	313	71.3	27.8	1.0		29	37.9	51.7	10.3	5	(a)	(a)
Netherlands.....	316	70.3	28.2	1.6		172	23.3	70.7	6.4	40	7.5	82.5
Russia.....	740	63.6	36.1	.3		101	20.8	76.2	3.0	9	(a)	(a)
Scotland.....	1,134	66.7	32.5	.9		750	25.6	69.5	4.9	316	11.7	77.5
Sweden.....	243	74.5	25.2	.3		190	24.2	71.1	4.7	17	10.5	89.5
Switzerland.....	183	70.0	21.9	2.2		131	19.8	69.5	10.7	49	8.5	76.6
Wales.....	615	61.0	38.0	1.0		495	16.0	81.6	2.4	181	8.3	85.1

*foreign-born, by race:																
Armenian.....	310	60.6	39.4	0	274	24.1	71.9	4.0	66	7.6	87.9	4.5	650	39.8	58.0	2.2
.....	1,532	55.6	43.5	8	1,699	9.7	87.6	2.7	794	2.9	90.2	6.9	4,025	25.8	71.3	2.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	521	46.6	52.0	1.3	315	8.3	89.8	1.9	58	3.4	89.7	6.9	894	30.3	67.8	1.9
Bulgarian.....	6,099	61.5	37.4	1.1	5,597	20.5	72.2	6.7	2,782	7.3	79.2	13.5	14,478	35.2	59.1	5.7
Canadian, French.....	727	61.8	36.9	1.4	3,959	20.6	72.2	7.2	626	11.0	74.3	14.7	2,312	31.0	61.6	7.4
Canadian, Other.....	5,507	63.4	36.3	2.4	3,200	11.7	86.6	1.8	478	4.4	88.7	6.9	9,185	42.3	56.5	1.2
Croatian.....	1,292	54.0	43.9	2.1	1,375	14.3	78.7	7.1	460	7.8	73.3	18.9	3,127	29.7	63.5	6.7
Cuban.....	161	55.3	44.7	0	241	19.5	75.1	5.4	230	5.2	80.0	14.8	632	23.4	69.1	7.4
Danish.....	437	63.6	35.5	0.9	595	16.3	80.5	3.2	503	6.4	86.1	7.6	1,535	26.5	69.5	4.0
Dutch.....	4,277	59.3	39.4	1.3	6,809	17.3	78.2	4.5	4,713	6.4	81.8	11.8	15,749	25.3	68.9	5.8
English.....	2,271	61.5	38.0	1.4	1,268	19.6	77.9	2.5	221	5.0	88.2	6.8	3,790	43.9	64.6	1.5
French.....	6,556	60.8	50.8	1.2	9,901	12.3	84.5	3.2	507	7.1	84.6	8.3	2,094	22.4	73.8	3.8
German.....	4,336	55.2	43.8	1.0	7,742	12.8	83.8	3.4	7,819	4.3	87.2	8.4	19,897	18.7	76.4	4.8
Greek.....	3,416	81.4	18.3	3	1,254	19.9	78.2	1.9	231	4.8	91.3	3.9	4,901	62.0	37.1	1.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	2,305	63.7	35.6	1.7	1,296	4.4	93.6	2.1	286	2.3	95.8	3.1	3,947	39.7	59.0	1.3
Hebrew, Other.....	665	67.5	31.0	1.5	564	6.4	90.2	3.4	223	4.5	87.4	8.1	1,452	34.1	62.7	3.2
Irish.....	3,323	76.4	22.6	1.0	6,347	30.2	62.5	7.3	5,303	13.8	68.7	17.5	14,973	34.7	55.8	9.5
Italian, North.....	6,917	64.4	35.2	1.7	5,263	16.6	81.2	2.2	1,058	8.5	85.5	6.0	13,238	40.9	57.5	1.6
Italian, South.....	9,174	59.3	40.1	1.7	5,849	12.4	85.1	2.5	1,487	4.1	88.6	7.3	16,510	37.7	60.4	1.9
Lithuanian.....	5,693	77.2	22.7	1.1	3,578	31.4	66.8	1.8	1,564	12.8	81.4	5.9	9,835	56.8	42.1	1.0
Macedonian.....	321	57.3	42.4	0.3	173	9.2	90.8	0	18	5.6	94.4	5.4	512	39.3	60.5	1.2
Magyar.....	5,153	53.1	46.4	0.5	5,128	7.2	91.4	1.4	964	3.4	91.2	5.4	11,245	27.9	70.7	1.4
Montenegrin.....	139	82.7	16.5	0.7	78	37.2	61.5	1.3	17	5.9	82.4	11.8	234	62.0	36.3	1.7
Norwegian.....	230	70.0	29.1	0.9	272	21.3	74.6	4.0	208	8.2	81.3	10.6	710	33.2	61.8	4.9
Polish.....	23,438	59.6	39.9	0.5	15,848	10.7	87.4	1.9	3,844	3.6	91.6	4.8	43,130	36.7	62.0	1.4
Portuguese.....	2,998	51.1	47.9	1.0	1,346	11.8	82.4	5.8	378	4.8	88.4	6.9	4,722	36.2	60.9	2.9
Romanian.....	1,046	68.5	31.0	0.5	638	10.8	87.1	2.0	111	5.4	90.1	4.5	1,795	44.1	54.6	1.3
Russian.....	3,760	62.6	37.0	0.4	2,485	15.1	83.2	1.7	376	4.5	90.7	4.8	6,621	41.4	57.4	1.2
Ruthenian.....	415	59.0	40.5	0.5	273	2.9	96.0	1.1	39	5.1	87.2	7.7	727	35.1	63.8	1.1
Scotch.....	993	66.6	31.8	1.6	1,486	21.0	74.0	5.0	1,288	10.9	77.1	12.0	3,709	29.0	64.4	6.6
Servian.....	1,025	64.2	35.3	0.5	466	12.9	85.0	2.1	58	10.3	77.6	12.1	1,549	46.7	51.8	1.4
Slovak.....	10,801	44.5	55.2	2.2	10,251	5.4	93.5	1.1	2,134	3.3	92.7	3.9	23,186	23.4	73.6	1.0
Slovenian.....	2,429	62.3	37.3	1.4	1,808	16.8	82.0	1.3	335	7.8	88.4	3.9	4,572	40.3	58.7	1.0
Spanish.....	772	71.1	27.6	1.3	728	28.7	65.0	6.3	265	20.8	64.9	14.3	1,765	46.1	48.6	5.3
Swedish.....	1,346	71.0	28.6	1.4	2,339	22.5	74.8	2.7	1,704	8.6	81.6	9.7	5,389	30.2	65.4	4.4
Syrian.....	833	64.7	33.9	1.4	246	13.8	75.2	11.0	71	1.4	77.5	21.1	1,150	49.9	45.4	4.7
Turkish.....	195	71.3	27.2	1.5	86	14.0	86.0	0	10	5.5	100.0	0	291	51.9	47.1	1.0
Welsh.....	330	60.9	37.6	1.5	776	14.6	81.6	3.9	638	5.5	83.1	11.4	1,744	20.0	73.8	6.2
Grand total.....	194,847	61.3	37.7	1.0	157,932	17.2	78.8	4.0	66,568	7.7	81.7	10.6	419,347	36.2	60.2	3.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	29,872	71.6	27.3	1.1	20,394	29.7	65.0	5.4	7,080	14.2	74.6	11.1	57,016	49.3	46.8	3.9
Total native-born.....	76,993	62.2	36.2	1.6	56,373	21.4	73.0	5.7	24,966	9.0	79.0	12.0	158,332	39.3	56.0	4.7
Total foreign-born.....	117,854	60.7	38.7	0.6	101,559	14.9	82.0	3.1	41,602	6.9	83.3	9.8	261,015	34.3	62.7	3.0

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The following table shows, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of persons in the households studied who were single, married, or widowed:

TABLE 84.—Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who are—	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who are—	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who are—	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who are—
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																
White.....	512	48.0	51.8	0.2	579	7.3	91.9	0.9	339	1.2	94.1	4.7	1,430	20.4	78.0	1.5
Negro.....	50	28.0	72.0	.0	85	9.4	88.2	2.4	26	7.7	84.6	7.7	161	14.9	82.6	2.5
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	60	71.7	26.7	1.7	16	18.8	75.0	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	60.5	36.8	2.6
Canadian, French.....	74	86.5	12.2	1.4	22	18.2	77.3	4.5	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	99	68.7	29.3	2.0
Dutch.....	32	75.0	25.0	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	43	58.1	41.9	.0
English.....	50	84.0	16.0	.0	25	8.0	88.0	4.0	16	6.3	87.5	6.3	91	49.5	48.4	2.2
German.....	198	76.3	22.7	1.0	140	10.0	90.0	.0	60	1.7	96.7	1.7	398	41.7	57.5	2.8
Irish.....	232	83.6	15.9	.4	221	26.2	71.0	2.7	107	2.8	91.6	5.6	500	45.5	52.1	2.3
Polish.....	113	58.4	41.6	.0	40	12.5	87.5	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	154	46.1	53.9	.0
Swedish.....	70	98.6	1.4	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	98.7	1.3	.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																
Armenian.....	71	62.0	38.0	.0	83	25.3	72.3	2.4	43	9.3	81.4	9.3	197	35.0	61.9	3.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	154	37.0	63.0	.0	261	3.1	95.0	1.9	156	.6	96.2	3.2	571	11.6	86.7	1.8
Bulgarian.....	431	38.1	61.3	.7	236	2.1	85.3	2.5	30	3.3	93.3	3.3	697	24.4	74.2	1.4
Canadian, French.....	185	48.6	50.8	.5	238	10.5	84.9	4.6	221	2.3	89.1	8.6	644	18.6	76.6	4.8
Croatian.....	519	35.6	63.6	.8	401	4.2	94.8	1.0	80	2.5	95.0	2.5	1,000	20.4	77.8	1.0
Cuban.....	15	20.0	80.0	.0	22	4.5	95.5	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	46	8.7	89.1	2.2
Dutch.....	23	39.1	60.9	.0	73	1.4	95.9	2.7	60	.0	96.7	3.3	156	6.4	91.0	2.6
English.....	124	51.6	48.4	.0	244	11.1	86.1	2.9	181	1.7	91.2	7.2	549	17.1	79.2	3.6
Finnish.....	53	9.4	90.6	.0	75	.0	100.0	.0	19	.0	94.7	5.3	147	3.4	95.9	.7
Flemish.....	24	50.0	50.0	.0	47	6.4	91.5	2.1	31	.0	96.8	3.2	102	14.7	83.3	2.0
French.....	44	45.5	54.5	.0	68	5.9	94.1	.0	68	.0	95.5	4.5	178	13.5	84.8	1.7
German.....	231	53.2	46.3	.4	461	6.9	91.8	1.3	443	1.8	92.3	5.9	1,135	14.4	82.7	2.9
Greek.....	532	78.4	21.4	.2	254	21.7	77.6	.8	54	.0	98.1	1.9	840	56.2	43.3	.8
Hebrew.....	370	34.1	65.7	.3	414	6.3	93.0	.8	117	.0	94.9	5.1	901	16.9	82.0	1.1
Irish.....	124	53.2	46.8	.0	316	14.2	84.5	1.3	334	2.1	85.0	12.9	774	15.2	78.4	6.1
Italian, North.....	343	45.2	54.5	.3	434	5.8	93.1	1.1	144	4.9	91.0	4.2	921	20.0	77.9	1.3
Italian, South.....	1,264	52.3	47.3	.4	1,145	8.9	90.5	.5	333	1.5	93.1	5.4	2,742	28.0	70.4	1.1
Lithuanian.....	703	63.3	36.6	.1	687	18.9	80.3	.7	107	2.8	94.4	2.8	1,497	38.6	60.8	.6
Macedonian.....	57	68.4	31.6	.0	27	3.7	96.3	.0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	86	46.9	53.5	.0
Magyar.....	650	44.0	55.8	.2	771	8.0	90.8	1.2	181	1.7	93.9	4.4	1,602	21.9	77.0	1.1
Mexican.....	18	55.6	44.4	.0	20	20.7	79.3	.0	11	9.1	81.8	9.1	58	29.3	69.0	1.7
Polish.....	1,587	47.3	52.6	.1	1,539	9.0	90.5	.5	371	3.0	92.5	4.6	3,497	25.7	73.5	.7
Portuguese.....	134	29.1	70.9	.0	141	2.8	96.5	.7	55	.0	96.4	3.6	330	13.0	86.1	.9
Romanian.....	67	40.3	59.7	.0	67	6.0	89.0	4.5	10	100.0	.0	.0	141	21.5	76.4	2.1
Russian.....	75	40.0	58.7	1.3	76	14.5	85.5	.0	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	160	25.6	73.8	.6
Ruthenian.....	432	41.7	58.3	.0	414	8.2	91.1	.7	88	4.5	89.8	5.7	934	23.3	75.8	.9
Scotch.....	51	66.7	33.3	.0	56	10.7	89.3	.0	65	1.5	95.4	3.1	172	23.8	75.0	1.2
Servian.....	116	54.3	44.8	.9	63	7.9	90.5	1.6	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	188	36.2	62.2	1.6
Slovak.....	651	27.0	73.0	.0	887	2.8	96.8	.3	236	3.0	91.5	5.5	1,774	11.7	87.4	.9
Slovenian.....	89	18.0	82.0	.0	102	2.0	98.0	.0	22	.0	100.0	.0	213	8.5	91.5	.0
Swedish.....	89	50.6	49.4	.0	251	8.4	90.4	1.2	209	.0	95.2	4.8	549	12.0	87.6	2.4
Syrian.....	166	56.0	42.8	1.2	95	11.6	84.2	4.2	28	3.6	94.0	.0	289	36.3	61.6	2.1
Turkish.....	283	79.9	20.1	.0	115	13.0	85.2	1.7	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	405	59.5	40.0	.5
Welsh.....	16	75.0	25.0	.0	31	6.5	93.5	.0	58	.0	94.8	5.2	105	13.3	83.8	2.9
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>27,101</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>9,789</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>23,836</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 84.—*Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—		Number reporting complete data.		Per cent who are—	
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
Native-born of native father:																
White.....	617	34.8	64.2	1.0	547	7.9	88.1	4.0	313	1.9	78.0	20.1	1,477	17.9	76.0	6.2
Negro.....	61	8.2	88.5	3.3	61	.0	98.4	1.6	18	.0	72.2	27.8	140	3.6	90.7	5.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Bohemian and Moravian.....	71	36.6	62.0	1.4	27	7.4	92.6	.0					98	28.6	70.4	1.0
Canadian, French.....	89	58.4	38.2	3.4	38	10.5	86.8	2.6	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	135	41.5	55.6	3.0
Dutch.....	40	50.0	50.0	.0	18	.0	100.0	.0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	59	33.9	66.1	.0
English.....	60	58.3	41.7	.0	38	5.3	94.7	.0	22	.0	100.0	.0	120	30.8	69.2	.0
German.....	213	50.7	47.4	1.9	135	11.1	87.4	1.5	61	1.6	93.4	4.9	409	30.3	67.5	2.2
Irish.....	286	76.6	22.7	.7	248	20.2	75.4	4.4	98	10.2	69.4	20.4	632	44.1	50.6	5.2
Polish.....	129	26.4	73.6	.0	21	.0	100.0	.0					150	22.7	77.3	.0
Swedish.....	90	82.2	14.4	3.3	22	13.6	81.8	4.5	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	114	67.5	28.9	3.5
Foreign-born:																
Armenian.....	57	26.3	66.7	7.0	46	4.3	91.3	4.3	25	.0	52.0	48.0	128	13.3	72.7	14.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	148	8.1	91.2	.7	221	.9	97.7	1.4	125	.8	75.2	24.0	494	3.0	90.1	6.9
Bulgarian.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	7	(a)	(a)	(a)					8	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	199	45.2	53.3	1.5	222	9.0	87.8	3.2	202	1.5	73.3	25.2	623	18.1	72.1	9.8
Croatian.....	350	1.4	98.0	.6	203	1.0	96.6	2.5	28	.0	89.3	10.7	581	1.2	97.1	1.7
Cuban.....	21	14.3	85.7	.0	26	3.8	88.5	7.7	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	55	7.3	87.3	5.5
Dutch.....	24	33.3	66.7	.0	69	1.4	97.1	1.4	39	.0	94.9	5.1	132	6.8	90.9	2.3
English.....	101	32.7	67.3	.0	209	7.2	90.4	2.4	163	.0	80.4	19.0	473	10.4	82.0	7.6
Finnish.....	57	5.3	94.7	.0	58	.0	100.0	.0	17	.0	88.2	11.8	132	2.3	96.2	1.5
Flemish.....	25	16.0	84.0	.0	40	2.5	97.5	.0	22	.0	86.4	13.6	87	5.7	90.8	3.4
French.....	49	12.2	85.7	2.0	52	1.9	96.2	1.9	56	.0	82.1	17.9	157	4.5	87.9	7.6
German.....	211	21.3	76.8	1.9	410	1.0	97.8	1.2	316	.0	81.6	18.4	937	5.2	87.6	7.2
Greek.....	105	34.3	64.8	1.0	27	3.7	88.9	7.4	12	8.3	58.3	33.3	144	26.4	68.8	4.9
Hebrew.....	380	13.7	86.1	.3	348	.0	98.3	1.7	84	.0	79.8	20.2	812	6.4	90.6	3.0
Irish.....	127	45.7	53.5	.8	352	9.4	87.2	3.4	295	5.4	62.7	31.9	774	13.8	72.4	13.8
Italian, North.....	292	6.5	93.5	.0	277	.7	97.1	2.2	74	.0	79.7	20.3	643	3.3	93.5	3.3
Italian, South.....	722	7.1	92.4	.6	582	.9	96.9	2.2	215	.0	72.1	27.9	1,519	3.7	91.2	5.1
Lithuanian.....	504	11.3	88.1	.6	280	3.2	95.4	1.4	54	.0	87.0	13.0	838	7.9	90.5	1.7
Magyar.....	494	5.3	94.3	.4	362	1.7	94.2	4.1	81	.0	75.3	24.7	937	3.4	92.6	3.9
Mexican.....	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	16	.0	100.0	.0	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	31	.0	90.3	9.7
Polish.....	1,282	10.5	89.4	.2	789	1.6	96.8	1.5	204	.0	87.3	12.7	2,275	6.5	91.8	1.8
Portuguese.....	146	22.6	75.3	2.1	119	5.0	91.6	3.4	52	.0	78.8	21.2	317	12.3	82.0	5.7
Roumanian.....	47	2.1	97.9	.0	22	.0	90.9	9.1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	71	1.4	95.8	2.8
Russian.....	57	12.3	86.0	1.8	20	.0	100.0	.0	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	82	8.5	89.0	2.4
Ruthenian.....	383	15.1	84.1	.8	237	2.1	89.5	8.4	38	.0	76.3	23.7	658	9.6	85.6	4.0
Scotch.....	57	47.4	50.9	1.8	51	11.8	88.2	.0	57	1.8	86.0	12.3	165	20.6	74.5	4.8
Servian.....	44	4.5	95.5	.0	19	.0	94.7	5.3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	66	3.0	95.5	1.5
Slovak.....	635	3.8	95.9	.3	562	.5	96.4	3.0	112	.9	83.0	16.1	1,309	2.1	95.0	2.8
Slovenian.....	94	.0	100.0	.0	69	.0	98.6	1.4	12	.0	91.7	8.3	175	.0	98.9	1.1
Swedish.....	89	22.5	76.4	1.1	221	2.3	95.9	1.8	164	.6	90.2	9.1	474	5.5	90.3	4.2
Syrian.....	95	12.6	87.4	.0	54	3.7	77.8	18.5	30	.0	40.0	60.0	179	7.8	76.5	15.6
Welsh.....	16	31.3	62.5	6.3	32	3.1	84.4	12.5	52	1.9	90.4	7.7	100	7.0	84.0	9.0
Grand total.....	8,755	19.7	79.5	.7	7,267	3.7	93.4	2.8	3,134	1.4	78.3	20.3	19,156	10.7	84.6	4.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,214	53.9	44.9	1.2	589	13.1	84.2	2.7	204	5.9	82.8	11.3	2,007	37.0	60.3	2.7
Total native-born.....	1,895	46.1	52.7	1.2	1,197	10.0	86.7	3.3	535	3.4	79.6	17.0	3,627	27.9	67.9	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	6,860	12.4	87.0	.6	6,070	2.5	94.7	2.8	2,599	1.0	78.0	21.0	15,529	6.6	88.5	4.8

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 84.—*Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.			30 to 44 years of age.			45 years of age or over.			20 years of age or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Percent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	1,129	40.8	58.5	0.6	1,126	7.5	90.1	2.4	652	1.5	86.3	12.1
Negro.....	111	17.1	81.1	1.8	146	5.5	92.5	2.1	44	4.5	79.5	15.9
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	131	52.7	45.8	1.5	43	11.6	86.0	2.3				
Canadian, French.....	163	71.2	26.4	2.5	60	13.3	83.3	3.3	11	0	100.0	0
Dutch.....	72	61.1	38.9	0	27	0	100.0	0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	110	70.0	30.0	0	63	6.3	92.1	1.6	38	2.6	94.7	2.6
German.....	411	63.0	35.5	1.5	275	10.5	88.7	0.7	121	1.7	95.0	3.3
Irish.....	518	79.7	19.7	0.6	469	23.0	73.3	3.6	205	6.3	81.0	12.7
Polish.....	242	41.3	58.7	0	61	8.2	91.8	0	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	160	39.4	8.8	1.9	27	29.6	66.7	3.7	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>												
Armenian.....	128	46.1	50.8	3.1	129	17.8	79.1	3.1	68	5.9	70.6	23.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	302	22.8	76.8	0.3	482	2.1	96.3	1.7	281	7	86.8	12.5
Bulgarian.....	432	38.0	61.3	0.7	243	2.1	95.5	2.5	30	3.3	93.3	3.3
Canadian, French.....	384	46.9	52.1	1.0	460	9.8	86.3	3.9	423	1.9	81.6	16.5
Croatian.....	869	21.9	77.4	0.7	604	3.1	95.4	1.5	108	1.9	93.5	4.6
Cuban.....	36	16.7	83.3	0	48	4.2	91.7	4.2	17	0	88.2	11.8
Dutch.....	47	36.2	63.8	0	142	1.4	96.5	2.1	99	0	96.0	4.0
English.....	225	43.1	56.9	0	453	9.3	88.1	2.6	344	1.2	86.0	12.8
Finnish.....	110	7.3	92.7	0	133	0	100.0	0	36	0	91.7	8.3
Flemish.....	49	32.7	67.3	0	87	4.6	94.3	1.1	53	0	92.5	7.5
French.....	93	28.0	71.0	1.1	120	4.2	95.0	0.8	122	0	89.3	10.7
German.....	442	38.0	60.9	1.1	871	4.1	94.6	1.3	759	1.1	87.9	11.1
Greek.....	637	71.1	28.6	0.3	281	19.9	78.0	1.4	66	1.5	90.9	7.6
Hebrew.....	759	23.7	76.0	0.3	762	3.4	95.4	1.2	291	0	88.6	11.4
Irish.....	251	49.4	50.2	0.4	608	11.7	85.9	2.4	629	3.7	74.6	21.8
Italian, North.....	635	27.4	72.4	0.2	711	3.8	94.7	1.5	218	3.2	87.2	9.6
Italian, South.....	1,986	35.9	63.7	0.5	1,727	6.2	92.7	1.1	548	9	84.9	14.2
Lithuanian.....	1,207	41.6	58.1	0.3	967	14.4	84.7	0.9	161	1.9	91.9	6.2
Macedonian.....	57	68.4	31.6	0	27	3.7	96.3	0	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	1,144	27.3	72.5	0	1,133	6.0	91.9	2.1	262	1.1	88.2	10.7
Mexican.....	25	40.0	60.0	0	45	13.3	86.7	0	19	5.3	73.7	21.1
Polish.....	2,849	30.8	69.0	0.1	2,328	6.5	92.7	0.8	575	1.9	90.6	7.5
Portuguese.....	280	26.7	73.2	0.1	260	3.8	94.2	1.9	107	0	87.9	12.1
Romanian.....	114	24.6	75.4	0	89	4.5	89.0	5.6	12	0	100.0	0
Russian.....	132	28.0	70.5	1.5	96	11.5	88.5	0	14	0	92.9	7.1
Ruthenian.....	815	23.2	70.4	0.4	651	6.0	90.5	3.5	126	3.2	85.7	11.1
Scotch.....	108	56.5	42.6	0.9	107	11.2	88.8	0	122	1.6	91.0	7.4
Servian.....	120	40.6	58.8	0.6	82	6.1	91.5	2.4	12	0	91.7	8.3
Slovak.....	1,266	15.6	84.3	0.2	1,449	1.9	96.7	1.4	348	2.3	88.8	8.9
Slovenian.....	183	8.7	91.3	0	171	1.2	98.2	0.6	34	0	97.1	2.9
Swedish.....	178	36.5	62.9	0.6	472	5.5	93.0	1.5	373	3	93.0	6.7
Syrian.....	261	40.2	59.0	0.8	149	8.7	81.9	9.4	58	1.7	67.2	31.0
Turkish.....	283	79.9	20.1	0	115	13.0	85.2	1.7	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	32	53.1	43.8	3.1	63	4.8	88.9	6.3	110	9	92.7	6.4
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>20,095</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>16,649</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the totals in the preceding table it is seen that a larger proportion of foreign-born than of native-born persons within

the age period 20 to 29 years were married. The difference between the two nativity groups decreases in the next age classification, 30 to 44 years, and among those 45 years of age or over about the same proportions of native-born and foreign-born persons were married. Of the total number 20 years of age or over, only 17.1 per cent of the persons of foreign birth were unmarried, as contrasted with 32.4 per cent of those of native birth. The same general tendencies are exhibited by the totals for males and females as are shown by the grand totals. As a general rule, among the races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe a larger proportion of unmarried males are found than among the races from Great Britain and northern Europe, while in the case of the females this situation is reversed, there being a larger percentage of unmarried women among races of past immigration than among those of recent years. This situation is probably due to the fact that most of the women in the households the heads of which were recent immigrants either were married before their husbands came to the United States or were sent for by present husbands who married them immediately upon their arrival in this country.

The following table shows the percentage of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and the percentage who report wife abroad, by race of husband:

TABLE 85.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian.....	362	49.2	50.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,644	91.9	8.1
Bulgarian.....	580	10.0	90.0
Canadian, French.....	5,707	98.5	1.5
Canadian, Other.....	1,172	98.9	1.1
Croatian.....	4,922	40.7	59.3
Cuban.....	1,802	96.6	3.4
Danish.....	411	96.8	3.2
Dutch.....	977	96.2	3.8
English.....	9,020	96.6	3.4
Finnish.....	1,937	82.4	17.6
Flemish.....	84	88.1	11.9
French.....	1,230	94.7	5.3
German.....	14,203	95.7	4.3
Greek.....	1,624	25.3	74.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	2,139	87.5	12.5
Hebrew, Other.....	849	90.7	9.3
Irish.....	7,127	98.8	1.2
Italian, North.....	6,680	68.4	31.6
Italian, South.....	7,985	63.1	36.9
Italian (not specified).....	66	66.7	33.3
Lithuanian.....	3,840	76.7	23.3
Macedonian.....	285	3.5	96.5
Magyar.....	7,448	56.7	43.3
Mexican.....	73	86.3	13.7
Montenegrin.....	84	23.8	76.2
Norwegian.....	423	91.0	9.0
Polish.....	24,013	77.0	23.0
Portuguese.....	1,902	84.1	15.9
Roumanian.....	848	26.1	73.9
Russian.....	3,555	54.5	45.5
Ruthenian.....	448	55.6	44.4
Scotch.....	2,131	96.8	3.2
Scotch-Irish.....	67	97.0	3.0
Servian.....	772	35.6	64.4

TABLE 85.—*Per cent of foreign-born husbands who report wife in the United States and per cent who report wife abroad, by race of husband—Continued.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Slovak.....	17,099	65.8	34.2
Slovenian.....	2,572	66.3	33.7
Spanish.....	809	96.4	3.6
Swedish.....	3,430	97.1	2.9
Syrian.....	357	65.0	35.0
Turkish.....	128	16.4	83.6
Welsh.....	1,248	98.6	1.4
Austrian (race not specified).....	1,095	73.0	27.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	755	92.2	7.8
Swiss (race not specified).....	250	98.8	1.2
Total.....	145,354	77.3	22.7

The preceding table illustrates in a striking way the transitory character of the recent immigrant labor supply. Upon referring to the totals it is seen that 22.7 per cent, or almost one-fourth, of the wage-earners of foreign birth who were married were unaccompanied by their wives. The real significance of the situation, however, does not manifest itself until the statistics relative to the recent and older immigrants are compared. The comparative showing made by the principal races of the old immigration and of the new is set forth below:

TABLE 86.—*Old and new immigration compared with respect to foreign-born husbands reporting wife abroad, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

Old Immigration.	Per cent reporting wife abroad.	New Immigration.	Per cent reporting wife abroad.
Canadian, French.....	1.5	Bulgarian.....	90.0
Dutch.....	3.8	Croatian.....	59.3
English.....	3.4	Greek.....	74.7
German.....	4.3	Hebrew, Russian.....	12.5
Irish.....	1.2	Italian, North.....	31.6
Scotch.....	3.2	Italian, South.....	36.9
Swedish.....	2.9	Lithuanian.....	23.3
Welsh.....	1.4	Magyar.....	43.3
		Polish.....	23.0
		Portuguese.....	15.9
		Roumanian.....	73.9
		Russian.....	45.5
		Servian.....	64.5
		Slovak.....	34.2
		Slovenian.....	33.7

A glance at the foregoing comparison shows that no race of old immigration from Great Britain or northern Europe has as many as 5 per cent of its married wage-earners unaccompanied by their wives, while of the recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe only four races show as much as 75 per cent of the married males with their wives in the United States. As a matter of fact, in the case of the principal races the proportions of married male wage-earners who have their wives with them are very much lower. The most unfavorable showing is made by the Bulgarians, with only 10 per cent of the married males with their wives in this country. Moreover, only 25.3 per cent of the Greeks, 26.1 per cent of the Roumanians, 35.5 per cent of the Servians, 40.7 per cent of the Croatians, and slightly more than one-half of the Russians and Magyars, have their wives with them in the United States.

## VISITS ABROAD.

The table below shows, by race, sex, and years in the United States, the visits abroad made by foreign-born wage-earners. The table is based on information secured for 240,368 employees:

TABLE 87.—Visits abroad made by foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race.

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

## MALE.

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Armenian.....	244	132	172	548	3.3	9.8	10.5	7.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	946	729	1,534	3,209	3.6	6.6	4.3	4.6
Bulgarian.....	733	53	21	807	5.9	18.9	19.0	7.1
Canadian, French.....	1,075	1,000	6,288	8,363	31.4	53.3	57.8	53.9
Canadian, Other.....	137	165	1,161	1,463	43.8	58.2	59.3	57.8
Croatian.....	4,143	2,015	771	6,929	8.7	20.0	24.9	13.8
Cuban.....	1,180	973	780	2,933	32.6	67.8	67.7	53.6
Danish.....	75	85	385	545	4.0	20.0	19.7	17.6
Dutch.....	197	156	804	1,157	6.6	15.4	8.7	9.2
English.....	2,204	1,273	7,887	11,364	9.8	32.2	32.2	27.8
Finnish.....	1,565	1,055	772	3,392	8.8	21.4	16.1	14.4
French.....	472	370	734	1,576	4.2	12.2	24.4	15.5
German.....	1,994	1,631	12,307	15,932	5.6	12.1	10.3	9.9
Greek.....	4,015	706	198	4,919	6.4	16.9	35.9	9.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,243	928	866	3,037	2.4	4.6	4.5	3.7
Hebrew, Other.....	279	321	540	1,140	2.2	3.7	10.9	6.8
Irish.....	909	844	8,068	9,821	4.0	12.4	15.5	14.2
Italian, North.....	4,792	3,716	2,546	11,054	11.0	26.3	35.5	21.8
Italian, South.....	7,032	4,188	2,346	13,566	11.1	26.8	28.7	19.0
Lithuanian.....	3,787	2,533	1,873	8,193	3.9	7.4	9.6	6.3
Macedonian.....	320	6	.....	326	6.6	(a)	.....	7.4
Magyar.....	4,449	2,511	1,346	8,306	11.9	23.8	26.9	17.9
Montenegrin.....	200	19	9	228	.5	(a)	(a)	1.8
Norwegian.....	124	118	364	606	4.8	18.6	22.3	18.0
Polish.....	15,629	9,651	8,498	33,778	5.6	11.2	10.3	8.4
Portuguese.....	1,353	1,051	833	3,237	5.8	18.6	36.5	17.9
Roumanian.....	1,360	170	21	1,551	9.4	22.4	14.3	10.9
Russian.....	3,516	1,274	779	5,569	6.1	13.7	12.3	8.7
Ruthenian.....	329	152	99	580	9.1	23.0	28.3	16.0
Scotch.....	410	247	1,960	2,617	12.2	32.0	30.9	28.1
Servian.....	799	324	81	1,204	5.4	15.1	25.9	9.4
Slovak.....	7,198	5,776	4,973	17,947	12.7	24.4	26.8	20.4
Slovenian.....	1,891	1,331	631	3,853	9.0	15.3	17.0	12.5
Spanish.....	819	604	419	1,842	9.6	30.0	41.5	23.6
Swedish.....	588	793	3,444	4,825	4.8	18.7	19.9	17.8
Syrian.....	500	281	127	908	4.6	10.7	21.3	8.8
Turkish.....	263	18	13	294	7.2	(a)	(a)	8.5
Welsh.....	83	67	1,363	1,513	9.6	14.9	25.3	24.0
Total.....	78,639	48,241	76,272	203,152	8.7	20.0	23.5	16.9

## FEMALE.

Race.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Armenian.....	4	4	3	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian.....	164	85	144	393	1.8	7.1	6.9	4.8
Bulgarian.....	2	2	1	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	1,367	1,129	4,680	7,176	30.3	50.0	54.9	49.4
Canadian, Other.....	103	117	411	631	37.9	69.2	61.6	59.1
Croatian.....	109	11	7	127	2.8	(a)	(a)	3.9
Cuban.....	188	119	160	467	12.2	31.1	35.6	25.1
Danish.....	.....	3	38	41	.....	(a)	21.1	19.5
Dutch.....	38	19	77	134	2.6	(a)	13.0	11.2
English.....	776	531	1,863	3,170	9.7	30.1	30.7	25.5
Finnish.....	177	80	36	293	9.6	37.5	33.3	20.1
French.....	178	75	97	350	6.2	24.0	26.8	15.7
German.....	284	175	879	1,338	4.9	11.4	15.6	12.8
Greek.....	401	95	15	511	2.7	11.6	(a)	4.5

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 87.—*Visits abroad made by foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race—Continued.*

## FEMALE—Continued.

Race.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Hebrew, Russian.....	586	189	110	885	1.2	3.2	0.9	1.6
Hebrew, Other.....	124	95	42	261	2.4	4.2	9.5	4.2
Irish.....	414	444	2,599	3,457	2.2	20.7	20.5	18.3
Italian, North.....	792	382	328	1,502	4.0	11.0	23.8	10.1
Italian, South.....	1,825	896	549	3,270	2.3	5.8	9.7	4.5
Lithuanian.....	708	159	67	934	2.9	1.9	6.0	2.9
Magyar.....	242	55	21	318	4.5	14.5	23.8	7.5
Norwegian.....	13	8	14	35	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.3
Polish.....	4,413	1,440	822	6,675	3.3	12.4	16.5	6.9
Portuguese.....	1,010	723	457	2,190	7.5	14.1	33.5	15.1
Roumanian.....	52	21	1	74	1.9	4.8	(a)	2.7
Russian.....	546	135	76	757	2.9	8.1	6.6	4.2
Ruthenian.....	61	6	5	72	13.1	(a)	(a)	12.5
Scotch.....	102	53	448	603	11.8	39.6	35.0	31.5
Servian.....	13	2	1	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	173	56	32	261	5.2	10.7	25.0	8.8
Slovenian.....	110	25	10	145	7.3	20.0	(a)	11.0
Spanish.....	70	29	16	115	1.4	6.9	(a)	7.0
Swedish.....	12	9	88	109	(a)	(a)	20.5	22.0
Syrian.....	243	126	52	421	4.1	10.3	11.5	6.9
Turkish.....	4	1	.....	5	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	9	8	58	75	(a)	(a)	17.2	14.7
Total.....	15,558	7,363	14,295	37,216	6.7	20.3	34.0	19.9

## TOTAL.

Armenian.....	248	136	175	559	3.6	9.6	10.9	7.3
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,110	814	1,678	3,602	3.3	6.6	4.5	4.6
Bulgarian.....	735	55	22	812	5.9	20.0	18.2	7.1
Canadian, French.....	2,442	2,129	10,968	15,539	30.8	51.6	56.6	51.8
Canadian, Other.....	240	282	1,572	2,094	41.3	62.8	59.9	58.2
Croatian.....	4,252	2,026	778	7,056	8.6	19.9	24.8	13.6
Cuban.....	1,368	1,092	940	3,400	29.8	63.8	62.2	49.7
Danish.....	75	88	423	586	4.0	19.3	19.9	17.7
Dutch.....	235	175	881	1,291	6.0	16.0	9.1	9.5
English.....	2,980	1,804	9,750	14,534	9.7	31.6	31.9	27.3
Finnish.....	1,742	1,135	808	3,685	8.9	22.6	16.8	14.8
French.....	650	445	831	1,926	4.8	14.2	24.7	15.5
German.....	2,278	1,806	13,186	17,270	5.5	12.0	10.6	10.1
Greek.....	4,416	801	213	5,430	6.0	16.2	33.8	8.6
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,829	1,117	976	3,922	2.0	4.4	4.1	3.2
Hebrew, Other.....	403	416	582	1,401	2.2	3.8	10.8	6.3
Irish.....	1,323	1,288	10,667	13,278	3.4	15.3	16.7	15.3
Italian, North.....	5,584	4,098	2,874	12,556	10.0	24.9	34.2	20.4
Italian, South.....	8,857	5,084	2,895	16,836	9.3	23.1	25.1	16.2
Lithuanian.....	4,555	2,692	1,940	9,187	3.8	7.1	9.5	5.9
Macedonian.....	320	6	.....	326	6.6	(a)	.....	7.4
Magyar.....	4,691	2,566	1,367	8,624	11.5	23.6	26.8	17.5
Montenegrin.....	200	19	9	228	.5	(a)	(a)	1.8
Norwegian.....	137	126	378	641	4.4	18.3	22.5	17.8
Polish.....	20,042	11,091	9,320	40,453	5.1	11.3	10.8	8.1
Portuguese.....	2,363	1,774	1,290	5,427	6.6	16.8	35.4	16.8
Roumanian.....	1,412	191	22	1,625	9.1	20.4	13.6	10.5
Russian.....	4,062	1,409	855	6,326	5.7	13.1	11.8	8.2
Ruthenian.....	390	158	104	652	9.7	22.8	26.9	15.6
Scotch.....	512	300	2,408	3,220	12.1	33.3	31.7	28.7
Servian.....	812	326	82	1,220	5.5	15.3	25.6	9.5
Slovak.....	7,371	5,832	5,005	18,208	12.5	24.2	26.8	20.2
Slovenian.....	2,031	1,356	641	3,998	8.9	15.3	17.2	12.4
Spanish.....	889	633	435	1,957	9.0	28.9	41.1	22.6
Swedish.....	600	802	3,532	4,934	5.2	18.8	19.9	17.9
Syrian.....	743	407	179	1,329	4.4	10.6	18.4	8.2
Turkish.....	267	19	13	299	7.5	(a)	(a)	8.7
Welsh.....	92	75	1,421	1,588	8.7	14.7	25.0	23.6
Total.....	94,197	55,604	90,567	240,368	8.4	20.0	25.1	17.4

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

On referring to the totals of the preceding table, it is seen that 17.4 per cent of the foreign-born industrial workers had made one or more visits abroad. There is a rapid increase in the proportion making visits abroad corresponding to length of residence in the United States, 25.1 per cent with a residence of ten years or longer having visited their home countries, as compared with only 8.4 per cent of those who had been in the United States under five years. The total number of female wage-earners exhibit a somewhat higher percentage than the males who had made visits abroad, the greater tendency of the women to visit their native lands being especially noticeable among those who had been in this country ten years or longer.

## AGE CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

The age classification of employees for whom information was received is set forth in the table following, which shows for 505,284 wage-earners, by sex and general nativity and race, the proportion who were in each specified age group.

TABLE 88.—*Per cent of employees within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes in each section only races with 100 or more reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

## MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Native - born of native father:									
White.....	82,337	0.2	16.5	19.9	17.0	13.2	17.8	10.2	5.2
Negro.....	22,015	.8	12.1	19.9	18.9	14.1	18.7	11.4	4.0
Native - born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	2,657	(a)	55.0	27.6	9.2	3.5	3.9	.6	.1
Azores.....	113	.0	61.1	14.2	10.6	3.5	9.7	.9	.0
Belgium.....	149	.0	57.0	20.8	12.1	2.7	6.0	1.3	.0
Canada.....	4,916	.0	33.8	21.1	14.7	10.5	14.0	4.3	1.6
Cuba.....	200	.0	35.0	27.5	20.5	8.5	8.5	.0	.0
Denmark.....	209	.5	32.1	32.5	12.9	9.6	8.6	3.8	.0
England.....	7,483	.1	23.8	20.8	14.8	11.9	16.9	8.5	3.2
France.....	803	.0	19.1	16.9	16.8	11.6	17.2	13.2	5.2
Germany.....	17,920	(a)	20.6	21.2	15.8	12.0	17.6	10.2	2.6
Ireland.....	14,115	.0	15.4	15.2	13.3	13.4	24.0	14.8	3.8
Italy.....	709	.1	65.6	22.8	7.3	2.7	.7	.6	.1
Netherlands.....	601	.0	29.8	19.6	17.8	12.5	13.6	5.5	1.2
Norway.....	235	.0	25.1	31.1	19.1	8.9	9.8	5.1	.9
Portugal.....	101	.0	64.4	19.8	7.9	2.0	3.0	3.0	.0
Russia.....	1,298	.2	49.1	30.6	12.5	4.3	2.7	.5	.2
Scotland.....	2,379	(a)	22.9	21.4	16.2	11.6	15.9	8.9	3.1
Sweden.....	1,211	.1	33.5	31.8	17.6	8.3	7.2	1.3	.2
Switzerland.....	373	.0	24.4	16.9	16.6	10.2	20.1	9.9	1.9
Wales.....	1,462	.1	18.7	18.2	17.6	13.3	20.0	8.4	3.7
Foreign-born, by race:									
Armenian.....	669	.0	4.5	20.6	25.1	17.9	22.1	8.5	1.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,917	.0	6.1	14.0	18.5	15.3	26.4	14.4	5.4
Bulgarian.....	964	.0	7.3	24.6	29.7	15.4	17.2	5.1	.8
Canadian, French.....	9,373	.0	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	21.9	14.9	8.3
Canadian, Other.....	1,743	.0	5.1	11.0	12.4	14.3	27.3	19.2	10.7
Croatian.....	9,856	(a)	7.7	31.8	23.4	14.7	17.5	4.4	.4
Cuban.....	3,023	.0	8.8	16.4	21.0	15.0	25.3	10.4	3.1
Danish.....	596	.0	2.9	9.2	14.8	11.6	25.2	23.3	13.1

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 88.—*Per cent of employees within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

## MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.									
Dutch.....	1,483	0.0	6.3	10.3	11.6	11.9	26.2	18.6	15.1
English.....	13,264	.0	4.8	9.7	12.3	13.9	26.8	19.9	12.5
Finnish.....	3,641	.0	2.8	28.3	29.0	17.8	16.1	4.7	1.3
Flemish.....	139	.0	5.8	12.2	28.1	15.8	27.3	7.2	3.6
French.....	1,872	.1	7.8	11.6	15.0	15.8	24.5	16.9	8.4
German.....	19,048	.0	3.1	7.5	11.5	12.2	25.7	23.4	16.7
Greek.....	5,541	.0	17.1	36.8	20.1	10.7	11.3	3.6	.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,807	.0	12.1	26.6	21.1	14.0	19.0	6.2	1.2
Hebrew, Other.....	1,398	.0	8.8	19.8	17.1	14.9	23.7	11.3	4.3
Herzegovinian.....	199	.0	11.6	50.3	26.1	4.0	6.5	1.5	.0
Irish.....	11,372	.0	1.2	6.0	10.6	11.9	29.9	23.8	16.5
Italian, North.....	13,319	(a)	9.0	23.3	23.0	17.9	19.3	6.2	1.3
Italian, South.....	16,232	(a)	13.9	25.2	21.3	14.6	16.9	6.8	1.4
Italian (not specified).....	139	.0	6.5	27.3	21.6	16.5	18.0	10.1	.0
Japanese.....	167	.0	2.4	25.7	33.5	17.4	15.6	5.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	9,282	.0	3.0	24.6	28.8	18.3	19.2	5.1	.9
Macedonian.....	602	.0	14.5	34.6	19.3	14.8	14.0	3.0	.0
Magyar.....	11,655	.0	6.5	19.5	22.5	19.2	24.0	7.1	1.1
Mexican.....	211	.0	8.1	23.7	17.1	14.2	19.4	13.3	4.3
Montenegrin.....	252	.0	6.7	34.1	21.0	14.3	16.7	6.3	.8
Norwegian.....	682	.0	2.2	14.1	16.1	13.5	24.6	18.9	10.6
Polish.....	40,712	(a)	6.1	23.5	24.2	16.4	20.6	7.5	1.7
Portuguese.....	3,580	.0	17.0	27.3	18.8	12.3	15.3	7.7	1.7
Roumanian.....	1,911	.0	11.1	26.0	25.5	15.1	16.5	5.2	.5
Russian.....	6,551	.0	6.4	24.3	26.6	17.7	19.4	5.0	.6
Ruthenian.....	812	.0	13.2	22.3	26.4	15.3	18.0	4.3	.6
Scotch.....	3,186	.0	3.2	8.2	12.8	13.8	25.1	23.2	13.6
Servian.....	1,647	.0	5.9	36.2	26.1	13.5	14.8	3.2	.4
Slovak.....	24,715	.0	6.9	21.1	22.0	17.5	23.8	7.5	1.1
Slovenian.....	4,787	.0	6.4	23.7	25.3	18.5	19.0	5.9	1.1
Spanish.....	1,936	.0	13.7	20.5	16.4	14.5	21.7	10.1	3.1
Swedish.....	5,374	.0	2.1	10.2	13.8	13.2	29.6	21.1	10.1
Syrian.....	992	.0	16.9	37.8	23.5	8.8	8.6	3.7	.7
Turkish.....	344	.0	14.5	36.0	22.1	11.0	13.4	2.6	.3
Welsh.....	1,770	.0	4.5	7.5	9.1	13.7	29.4	21.6	14.2
Grand total.....	408,291	.1	11.7	19.9	18.6	14.3	20.2	10.6	4.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	57,229	(a)	24.6	20.4	14.6	11.3	17.1	9.3	2.7
Total native-born.....	161,589	.2	18.7	20.0	16.4	12.7	17.7	10.1	4.2
Total foreign-born.....	246,702	(a)	7.1	19.8	20.1	15.4	21.9	10.9	4.8

## FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:									
White.....	19,611	0.5	45.1	25.6	10.9	5.6	7.4	3.6	1.4
Negro.....	3,060	2.3	21.6	23.2	19.0	10.5	15.0	5.9	2.5
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:									
Austria-Hungary.....	1,862	.1	75.7	19.2	3.3	.8	.9	.1	.0
Azores.....	160	.0	63.1	26.9	6.9	.6	2.5	.0	.0
Canada.....	4,501	.0	49.9	25.0	11.8	5.6	6.1	1.1	.5
England.....	2,924	.0	45.8	26.5	11.3	6.6	7.0	2.2	.6
France.....	223	.0	44.8	22.9	11.2	5.4	10.8	3.6	1.3
Germany.....	6,298	(a)	52.7	27.9	8.7	4.6	4.6	1.1	.2
Ireland.....	9,002	(a)	27.7	22.8	16.6	11.5	15.3	5.3	.7
Italy.....	610	.0	82.8	13.6	2.8	.5	.3	.0	.0
Netherlands.....	290	.0	62.4	25.5	6.6	2.1	3.4	.0	.0
Portugal.....	100	.0	66.0	25.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	.0	1.0
Russia.....	1,302	.2	84.9	12.7	1.5	.7	.1	.0	.0
Scotland.....	652	.0	41.6	29.9	8.6	7.7	7.5	3.8	.9
Sweden.....	129	.0	59.7	29.5	8.5	1.6	.0	.8	.0
Switzerland.....	188	.0	58.0	21.8	9.0	3.7	5.9	1.6	.0
Wales.....	366	.0	71.6	20.2	4.9	.0	2.2	.8	.3

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 88.—Per cent of employees within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.

## FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	621	0.0	39.9	32.4	11.8	4.8	7.7	2.4	1.0
Canadian, French.....	8,405	.0	24.2	25.8	15.6	11.0	16.0	6.1	1.3
Canadian, Other.....	791	.0	16.3	21.6	19.2	11.0	18.6	11.3	2.0
Croatian.....	216	.0	37.5	29.6	15.7	7.4	8.8	.9	.0
Cuban.....	534	.0	29.6	17.4	13.3	10.9	18.9	7.9	2.1
Dutch.....	258	.0	41.5	28.3	16.3	5.4	6.6	1.6	.4
English.....	3,791	.0	15.9	19.2	15.9	14.5	23.1	8.7	2.6
Finnish.....	305	.0	13.8	40.3	23.0	11.8	9.8	.7	.7
French.....	407	.0	15.7	20.1	19.7	15.2	21.1	6.6	1.5
German.....	1,895	.0	21.6	23.2	15.7	12.8	16.4	6.8	3.5
Greek.....	578	.0	40.0	40.8	9.7	4.2	3.8	1.0	.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,436	.1	56.7	34.5	5.2	1.5	1.7	.3	.1
Hebrew, Other.....	418	.0	54.8	30.9	7.4	1.4	4.3	1.0	.2
Irish.....	4,081	(a)	6.8	18.5	17.3	13.1	26.5	13.5	4.3
Italian, North.....	1,904	.0	36.3	29.1	13.3	7.7	10.1	2.9	.5
Italian, South.....	3,844	(a)	32.2	28.9	14.8	8.6	11.0	3.9	.6
Lithuanian.....	1,185	.0	25.4	46.8	17.6	5.3	4.0	.6	.3
Magyar.....	630	.2	33.3	28.4	18.7	10.5	7.5	1.3	.2
Polish.....	7,808	.0	35.1	41.4	12.1	5.4	4.8	1.1	.1
Portuguese.....	2,467	.0	28.3	39.5	15.7	7.5	7.2	1.7	.2
Roumanian.....	146	.0	27.4	28.8	18.5	13.7	11.0	.7	.0
Russian.....	910	.0	42.4	40.3	9.8	3.5	3.4	.5	.0
Scotch.....	719	.0	10.4	19.3	18.4	10.6	24.1	12.1	5.1
Slovak.....	456	.2	47.6	25.2	11.8	5.9	7.0	1.8	.4
Slovenian.....	192	.0	37.0	29.7	20.3	3.1	8.9	.5	.6
Spanish.....	133	.0	28.6	25.6	18.0	9.0	11.3	6.8	.8
Swedish.....	156	.0	9.6	22.4	18.6	14.1	17.3	16.7	1.3
Syrian.....	448	.0	27.2	36.6	13.6	5.6	10.9	5.8	.2
Grand total.....	96,993	.2	36.8	26.9	12.9	7.6	10.3	4.0	1.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....	28,862	(a)	47.7	23.9	11.0	6.5	7.9	2.4	.5
Total native-born.....	51,533	.3	45.1	24.5	11.4	6.4	8.1	3.1	.9
Total foreign-born.....	45,460	(a)	27.4	29.7	14.6	9.0	12.8	5.0	1.3

## TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>									
White.....	101,948	0.2	22.0	21.0	15.8	11.8	15.8	9.0	4.5
Negro.....	25,075	1.0	13.2	20.3	18.9	13.7	18.3	10.7	3.8
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	4,519	.1	63.5	24.1	6.8	2.4	2.7	.4	.1
Azores.....	273	.0	62.3	21.6	8.4	1.8	5.5	.4	.0
Belgium.....	191	.0	62.3	19.9	9.4	2.1	5.2	1.0	.0
Canada.....	9,417	.0	41.5	22.9	13.3	8.2	10.2	2.8	1.1
Cuba.....	206	.0	35.9	27.7	19.9	8.3	8.3	.0	.0
Denmark.....	267	.4	36.0	32.6	12.4	8.6	6.7	3.0	.4
England.....	10,407	(a)	29.9	22.4	13.8	10.4	14.1	6.7	2.5
Finland.....	100	.0	60.0	34.0	4.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0
France.....	1,026	.0	24.7	18.2	15.6	10.2	15.8	11.1	4.4
Germany.....	24,218	(a)	28.9	23.0	13.9	10.1	14.2	7.8	2.0
Ireland.....	23,117	(a)	20.2	18.2	14.6	12.7	20.6	11.1	2.6
Italy.....	1,319	.1	73.5	18.6	5.2	1.7	.5	.3	.1
Netherlands.....	891	.0	40.4	21.5	14.1	9.1	10.3	3.7	.8
Norway.....	284	.0	29.9	29.2	17.6	8.5	9.5	4.6	.7
Portugal.....	201	.0	65.2	22.4	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	.5
Russia.....	2,600	.2	67.0	21.6	7.0	2.5	1.4	.2	.1
Scotland.....	3,031	(a)	26.9	23.2	14.5	10.8	14.1	7.8	2.6
Sweden.....	1,340	.1	36.0	31.6	16.7	7.7	6.5	1.3	.1
Switzerland.....	561	.0	35.7	18.5	14.1	8.0	15.3	7.1	1.2
Wales.....	1,828	.1	29.3	18.6	15.1	10.6	16.5	6.9	3.0

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 88.—*Per cent of employees within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race—Continued.*

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.							
		Under 14.	14 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 or over.
Foreign-born, by race:									
Armenian.....	685	0.0	4.8	20.4	25.1	18.0	22.0	8.5	1.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,538	.0	10.7	16.5	17.6	13.8	23.8	12.8	4.8
Bulgarian.....	969	.0	7.3	24.6	29.5	15.4	17.2	5.2	.8
Canadian, French.....	17,778	.0	18.1	19.5	15.0	12.5	19.1	10.7	5.0
Canadian, Other.....	2,539	.0	8.6	14.3	14.5	13.3	24.6	16.7	8.0
Croatian.....	10,072	(a)	8.3	31.8	23.3	14.6	17.3	4.3	.4
Cuban.....	3,557	.0	11.9	16.5	19.8	14.3	24.4	10.0	2.9
Danish.....	659	.0	3.5	9.9	15.0	11.8	24.7	22.8	12.3
Dutch.....	1,741	.0	11.5	13.0	12.3	10.9	23.3	16.1	12.9
English.....	17,055	.0	7.3	11.8	13.1	14.1	26.0	17.4	10.3
Finnish.....	3,946	.0	3.7	29.3	28.5	17.4	15.6	4.4	1.2
Flemish.....	175	.0	4.6	12.0	30.3	18.9	25.1	6.3	2.9
French.....	2,279	.0	9.2	13.1	15.8	15.7	23.9	15.1	7.2
German.....	20,943	.0	4.8	8.9	11.9	12.2	24.8	21.9	15.5
Greek.....	6,119	.0	19.3	37.2	19.1	10.1	10.6	3.4	.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,243	(a)	24.3	28.7	16.7	10.6	14.2	4.6	.9
Hebrew, Other.....	1,816	.0	19.4	22.4	14.9	11.8	19.3	8.9	3.4
Herzegovinian.....	199	.0	11.6	50.3	26.1	4.0	6.5	1.5	.0
Irish.....	15,453	(a)	2.7	9.3	12.4	12.2	29.0	21.1	13.3
Italian, North.....	15,223	(a)	12.4	24.0	21.8	16.6	18.1	5.8	1.2
Italian, South.....	20,076	(a)	17.4	25.9	20.0	13.4	15.8	6.2	1.2
Italian (not specified).....	141	.0	6.4	27.7	21.3	16.3	18.4	9.9	.0
Japanese.....	167	.0	2.4	25.7	33.5	17.4	15.6	5.4	.0
Lithuanian.....	10,467	.0	5.6	27.1	27.5	16.9	17.5	4.6	.8
Macedonian.....	603	.0	14.6	34.5	19.2	14.8	13.9	3.0	.0
Magyar.....	12,285	(a)	7.9	20.0	22.3	18.7	23.2	6.8	1.1
Mexican.....	213	.0	8.5	23.5	17.4	14.1	19.2	13.1	4.2
Montenegrin.....	252	.0	6.7	34.1	21.0	14.3	16.7	6.3	.8
Norwegian.....	732	.0	2.3	15.2	16.7	13.7	23.8	18.3	10.1
Polish.....	48,520	(a)	10.7	26.4	22.2	14.7	18.1	6.5	1.5
Portuguese.....	6,047	.0	21.6	32.3	17.5	10.3	12.0	5.2	1.1
Romanian.....	2,067	.0	12.3	26.2	25.0	15.0	16.1	4.9	.5
Russian.....	7,461	.0	10.8	26.2	24.6	15.9	17.5	4.5	.5
Ruthenian.....	893	.0	18.4	22.2	24.3	14.2	16.5	3.9	.6
Scotch.....	3,905	.0	4.6	10.3	13.9	13.2	24.9	21.2	12.0
Servian.....	1,668	.0	6.1	36.3	25.8	13.5	14.7	3.2	.4
Slovak.....	25,171	(a)	7.7	21.2	21.8	17.3	23.5	7.4	1.1
Slovenian.....	4,979	.0	7.6	24.0	25.1	17.9	18.6	5.7	1.1
Spanish.....	2,069	.0	14.6	20.8	16.5	14.1	21.1	9.9	2.9
Swedish.....	5,530	.0	2.3	10.5	13.9	13.2	29.2	21.0	9.9
Syrian.....	1,440	.0	20.1	37.4	20.4	7.8	9.3	4.4	.6
Turkish.....	349	.0	14.6	35.5	22.3	10.9	13.8	2.6	.3
Welsh.....	1,861	.0	6.3	8.5	9.2	13.3	28.4	20.7	13.5
Grand total.....	505,284	.1	16.5	21.3	17.5	13.0	18.3	9.3	3.9
Total native-born of foreign father.....	86,091	(a)	32.3	21.6	13.4	9.7	14.0	7.0	1.9
Total native-born.....	213,122	.2	25.1	21.1	15.2	11.2	15.4	8.4	3.4
Total foreign-born.....	292,162	(a)	10.3	21.3	19.2	14.4	20.5	10.0	4.3

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

Upon reference to the totals for both sexes, it is seen that the greatest proportion, or 59 per cent, of the white wage-earners of native birth and of native father were under 30 years of age. Of those of native birth but of foreign father, 67.3 per cent were within the same age group, while only 50.8 per cent of the foreign-born were less than 30 years of age. Upon comparing the totals further, however, it is seen that less than five-hundredths of 1 per cent of the foreign-born industrial workers were under 14 years, and only 10.3 per cent between the ages of 14 and 19, as contrasted with 0.2 and 25.1 per cent, respectively, of the total native-born who were within the

same age groups. The situation clearly exhibits the small proportions of younger persons among the foreign-born as contrasted with the native-born employees. This is especially noticeable in the case of individual races from southern and eastern Europe, which exhibit very much smaller percentages of younger employees than do the races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe. The age characteristics of the two nativity groups thus made apparent arise from the fact that the wage-earners of recent immigration as a rule are single men of working age, or married men the greater number of whom are unaccompanied by their families. As a consequence, the supply of recent immigrant labor under 20 years of age, as compared with that of native birth, is very limited. On the other hand, a further comparison shows that only a relatively small proportion of southern and eastern Europeans are more than 45 years of age, while the native-born industrial workers, both of native and foreign father, as well as those of foreign birth from Great Britain and northern Europe, exhibit considerable proportions above this age limit. To recapitulate briefly, the foreign-born employees, as against the native-born, show a larger proportion of employees between the ages of 20 and 45 years, while the southern and eastern European races exhibit even a higher percentage than that for the total foreign-born within these age limits. A comparison of the percentages for each of the sexes and of the individual races shows the same tendencies already outlined.

#### OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

Under favorable conditions the tendencies toward acquiring their own homes exhibited by families the heads of which were of foreign birth and employed in the industries of the United States, may be taken as an indication of progress toward assimilation and of an intention to permanently settle in this country. It may be true that the wage-earner is living and working in a large industrial center where the acquisition of property is beyond his resources. On the other hand, it is also true that in many industrial localities, especially in those connected with the mining industry, the so-called "company house" system prevails, under which the industrial worker is practically not permitted to buy a home, but must live in a house owned by the operating company and rented to him. Under these and similar conditions, therefore, racial inclinations toward the acquisition of property can not have full play, and statistics as to home ownership based on returns from heads of families engaged in different industrial pursuits and in widely separated industrial localities must be accepted with some qualification. As a consequence, some reservations must be made in the case of the figures in the table which immediately follows, and an absolutely accurate treatment can be secured only by reference to the separate industrial studies. The tabulation, however, showing as it does, by general nativity and race of head of family, the number and percentage of families owning their homes, is indicative of racial tendencies within certain limitations. The families the heads of which were native-born, whether of native or of foreign father, were studied for purposes of comparison with those the heads of which were foreign-born.

The table, which is based upon an investigation of 17,628 families the heads of which were employed in the principal divisions of mining and manufacturing enterprise, follows:

TABLE 89.—*Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	1,187	259	21.8
Negro.....	142	6	4.2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	26	17	65.4
Canadian, French.....	32	.....	.0
Canadian, Other.....	13	1	(a)
Cuban.....	2	.....	(a)
Dutch.....	18	14	(a)
English.....	45	15	33.3
German.....	239	74	31.0
Irish.....	319	57	17.9
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	(a)
Norwegian.....	1	.....	(a)
Polish.....	83	24	28.9
Scotch.....	4	.....	(a)
Slovak.....	1	.....	(a)
Swedish.....	1	.....	(a)
Welsh.....	3	.....	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Armenian.....	128	11	8.6
Bohemian and Moravian.....	515	328	63.7
Brava.....	30	.....	.0
Bulgarian.....	12	1	(a)
Canadian, French.....	545	41	7.5
Croatian.....	631	148	23.5
Cuban.....	44	2	4.5
Danish.....	20	10	50.0
Dutch.....	145	102	70.3
English.....	474	74	15.6
Finnish.....	142	80	56.3
Flemish.....	87	38	43.6
French.....	153	40	26.1
German.....	976	387	39.7
Greek.....	137	2	1.5
Hebrew.....	764	48	6.3
Irish.....	734	222	30.2
Italian, North.....	655	182	27.8
Italian, South.....	1,603	239	14.9
Japanese.....	1	1	(a)
Lithuanian.....	832	150	18.0
Magyar.....	957	131	13.7
Mexican.....	42	6	14.3
Norwegian.....	26	13	50.0
Polish.....	2,233	404	18.1
Portuguese.....	294	28	9.5
Roumanian.....	77	2	2.6
Russian.....	83	1	1.2
Ruthenian.....	626	42	6.7
Scotch.....	137	46	33.6
Servian.....	68	3	4.4
Slovak.....	1,361	239	17.6
Slovenian.....	182	46	25.3
Spanish.....	39	3	7.7
Swedish.....	492	219	44.5
Syrian.....	171	8	4.7
Welsh.....	95	49	51.6
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>17,628</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>15,511</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>21.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.

<sup>b</sup> Not including 1 family not reporting complete data.

Upon comparing the general nativity groups in the preceding table, it is seen that slightly more than one-fifth, or to be exact 21.8 per cent, of the families the heads of which were white persons of native birth, and 21.6 per cent of those the heads of which were of foreign birth, own their homes. The families of the second generation, or those whose heads were of native birth but of foreign father, report a slightly larger proportion than the two nativity groups mentioned above, or 25.6 per cent, owning their homes. A very unfavorable showing, by way of further comparison, is made by native-born negro families, with only 4.2 per cent of home ownership. The figures showing this small degree of home ownership among the negro families should, however, be modified by the statement that a large proportion of the families represented were those of bituminous coal mine workers in the southern States who have had little incentive to purchase homes, owing to the system of company houses prevailing in bituminous mining localities.

Upon analyzing the figures for the families the heads of which were foreign-born, it is seen that as a rule the races of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe are more extensive home owners than are the members of races of recent immigration. The percentage of home ownership among representative races of the old immigration is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Danish.....	50.0	Norwegian.....	50.0
Dutch.....	70.3	Scotch.....	33.6
English.....	15.6	Swedish.....	44.5
German.....	39.7	Welsh.....	51.6
Irish.....	30.2		

The principal races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe make the following showing as to the acquisition of homes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Canadian, French.....	7.5	Portuguese.....	19.5
Croatian.....	23.5	Roumanian.....	2.6
Greek.....	1.5	Russian.....	1.2
Hebrew.....	6.3	Ruthenian.....	6.7
Italian, North.....	27.8	Servian.....	4.4
Italian, South.....	14.9	Slovak.....	17.6
Lithuanian.....	18.0	Slovenian.....	25.3
Magyar.....	13.7	Syrian.....	4.7
Polish.....	18.1		

The geographical location of the Bohemians and Moravians in Europe would class them among the more recent immigrants, but the period of time during which they have been coming to the United States would place them among the older immigrant races. They show the largest proportion of home-owning families of all races the heads of which were native-born of foreign father or foreign-born. On the other hand, the Finnish families, which show a percentage of home ownership amounting to 56.3, should be geographically classed with the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe, but by period of residence in this country the larger proportion should be termed recent immigrants. Of the families of recent immigration, the North Italians, Slovenians, Croatsians, Portuguese, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, South Italians, and Magyars have, in the order named, proportions ranging from 27.8 to 13.7 per cent



owning their homes. An almost negligible proportion of Russians, Greeks, Roumanians, Servians, and Syrians, varying from 1.2 to 4.7 per cent in the order mentioned, have acquired homes.

#### STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS STUDIED.

The two tables which immediately follow set forth the general status and industrial condition of the children in the households studied. The first table submitted shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age in the households studied who are at home, at school, and at work:

TABLE 90.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more children reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

#### MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father:				
White.....	826	5.4	90.9	3.6
Negro.....	56	25.0	66.1	8.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	306	5.2	88.9	5.9
Canadian, French.....	268	8.2	86.2	5.6
Croatian.....	118	24.6	71.2	4.2
Dutch.....	122	4.1	93.4	2.5
English.....	197	5.1	86.3	8.6
Finnish.....	65	16.9	80.0	3.1
Flemish.....	30	.0	86.7	13.3
French.....	30	23.3	70.0	6.7
German.....	478	4.0	87.4	8.6
Hebrew.....	282	3.2	95.4	1.4
Irish.....	451	4.9	89.6	5.5
Italian, North.....	202	6.4	89.1	4.5
Italian, South.....	316	14.9	78.8	6.3
Lithuanian.....	259	18.1	77.2	4.6
Magyar.....	184	9.8	82.6	7.6
Polish.....	757	17.4	77.4	5.2
Portuguese.....	100	12.0	83.0	5.0
Ruthenian.....	246	13.8	78.0	8.1
Scotch.....	72	2.8	87.5	9.7
Slovak.....	581	12.6	80.0	7.4
Slovenian.....	85	10.6	87.1	2.4
Swedish.....	262	3.1	92.7	4.2
Welsh.....	55	5.5	85.5	9.1
Foreign-born:				
Armenian.....	25	.0	100.0	.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	17.1	80.5	2.4
Canadian, French.....	98	5.1	82.7	12.2
Croatian.....	78	21.8	75.6	2.6
English.....	41	7.3	85.4	7.3
French.....	31	16.1	82.3	9.7
German.....	79	3.8	82.3	13.9
Hebrew.....	236	5.5	88.6	5.9
Italian, North.....	110	10.0	82.7	7.3
Italian, South.....	362	15.5	71.3	13.3
Lithuanian.....	77	6.5	79.2	14.3
Magyar.....	151	17.9	73.5	8.6
Polish.....	223	22.0	72.2	5.8
Portuguese.....	51	11.8	72.5	15.7
Ruthenian.....	48	10.4	75.0	14.6
Scotch.....	21	19.0	61.9	19.0
Slovak.....	137	16.1	73.7	10.2
Syrian.....	31	12.9	64.5	22.6
Grand total.....	8,435	10.5	82.8	6.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5,570	10.2	83.9	5.9
Total native-born.....	6,452	9.7	84.7	5.6
Total foreign-born.....	1,983	13.2	77.0	9.9

TABLE 90.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	841	6.9	90.5	2.6
Negro.....	60	18.3	81.7	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	315	8.9	84.1	7.0
Canadian, French.....	296	10.9	82.0	7.1
Croatian.....	103	21.4	71.8	6.8
Dutch.....	116	1.7	97.4	.9
English.....	188	2.1	92.0	5.9
Finnish.....	61	13.1	86.9	.0
Flemish.....	32	15.6	78.1	6.3
French.....	27	3.7	96.3	.0
German.....	474	5.3	88.8	5.9
Hebrew.....	242	5.8	91.3	2.9
Irish.....	456	5.3	91.4	3.3
Italian, North.....	185	9.7	87.6	2.7
Italian, South.....	339	17.4	78.2	4.4
Lithuanian.....	264	18.9	77.3	3.8
Magyar.....	108	11.9	86.9	1.2
Polish.....	809	20.4	76.9	2.7
Portuguese.....	88	11.4	81.8	6.8
Ruthenian.....	245	20.0	77.1	2.9
Scotch.....	72	2.8	93.1	4.2
Slovak.....	580	19.3	77.1	3.6
Slovenian.....	71	5.6	90.1	4.2
Swedish.....	275	6.2	91.3	2.5
Welsh.....	56	14.3	80.4	5.4
<b>Foreign-born:</b>				
Armenian.....	34	8.8	82.4	8.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	9.8	82.9	7.3
Canadian, French.....	110	4.5	81.8	13.6
Croatian.....	71	22.5	73.2	4.2
English.....	46	6.5	78.3	15.2
French.....	23	13.0	82.6	4.3
German.....	66	10.6	83.3	6.1
Hebrew.....	244	7.4	87.3	5.3
Italian, North.....	96	17.7	81.3	1.0
Italian, South.....	335	26.6	67.8	5.7
Lithuanian.....	78	20.5	74.4	5.1
Magyar.....	159	30.8	59.1	10.1
Polish.....	234	26.5	65.8	7.7
Portuguese.....	39	7.2	76.8	15.9
Ruthenian.....	44	27.3	56.8	15.9
Scotch.....	22	18.2	81.8	.0
Slovak.....	146	21.9	74.7	3.4
Syrian.....	32	9.4	65.6	25.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>8,444</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Total native-born of foreign father.....	5,539	12.6	83.5	3.9
Total native-born.....	6,440	11.9	84.4	3.7
Total foreign-born.....	2,004	19.1	73.6	7.3

## TOTAL.

<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	1,667	6.2	90.7	3.1
Negro.....	116	21.6	74.1	4.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	621	7.1	86.5	6.4
Canadian, French.....	534	9.6	84.1	6.4
Croatian.....	221	23.1	71.5	5.4
Dutch.....	238	2.9	95.4	1.7
English.....	385	3.6	89.1	7.3
Finnish.....	126	15.1	83.3	1.6
Flemish.....	62	8.1	82.3	9.7
French.....	57	14.0	82.5	3.5
German.....	952	4.6	88.1	7.2
Hebrew.....	524	4.4	93.5	2.1
Irish.....	907	5.1	90.5	4.4
Italian, North.....	387	8.0	88.4	3.6

TABLE 90.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father—Con.</b>				
Italian, South.....	655	16.2	78.5	5.3
Lithuanian.....	523	18.5	77.2	4.2
Magyar.....	352	10.8	84.7	4.5
Polish.....	1,566	19.0	77.1	3.9
Portuguese.....	188	11.7	82.4	5.9
Ruthenian.....	491	16.9	77.6	5.5
Scotch.....	144	2.8	90.3	6.9
Slovak.....	1,161	15.9	78.6	5.5
Slovenian.....	156	8.3	88.5	3.2
Swedish.....	537	4.7	92.0	3.4
Welsh.....	111	9.9	82.9	7.2
<b>Foreign-born:</b>				
Armenian.....	59	5.1	89.8	5.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	82	13.4	81.7	4.9
Canadian, French.....	208	4.8	82.2	13.0
Croatian.....	149	22.1	74.5	3.4
English.....	87	6.9	81.6	11.5
French.....	54	14.8	77.8	7.4
German.....	145	6.9	82.8	10.3
Hebrew.....	480	6.5	87.9	5.6
Italian, North.....	204	13.6	82.0	4.4
Italian, South.....	697	20.8	69.6	9.6
Lithuanian.....	155	13.5	76.8	9.7
Magyar.....	310	24.5	66.1	9.4
Polish.....	457	24.3	68.9	6.8
Portuguese.....	120	9.2	75.0	15.8
Ruthenian.....	92	18.5	66.3	15.2
Scotch.....	43	18.6	72.1	9.3
Slovak.....	283	19.1	74.2	6.7
Syrian.....	63	11.1	65.1	23.8
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>16,879</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Upon examining the totals in the preceding table it is seen that a smaller proportion of children of native birth of both sexes are at home and at work and a larger percentage are at school than is the case with the children who are foreign-born. In a general way the races of older immigration exhibit practically the same tendencies, as compared with the southern and eastern European races, as do the total native-born as compared with the foreign-born.

A comparison of the tendencies exhibited by the principal races may be had from the table following, which shows, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child, the number and percentage of children 6 and under 16 years of age in the households studied, at home, at school, and at work.

TABLE 91.—*Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of father and by birthplace of child.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more children born in the United States, and also 40 or more children born abroad. The native-born are shown for comparative purposes.]

General nativity and race of father.	Birthplace of child.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—			Per cent—		
			At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born:								
White.....	United States.	1,667	103	1,512	52	6.2	90.7	3.1
Negro.....	United States.	116	25	86	5	21.6	74.1	4.3
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	United States.	621	44	537	40	7.1	86.5	6.4
	Abroad.....	82	11	67	4	13.4	81.7	4.9
Canadian, French.....	United States.	534	51	449	34	9.6	84.1	6.4
	Abroad.....	208	10	171	27	4.8	82.2	13.0
Croatian.....	United States.	221	51	158	12	23.1	71.5	5.4
	Abroad.....	149	33	111	5	22.1	74.5	3.4
English.....	United States.	385	14	343	28	3.6	89.1	7.3
	Abroad.....	87	6	71	10	6.9	81.6	11.5
French.....	United States.	57	8	47	2	14.0	82.5	3.5
	Abroad.....	54	8	42	4	14.8	77.8	7.4
German.....	United States.	952	44	839	69	4.6	88.1	7.2
	Abroad.....	145	10	120	15	6.9	82.8	10.3
Hebrew.....	United States.	524	23	490	11	4.4	93.5	2.1
	Abroad.....	480	31	422	27	6.5	87.9	5.6
Italian, North.....	United States.	387	31	342	14	8.0	88.4	3.6
	Abroad.....	206	28	169	9	13.6	82.0	4.4
Italian, South.....	United States.	655	106	514	35	16.2	78.5	5.3
	Abroad.....	697	145	485	67	20.8	69.6	9.6
Lithuanian.....	United States.	523	97	404	22	18.5	77.2	4.2
	Abroad.....	155	21	119	15	13.5	76.8	9.7
Magyar.....	United States.	352	38	298	16	10.8	84.7	4.5
	Abroad.....	310	76	205	29	24.5	66.1	9.4
Polish.....	United States.	1,566	297	1,208	61	19.0	77.1	3.9
	Abroad.....	457	111	315	31	24.3	68.9	6.8
Portuguese.....	United States.	188	22	155	11	11.7	82.4	5.9
	Abroad.....	120	11	90	19	9.2	75.0	15.8
Ruthenian.....	United States.	491	83	381	27	16.9	77.6	5.5
	Abroad.....	92	17	61	14	18.5	66.3	15.2
Scotch.....	United States.	144	4	130	10	2.8	90.3	6.9
	Abroad.....	43	8	31	4	18.6	72.1	9.3
Slovak.....	United States.	1,161	185	912	64	15.9	78.6	5.5
	Abroad.....	283	54	210	19	19.1	74.2	6.7

Upon studying the tendencies of the several races it is seen that a larger proportion of Bohemian and Moravian children who were born abroad were at home and a smaller proportion at work and at school than of those who were born in the United States. On the other hand, the French Canadian children of foreign birth were more extensively employed than those of native birth, while the smaller proportion were at home and at school. No sharp differences are noticeable in the case of the Croatian children, only a slightly smaller proportion of those of foreign birth than of those of native birth being at home and at work, while a slightly larger proportion are at school. In the case of the English, German, North Italian, South Italian, Polish, and Scotch children a somewhat larger proportion of those born abroad were at work and at home, and a slightly smaller proportion at school, than of those born in this country. Of the French a slightly smaller proportion of children of foreign birth were at school, and a larger proportion at work, than of those of native birth. The Lithuanians show a smaller proportion of children of foreign birth at home and at school and a larger proportion at work, as compared with children of native birth. On the other hand, the Magyars exhibit a much larger proportion of children of foreign birth than of native birth at

home, and a considerably larger proportion of native children of this race than of foreign-born were at school. A much larger percentage of Lithuanian children who were born abroad than of those born in the United States were at work.

#### ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The extent to which members of non-English-speaking races are able to speak English affords one of the most important indications of the degree of their assimilation. In this connection the following table is submitted, which shows, by sex and race, the per cent of 246,673 employees of foreign birth who were able to speak English:

TABLE 92.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 80 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Armenian.....	658	14	672	54.9	57.1	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,861	600	4,461	66.0	58.7	65.0
Bulgarian.....	940	5	945	20.3	80.0	20.6
Canadian, French.....	9,231	8,216	17,447	79.4	54.2	67.5
Croatian.....	9,679	210	9,889	50.9	21.4	50.3
Cuban.....	3,005	523	3,528	19.1	19.9	19.2
Danish.....	594	60	654	96.5	98.3	96.6
Dutch.....	1,450	251	1,701	86.1	73.7	84.2
Finnish.....	3,594	302	3,896	50.3	24.5	48.3
Flemish.....	136	33	169	45.6	21.2	40.8
French.....	1,831	396	2,227	68.6	45.5	64.5
German.....	18,831	1,835	20,666	87.5	80.2	86.8
Greek.....	5,440	569	6,009	33.5	12.3	31.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,600	1,306	5,026	74.7	75.7	75.0
Hebrew, Other.....	1,359	388	1,747	79.5	86.6	81.1
Herzegovinian.....	199	.....	199	14.6	.....	14.6
Italian, North.....	13,147	1,853	15,000	58.8	30.1	55.3
Italian, South.....	15,990	3,741	19,731	48.7	25.8	44.4
Italian (not specified).....	133	1	134	64.7	(a)	64.2
Japanese.....	147	.....	147	66.0	.....	66.0
Lithuanian.....	9,148	1,150	10,298	51.3	22.3	48.1
Macedonian.....	573	1	574	21.1	(a)	21.3
Magyar.....	11,335	617	11,952	46.4	24.0	45.2
Mexican.....	203	7	205	59.6	(a)	59.0
Montenegrin.....	250	.....	250	38.0	.....	38.0
Norwegian.....	674	49	723	96.9	91.8	96.5
Polish.....	40,050	7,578	47,628	43.5	15.5	39.1
Portuguese.....	3,483	2,379	5,862	45.2	27.0	37.8
Romanian.....	1,857	137	1,994	33.3	32.8	33.3
Russian.....	6,430	887	7,317	43.6	45.9	43.9
Ruthenian.....	802	79	881	36.8	10.1	34.4
Servian.....	1,627	20	1,647	41.2	20.0	41.0
Slovak.....	24,463	443	24,906	55.6	26.6	55.1
Slovenian.....	4,716	185	4,901	51.7	30.3	50.9
Spanish.....	1,921	131	2,052	19.6	19.1	19.5
Swedish.....	5,309	154	5,463	94.7	94.2	94.7
Syrian.....	980	442	1,422	54.6	36.4	48.9
Turkish.....	325	5	330	22.5	40.0	22.7
Total.....	211,716	34,957	246,673	55.6	38.6	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of employees of foreign birth and of non-English-speaking races in mines and manufacturing establishments, 53.2 per cent, or slightly more than one-half, were able to speak English. The smallest proportion with ability to speak English exhibited by any race is shown by the Herzegovinians, with a percentage of only 14.6. Less than one-fifth of the Cuban and Spanish

and slightly more than one-fifth of the Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Turkish races were able to speak the language. The other races which fall below the percentage of 53.2 for the total foreign-born were the Syrian, Slovenian, Servian, Ruthenian, Russian, Roumanian, Portuguese, Polish, Montenegrin, Magyar, Lithuanian, South Italian, Greek, Flemish, Finnish, and Croatian. Of the races of southern and eastern Europe, the highest percentages of English-speaking ability are exhibited by the Hebrews, Italians, and Slovaks. The French Canadians show a higher proportion of members who could speak English than any race from southern and eastern Europe. As regards the races from northern and western Europe, the Danes show 96.6 per cent, the Norwegians 96.5 per cent, the Swedes 94.7 per cent, the Germans 86.8 per cent, the Dutch 84.2 per cent, and the French 64.5 per cent, with ability to speak English. The females of practically all races, and especially those of southern and eastern Europe, show a smaller proportion than the males able to speak the English language. Of the total number of females, only 38.6 per cent, as contrasted with 55.6 per cent of the males, could speak English. This situation is due to the greater segregation of the females, as compared with the males, and their lack of contact with American life and institutions.

The following table shows, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, the proportion of persons of non-English-speaking races in the households studied who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English:

TABLE 93.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian	475	499	974	99.8	99.8	99.8
Canadian, French	435	481	916	94.0	90.6	92.2
Croatian	128	110	238	92.2	93.6	92.9
Dutch	201	220	421	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finnish	81	84	165	95.1	96.4	95.8
Flemish	45	48	93	100.0	100.0	100.0
French	47	59	106	100.0	100.0	100.0
German	1,062	1,044	2,106	99.5	98.7	99.1
Hebrew	344	300	644	99.7	99.7	99.7
Italian, North	241	230	471	97.9	97.8	97.9
Italian, South	351	404	755	96.0	93.8	95.1
Lithuanian	293	310	603	94.5	95.5	95.0
Magyar	208	195	403	98.6	94.4	96.5
Norwegian	33	42	75	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish	1,057	1,074	2,131	92.2	90.6	91.4
Portuguese	115	108	223	97.4	93.5	95.5
Ruthenian	289	293	582	95.2	92.5	93.8
Slovak	719	688	1,407	94.9	94.0	94.5
Slovenian	104	89	193	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swedish	454	465	919	99.8	100.0	99.9
Foreign-born:						
Armenian	251	186	437	87.3	58.1	74.8
Bohemian and Moravian	632	555	1,187	77.5	61.1	69.8
Brava	57	30	87	70.2	33.3	57.5
Bulgarian	751	10	761	7.2	20.0	7.4
Canadian, French	792	804	1,596	77.7	58.3	67.9
Croatian	1,141	698	1,839	54.5	26.9	44.0
Cuban	60	75	135	36.7	18.7	26.7

TABLE 93.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born—Continued.</b>						
Danish.....	20	26	46	95.0	92.3	93.5
Dutch.....	162	135	297	96.3	83.7	90.6
Finnish.....	159	148	307	88.1	37.8	63.8
Flemish.....	112	107	219	82.1	62.6	72.6
French.....	223	190	413	67.3	65.3	66.3
German.....	1,257	1,038	2,295	86.4	79.2	83.1
Greek.....	1,020	227	1,247	23.8	11.9	21.7
Hebrew.....	1,226	1,186	2,412	83.3	67.9	75.7
Italian, North.....	1,078	786	1,864	68.2	42.0	57.1
Italian, South.....	3,402	2,051	5,453	53.2	35.6	46.6
Japanese.....	76	1	77	18.4	(a)	18.2
Lithuanian.....	1,661	985	2,646	59.8	35.9	50.9
Macedonian.....	91	.....	91	13.2	.....	13.2
Magyar.....	1,872	1,237	3,109	45.5	35.5	41.5
Mexican.....	64	39	103	21.9	15.4	19.4
Norwegian.....	29	29	58	100.0	93.1	96.6
Polish.....	3,971	2,759	6,730	52.9	35.4	45.8
Portuguese.....	424	446	870	58.3	39.0	48.4
Roumanian.....	161	88	249	34.8	21.6	30.1
Russian.....	176	98	274	39.2	24.5	33.9
Ruthenian.....	1,077	846	1,923	52.6	30.6	42.9
Servian.....	209	76	285	16.3	6.6	13.7
Slovak.....	2,013	1,536	3,549	61.2	40.5	52.2
Slovenian.....	233	199	432	78.5	41.2	61.3
Spanish.....	77	48	125	29.9	29.2	29.6
Swedish.....	572	484	1,056	96.0	92.1	94.2
Syrian.....	383	245	628	80.2	61.6	72.9
Turkish.....	443	.....	443	1.4	.....	1.4
Grand total.....	32,666	24,228	56,894	65.3	59.3	62.8
Total native-born of foreign father.....	6,787	6,858	13,645	96.4	95.3	95.9
Total foreign-born.....	25,879	17,370	43,249	57.2	45.1	52.3

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the totals in the foregoing table it is seen that more than 95 per cent of the persons of native birth but of foreign father were able to speak English, a greater proportion of males than of females being able to use the language. On the other hand, only about 52 per cent of the persons of foreign birth in the households studied were able to speak English, and a considerably larger proportion of males than of females had acquired an ability to speak the language. The reason for the more favorable showing of the males as compared with the females arises from the fact that a larger proportion of males than of females come into contact with American life and institutions through working and otherwise. As a rule, the immigrant women are practically segregated in immigrant colonies and have no association with American life or people except a little domestic service. Of the persons of foreign birth of the old immigration, the French indicate the least progress in acquiring an ability to speak English. The Norwegians and Swedes show the largest proportion of persons with English-speaking ability, with the Germans next in order. Of the races of recent immigration, the Turks show the smallest proportion, or only 1.4 per cent, of their total number able to speak English. The Bulgarians, Greeks, Japanese, Macedonians, Mexicans, and Servians also exhibit less than one-fourth of their number with English-speaking ability. Of the

southern and eastern Europeans, the highest degree of English-speaking ability is indicated by the Armenians, Bohemians and Moravians, Hebrews, and Syrians. Slightly less than one-half of the Croatians, South Italians, Poles, Portuguese, and Ruthenians are able to speak English. The Bravas and Finns show the least advancement in acquiring an ability to speak English. A considerably greater proportion of males than of females of the Flemish, North and South Italian, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Ruthenian, Slovenian, and Slovak races can speak English.

The table next presented exhibits the advancement in ability to speak English made by foreign-born members of non-English-speaking races after designated periods of residence in the United States. It shows, by sex, years in the United States, and race, the proportion of 246,673 employees of foreign birth who could speak English.

TABLE 94.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex, years in the United States, and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Armenian.....	658	28.3	68.5	83.4	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,861	35.9	64.4	84.3	66.0
Bulgarian.....	940	15.3	68.4	84.0	20.3
Canadian, French.....	9,231	45.2	71.5	86.8	79.4
Croatian.....	9,679	37.8	66.8	84.1	50.9
Cuban.....	3,005	77.4	15.4	41.5	19.1
Danish.....	594	87.4	92.7	99.3	96.5
Dutch.....	1,450	58.5	77.9	94.8	86.1
Finnish.....	3,594	26.2	63.7	81.7	50.3
French.....	1,831	34.3	68.4	90.5	68.6
German.....	18,831	50.9	80.9	94.8	87.5
Greek.....	5,440	25.8	64.5	83.6	33.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,660	64.5	78.3	86.5	74.7
Hebrew, Other.....	1,359	61.8	82.1	87.7	79.5
Italian, North.....	13,147	36.6	70.9	85.7	58.8
Italian, South.....	15,990	30.6	63.2	78.1	48.7
Lithuanian.....	9,148	28.8	62.5	81.6	51.3
Macedonian.....	573	19.6	90.9	(a)	21.1
Magyar.....	11,335	29.8	61.1	78.5	46.4
Mexican.....	203	48.8	69.8	65.0	59.6
Montenegrin.....	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian.....	674	88.4	98.5	99.3	96.9
Polish.....	40,050	21.5	49.5	76.8	43.5
Portuguese.....	3,483	16.8	56.8	77.1	45.2
Romanian.....	1,857	28.6	66.0	84.6	33.3
Russian.....	6,430	26.7	63.8	83.1	43.6
Ruthenian.....	802	18.6	52.4	81.8	36.8
Servian.....	1,627	30.4	62.8	74.0	41.2
Slovak.....	24,463	33.3	62.0	80.0	55.6
Slovenian.....	4,716	34.2	63.6	80.9	51.7
Spanish.....	1,912	9.8	16.2	42.9	19.6
Swedish.....	5,309	72.8	94.6	98.7	94.7
Syrian.....	980	39.5	70.6	79.6	54.6
Turkish.....	325	16.1	75.0	84.6	22.5
Total.....	211,716	30.7	61.6	85.3	55.6

FEMALE.

Armenian.....	14	42.9	(a)	(a)	57.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	600	26.2	59.8	88.1	58.7
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	80.0
Canadian, French.....	8,216	25.4	46.3	65.2	54.2

<sup>a</sup> Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 94.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex, years in the United States, and race—Continued.*

## FEMALE—Continued.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Croatian.....	210	10.7	81.8	72.7	21.4
Cuban.....	523	12.2	13.6	32.8	19.9
Danish.....	60	(a)	100.0	100.0	98.3
Dutch.....	251	39.4	88.5	100.0	73.7
Finnish.....	302	13.0	34.6	59.5	24.5
French.....	396	19.3	57.0	82.3	45.5
German.....	1,835	40.5	81.5	94.9	80.2
Greek.....	569	7.0	24.5	66.7	12.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,366	65.5	92.1	97.4	75.7
Hebrew, Other.....	388	77.4	94.4	96.1	86.6
Italian, North.....	1,853	14.7	58.0	77.1	39.1
Italian, South.....	3,741	11.1	38.2	53.8	25.8
Lithuanian.....	1,150	9.7	49.0	84.8	22.3
Macedonian.....	1	(a)	-----	-----	(a)
Magyar.....	617	13.7	74.6	92.3	24.0
Mexican.....	2	(a)	-----	-----	(a)
Norwegian.....	49	83.3	90.9	100.0	91.8
Polish.....	7,578	5.9	19.8	55.5	15.5
Portuguese.....	2,379	88.6	34.4	57.4	27.0
Roumanian.....	137	14.9	84.4	(a)	32.8
Russian.....	887	33.4	72.0	86.3	45.9
Ruthenian.....	79	4.4	16.7	80.0	10.1
Servian.....	20	17.6	(a)	(a)	20.0
Slovak.....	443	9.5	57.0	89.6	26.6
Slovenian.....	185	17.6	60.7	93.3	30.3
Spanish.....	131	9.9	21.2	58.8	19.1
Swedish.....	154	79.2	92.3	97.4	94.2
Syrian.....	442	20.2	55.9	63.0	36.4
Turkish.....	5	(a)	(a)	-----	40.0
Total.....	34,957	17.1	43.7	69.7	38.6

## TOTAL.

Armenian.....	672	28.6	68.7	83.2	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,461	34.2	63.8	84.7	65.0
Bulgarian.....	945	15.5	67.8	84.6	20.6
Canadian, French.....	17,447	33.8	58.1	77.4	67.5
Croatian.....	9,889	37.0	67.0	84.0	50.3
Cuban.....	3,528	8.4	15.2	39.8	19.2
Danish.....	654	86.7	93.1	99.4	96.6
Dutch.....	1,701	53.0	79.2	95.4	84.2
Finnish.....	3,896	24.9	61.7	80.8	48.3
French.....	2,227	30.3	66.5	89.6	64.5
German.....	20,666	49.4	81.0	94.8	86.8
Greek.....	6,009	24.1	59.8	82.1	31.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,026	64.9	81.2	88.3	75.0
Hebrew, Other.....	1,747	67.3	85.2	88.6	81.1
Italian, North.....	15,000	33.5	69.7	84.6	56.3
Italian, South.....	19,731	26.7	58.9	73.4	44.4
Lithuanian.....	10,298	25.6	61.7	81.8	48.1
Macedonian.....	574	19.8	90.9	(a)	21.3
Magyar.....	11,952	28.6	61.4	78.7	45.2
Mexican.....	205	47.6	69.8	65.0	59.0
Montenegrin.....	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian.....	723	87.8	97.9	99.3	96.5
Polish.....	47,628	18.2	45.8	74.9	39.1
Portuguese.....	5,862	13.3	47.6	70.2	37.8
Roumanian.....	1,994	27.6	68.6	83.3	33.3
Russian.....	7,317	27.6	64.6	83.4	43.9
Ruthenian.....	881	16.8	51.3	81.8	34.4
Servian.....	1,647	30.2	62.5	74.3	41.0
Slovak.....	24,906	32.5	62.0	80.1	55.1
Slovenian.....	4,901	33.3	63.5	81.1	50.9
Spanish.....	2,052	97.7	16.4	43.4	19.5
Swedish.....	5,463	73.0	94.6	98.6	94.7
Syrian.....	1,422	33.4	66.0	74.9	48.9
Turkish.....	330	16.2	76.2	84.6	22.7
Total.....	246,673	28.6	59.6	83.1	53.2

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the total in the preceding table it is seen that there is a rapid advancement in the proportions of employees able to speak English corresponding to an increased period of residence in the United States. Of the total number who had been in this country less than five years only 28.6 per cent could speak English, as contrasted with 59.6 per cent with a residence of five to nine years and 83.1 per cent who had been in the United States ten years or over. The smallest proportions of employees able to speak English with a residence under five years are shown, in the order named, by the Cuban, Portuguese, Bulgarian, Turkish, Ruthenian, Polish, Macedonian, Greek, Finnish, Lithuanian, South Italian, Russian, and Roumanian races, all of which fall below the general showing for the total number of foreign-born wage-earners. Of the employees with a residence of five to nine years the Cubans exhibit a percentage of only 15.2 and the Spaniards of 16.4 with ability to speak English, while the French Canadians, South Italians, Montenegrins, Poles, Portuguese, and Ruthenians have percentages less than that for the total number of employees within this residence period. Of the employees who had been in the United States ten years or longer the Cubans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Portuguese, South Italians, Servians, Syrians, Poles, French Canadians, and Magyars, all of whom have less than four-fifths of their number able to speak English, indicate, in the order mentioned, the least progress in ability to speak English.

Of the males from southern and eastern Europe with a residence of ten years or over the smallest proportion of employees able to speak English is exhibited by the Servians, the showing of the Poles, Portuguese, Magyars, and South Italians being but slightly more favorable. The lowest percentages are found in the case of the Cuban and Spanish cigar makers. Almost three-fifths of these races are unable to speak the English language.

Upon referring to the totals for the male and female wage-earners it is seen that the former not only show a larger proportion than the latter in each period of residence with the ability to speak English, but exhibit greater progress in acquiring the language after specified periods of residence. As stated, this condition of affairs is due to the greater segregation of the female workers and their more limited opportunities, as compared with the males, for contact with American life and institutions. Of the southern and eastern European females who have been in this country ten years or longer, the South Italians exhibit the smallest proportion with ability to speak English. The Polish, Portuguese, Finnish, and Syrian females make a somewhat better showing than the South Italian, but fall below the proportion for the total foreign-born females.

The table which is next presented sets forth, by race of individual and by years in the United States, the per cent of foreign-born persons of non-English-speaking races in the households studied who were 6 years of age or over and who were able to speak English.

TABLE 95.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Armenian .....	437	58.6	77.2	94.5
Bohemian and Moravian .....	1,187	36.2	58.8	82.4
Brava .....	87	28.1	73.1	75.9
Bulgarian .....	761	6.0	47.8	(a)
Canadian, French .....	1,596	37.5	66.8	76.0
Croatian .....	1,839	24.1	55.6	78.7
Cuban .....	136	.0	14.8	57.1
Danish .....	46	(a)	87.5	97.3
Dutch .....	297	60.0	73.3	92.6
Finnish .....	307	23.7	62.1	75.9
Flemish .....	219	54.8	71.4	83.9
French .....	413	34.4	72.9	94.4
German .....	2,295	40.5	79.4	96.6
Greek .....	1,247	13.1	50.0	78.4
Hebrew .....	2,412	65.0	76.5	88.8
Italian, North .....	1,864	30.6	61.4	84.3
Italian, South .....	5,453	26.5	60.4	75.9
Japanese .....	77	12.0	26.9	(a)
Lithuanian .....	2,646	24.1	55.3	77.1
Macedonian .....	91	12.4	(a)	.....
Magyar .....	3,109	21.9	56.7	79.8
Mexican .....	103	.0	13.6	23.9
Norwegian .....	58	87.5	100.0	97.9
Polish .....	6,730	21.8	50.3	77.0
Portuguese .....	870	37.1	44.5	59.9
Roumanian .....	249	27.1	45.2	.....
Russian .....	274	16.7	43.4	81.0
Ruthenian .....	1,923	14.9	51.9	68.8
Servian .....	285	7.0	33.8	(a)
Slovak .....	3,549	25.7	54.0	71.5
Slovenian .....	432	26.3	64.7	78.0
Spanish .....	125	13.2	30.0	70.4
Swedish .....	1,056	71.6	93.1	96.3
Syrian .....	628	62.6	80.9	92.6
Turkish .....	443	.9	14.3	.....
Total .....	43,249	26.1	58.5	80.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the total of 43,249 persons studied, it is seen that there is a steady advancement in ability to speak English corresponding to period of residence in the United States. Among the persons who have been in the United States less than five years, the following races report less than 25 per cent of their number with ability to speak English: Lithuanian, Croatian, Finnish, Magyar, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Spanish, Macedonian, Japanese, Greek, Servian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Cuban, and Mexican, the two last named reporting none. Among those persons with a residence of five to nine years, only three races, the Cuban, Turkish, and Mexican, report less than 25 per cent with ability to speak English, and of those who have been in the United States ten years or longer, the Mexicans alone report less than 25 per cent. The unfavorable showing of the Mexicans is largely to be ascribed to the fact that the greater number of representatives of this race are coal-mine workers living in more isolated localities than the other races studied and consequently having less opportunity to acquire the language. Of the races of recent arrival in the United States the Armenians exhibit the highest percentage of persons with a residence of ten years or

over able to speak English, the Syrians being next in order, closely followed by the Hebrews.

The table which immediately follows shows, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race, the per cent of 246,673 employees of non-English-speaking races who were able to speak English:

TABLE 96.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Armenian.....	658	94.7	53.7	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3,861	97.6	58.7	66.0
Bulgarian.....	940	81.8	19.6	20.3
Canadian, French.....	9,231	93.3	68.2	79.4
Croatian.....	9,679	84.5	50.5	50.9
Cuban.....	3,005	45.0	15.3	19.1
Danish.....	594	98.8	96.1	96.5
Dutch.....	1,450	99.3	80.6	86.1
Finnish.....	3,594	94.3	48.3	50.3
French.....	1,831	97.9	61.1	68.6
German.....	18,831	99.7	83.6	87.5
Greek.....	5,440	75.5	32.7	33.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,690	96.7	72.3	74.7
Hebrew, Other.....	1,359	99.4	76.5	79.5
Italian, North.....	13,147	94.1	56.2	58.8
Italian, South.....	15,990	83.1	45.7	48.7
Lithuanian.....	9,148	85.4	50.5	51.3
Macedonian.....	573	(a)	21.0	21.1
Magyar.....	11,335	91.2	45.1	46.4
Mexican.....	203	74.3	56.5	59.6
Montenegrin.....	250	100.0	36.5	38.0
Norwegian.....	674	98.7	96.6	96.9
Polish.....	40,050	93.3	40.7	43.5
Portuguese.....	3,483	91.5	34.2	45.2
Roumanian.....	1,857	93.3	32.8	33.3
Russian.....	6,430	89.8	42.4	43.6
Ruthenian.....	802	76.2	35.7	36.8
Servian.....	1,627	78.6	40.9	41.2
Slovak.....	24,463	92.2	54.1	55.6
Slovenian.....	4,716	95.0	50.6	51.7
Spanish.....	1,921	33.8	18.5	19.5
Swedish.....	5,309	100.0	94.0	94.7
Syrian.....	990	91.4	51.3	54.6
Turkish.....	325	(a)	22.0	22.5
Total.....	211,716	93.2	51.7	55.6

FEMALE.

Armenian.....	14	(a)	50.0	57.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	600	93.1	29.5	58.7
Bulgarian.....	5	(a)	(a)	80.0
Canadian, French.....	8,216	75.8	31.2	54.2
Croatian.....	210	78.3	14.4	21.4
Cuban.....	523	39.1	11.7	19.9
Danish.....	60	100.0	96.9	98.3
Dutch.....	251	99.3	34.3	73.7
Finnish.....	302	93.8	20.6	24.5
French.....	396	96.0	28.4	45.5
German.....	1,835	99.2	62.1	80.2
Greek.....	569	59.0	6.7	12.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,366	97.0	67.7	75.7
Hebrew, Other.....	388	99.3	79.9	86.6
Italian, North.....	1,853	74.8	22.9	39.1
Italian, South.....	3,741	67.7	13.1	25.8
Lithuanian.....	1,150	88.1	13.6	22.3
Macedonian.....	1	(a)	-----	(a)
Magyar.....	617	84.8	15.1	24.0

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.

TABLE 96.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race—Continued.*

## FEMALE—Continued.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.		
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Total.
Mexican.....	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	49	100.0	90.0	91.8
Polish.....	7,578	76.8	7.3	15.5
Portuguese.....	2,379	77.5	11.0	27.0
Romanian.....	137	95.5	20.9	32.8
Russian.....	887	97.3	35.7	45.9
Ruthenian.....	79	60.0	6.8	10.1
Servian.....	20	(a)	15.8	20.0
Slovak.....	443	86.0	10.9	26.6
Slovenian.....	185	94.7	22.9	30.3
Spanish.....	131	40.9	14.7	19.1
Swedish.....	154	100.0	89.5	94.2
Syrian.....	442	90.2	27.8	36.4
Turkish.....	5	.....	40.0	40.0
Total.....	34,957	79.9	21.8	38.6

TOTAL.				
Armenian.....	672	95.2	53.6	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4,461	96.4	56.0	65.0
Bulgarian.....	945	83.3	19.8	20.6
Canadian, French.....	17,447	84.5	51.9	67.5
Croatian.....	9,889	83.5	49.8	50.3
Cuban.....	3,528	43.3	14.9	19.2
Danish.....	654	99.1	96.1	96.6
Dutch.....	1,701	99.3	76.5	84.2
Finnish.....	3,896	94.2	46.2	48.3
French.....	2,227	97.5	55.6	64.5
German.....	20,666	99.6	82.3	86.8
Greek.....	6,009	69.3	30.5	31.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	5,026	96.9	71.2	75.0
Hebrew, Other.....	1,747	99.4	77.1	81.1
Italian, North.....	15,000	86.4	53.1	56.3
Italian, South.....	19,731	76.9	40.4	44.4
Lithuanian.....	10,298	86.4	46.7	48.1
Macedonian.....	574	(a)	21.0	21.3
Hungarian.....	11,952	89.9	43.7	45.2
Mexican.....	205	72.2	56.2	59.0
Montenegrin.....	250	100.0	36.5	38.0
Norwegian.....	723	98.9	96.2	96.5
Polish.....	47,628	88.5	35.7	39.1
Portuguese.....	5,862	85.0	25.1	37.8
Romanian.....	1,994	94.6	32.1	33.3
Russian.....	7,317	93.3	41.7	43.9
Ruthenian.....	881	73.1	33.2	34.4
Servian.....	1,647	80.0	40.6	41.0
Slovak.....	24,906	91.6	53.5	55.1
Slovenian.....	4,901	95.0	49.6	50.9
Spanish.....	2,052	34.9	18.3	19.5
Swedish.....	5,463	100.0	93.9	94.7
Syrian.....	1,422	90.8	44.3	48.9
Turkish.....	330	(a)	22.3	22.7
Total.....	246,673	88.7	48.3	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

These tabulations were planned to show the relative adaptiveness and progress of immigrants of a younger as compared with those of an older age, according to the time of their arrival in this country. The significant fact disclosed by the grand total for both sexes is that a much greater proportion of the immigrants who were under 14 years of age when they came to the United States are able to speak English at the present time than of those who were 14 years of age or over when they immigrated to this country. This condition of affairs is due not only to the greater adaptability of the

younger immigrants, but also to their greater opportunities in the way of attending the public school and in mingling with native Americans. The females, as compared with the males, exhibit not only smaller proportions able to speak English, but also a less degree of advancement among those less than 14 years old when they arrived in this country.

The relative progress in acquiring the ability to speak English of the younger or older immigrants in the households studied, according to their age at the time of arrival in the United States, is shown in the table which immediately follows:

**TABLE 97.**—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Armenian.....	437	99.0	67.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,187	91.2	61.7
Brava.....	87	92.9	50.7
Bulgarian.....	761	85.7	6.6
Canadian, French.....	1,596	84.3	55.9
Croatian.....	1,839	82.7	39.4
Cuban.....	135	48.8	17.0
Danish.....	46	100.0	90.0
Dutch.....	297	100.0	84.1
Finnish.....	307	87.9	58.2
Flemish.....	219	98.3	62.9
French.....	413	85.8	59.0
German.....	2,295	96.8	78.4
Greek.....	1,247	72.6	18.5
Hebrew.....	2,412	94.8	67.3
Italian, North.....	1,864	90.7	49.5
Italian, South.....	5,453	83.9	37.3
Japanese.....	77	.....	18.2
Lithuanian.....	2,646	91.0	46.0
Macedonian.....	91	.....	13.2
Magyar.....	3,109	79.3	35.1
Mexican.....	103	42.3	11.7
Norwegian.....	58	100.0	95.8
Polish.....	6,730	81.2	40.1
Portuguese.....	870	87.1	32.2
Roumanian.....	249	50.0	28.9
Russian.....	274	77.4	28.4
Ruthenian.....	1,923	75.5	38.8
Servian.....	285	38.5	12.5
Slovak.....	3,549	85.2	44.4
Slovenian.....	432	100.0	56.6
Spanish.....	125	51.1	17.5
Swedish.....	1,656	100.0	93.3
Syrian.....	628	93.1	67.7
Turkish.....	443	(a)	1.4
Total.....	43,249	86.6	44.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of foreign-born individuals who were less than 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country 86.6 per cent, as shown by the table above, can now speak English, while of those who were 14 years of age or older when they came to the United States only 44.9 per cent are now able to speak the English language. The same greater adaptability and progress among the younger, as contrasted with the older immigrants, is indicated in the case of each

race, the most marked difference in favor of the younger immigrants being noticeable in the case of the Brava, Bulgarian, Greek, Magyar, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Ruthenian, Slovak, and Slovenian races.

## CITIZENSHIP.

The following table shows, by race, the present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to this country:

TABLE 98.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully nat- uralized.	Having first papers only.	Fully nat- uralized.	Having first papers only.
Albanian.....	2	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Armenian.....	171	48	36	28.1	21.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,259	611	349	48.5	27.7
Bosnian.....	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	49	9	9	18.4	18.4
Canadian, French.....	1,539	354	131	23.0	8.5
Canadian, Other.....	480	201	71	41.9	14.8
Croatian.....	1,903	167	260	8.8	13.7
Cuban.....	961	94	22	9.8	2.3
Dalmatian.....	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	251	158	60	62.9	23.9
Dutch.....	531	275	149	51.8	28.1
Egyptian.....	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
English.....	4,456	2,460	1,132	55.2	25.4
Finnish.....	1,031	376	255	36.5	24.7
Flemish.....	29	8	10	(a)	(a)
French.....	651	266	167	40.9	25.7
German.....	7,859	5,466	1,263	69.6	16.1
Greek.....	421	29	56	6.9	13.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	890	202	307	22.7	34.5
Hebrew, Other.....	403	141	107	35.0	26.6
Herzegovinian.....	6	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish.....	3,449	2,421	426	70.2	12.4
Italian, North.....	4,069	1,028	834	25.3	20.5
Italian, South.....	3,811	597	547	15.7	14.4
Italian (not specified).....	40	14	4	35.0	10.0
Lithuanian.....	2,727	576	310	21.1	11.4
Macedonian.....	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	3,200	344	513	10.8	16.0
Mexican.....	60	5	1	8.3	1.7
Montenegrin.....	18	4	2	(a)	(a)
Negro.....	21	4	2	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	270	150	81	55.6	30.0
Persian.....	1	.....	1	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	10,923	2,075	1,535	19.0	14.1
Portuguese.....	564	18	13	3.2	2.3
Roumanian.....	128	11	17	8.6	13.3
Russian.....	1,388	210	179	15.1	12.9
Ruthenian.....	161	14	18	8.7	11.2
Scotch.....	1,088	697	163	64.1	15.0
Scotch-Irish.....	26	17	3	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	236	11	19	4.7	8.1
Slovak.....	7,433	898	792	12.1	10.7
Slovenian.....	1,391	199	299	14.3	21.5
Spanish.....	647	63	25	9.7	3.9
Swedish.....	2,359	1,744	433	73.9	18.4
Syrian.....	116	13	11	11.2	9.5
Turkish.....	21	3	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	729	532	102	73.0	14.0
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified).....	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	8	4	.....	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	606	134	188	22.1	31.0
Belgian (race not specified).....	421	190	132	45.1	31.4
South American (race not specified).....	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	114	87	18	76.3	15.8
Total.....	68,942	22,931	11,059	33.3	16.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The tendency toward a permanent residence in the United States on the part of the various foreign-born races may be readily seen by a study of the foregoing table, which shows that of the 68,942 foreign-born male employees concerning whom information was obtained, exactly one-third are fully naturalized, and that an additional 16 per cent have secured first papers. In other words, a fraction less than 50 per cent of these foreign-born employees have either become full citizens or intend to become such. On account of the difference in the length of time the various races have been coming to the United States, a comparison of the older with the more recent immigrants is hardly fair. For this reason it is considered best to separate the races into two groups, one including all races of older immigration and the other all races of more recent immigration. When this is done it is seen that about seven-tenths of the older, as compared with about three-tenths of the more recent, have either become fully naturalized or declared their intent to become so. Although one race may show a much larger proportion fully naturalized than some other, this other race may, and in many instances does, show a much larger proportion with first papers only. Therefore the only natural conclusion to be drawn is that the one with the largest proportion fully naturalized was quicker than the other to appreciate the advantages to be gained by becoming citizens. This is perhaps better illustrated by the recent immigrants than by the older. For instance, the Italians (race not specified) show 35 per cent fully naturalized and only 10 per cent additional holding first papers, while the Austrians show 22.1 per cent fully naturalized, but an additional 31 per cent holding first papers. Thus it will be seen that the Austrians have in reality manifested greater interest in American citizenship than have the Italians. For this reason it is considered best to combine the proportion of each race fully naturalized with the additional proportion with only first papers. By such a combination it will be seen that the interest in acquiring citizenship manifested by the more recent immigrant races ranges as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	76.2	Russian.....	28.0
Hebrew (other than Russian).....	61.6	Magyar.....	26.8
Finnish.....	61.2	Slovak.....	22.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	57.2	Croatian.....	22.5
Austrian (race not specified).....	53.1	Roumanian.....	21.9
Armenian.....	49.2	Syrian.....	20.7
Italian, North.....	45.8	Greek.....	20.2
Italian (not specified).....	45.0	Ruthenian.....	19.9
Bulgarian.....	36.8	Spanish.....	13.6
Slovenian.....	35.8	Servian.....	12.8
Polish.....	33.1	Cuban.....	12.1
Lithuanian.....	32.5	Portuguese.....	5.5
Italian, South.....	30.1		



As contrasted with the foregoing, the following proportions represent the interest manifested by the older immigrants:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Swedish.....	92.3	Dutch.....	79.9
Swiss.....	92.1	Scotch.....	79.1
Welsh.....	87.0	Belgian (race not specified).....	76.5
Danish.....	86.8	French.....	66.6
German.....	85.7	Canadian (other than French).....	56.7
Norwegian.....	85.6	Canadian, French.....	31.5
Irish.....	82.6	Mexican.....	10.0
English.....	80.6		

The following table shows, by race of individual, the present political condition of foreign-born males in the households studied who had been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their arrival in this country:

TABLE 99.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Armenian.....	67	39	14	58.2	20.9
Bohemian and Moravian.....	198	123	46	62.1	23.2
Brava.....	11	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian.....	17	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French.....	210	57	12	27.1	5.7
Croatian.....	345	67	66	19.4	19.1
Cuban.....	15	3	1	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	9	6	3	(a)	(a)
Dutch.....	54	42	8	77.8	14.8
English.....	223	145	35	65.0	15.7
Finnish.....	71	40	17	56.3	23.9
Flemish.....	42	24	10	57.1	23.8
French.....	83	34	15	41.0	18.1
German.....	503	329	71	65.4	14.1
Greek.....	109	4	7	3.7	6.4
Hebrew.....	373	90	110	24.1	29.5
Irish.....	254	201	18	79.1	7.1
Italian, North.....	428	141	94	32.9	22.0
Italian, South.....	952	172	94	18.1	9.9
Lithuanian.....	553	121	65	21.9	11.8
Macedonian.....	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar.....	512	77	99	15.0	19.3
Mexican.....	30	.....	.....	0	0
Norwegian.....	17	11	5	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	1,216	263	169	21.6	13.9
Portuguese.....	113	6	1	5.3	9
Roumanian.....	24	.....	1	0	4.2
Russian.....	48	4	4	8.3	8.3
Ruthenian.....	278	41	23	14.7	8.3
Scotch.....	73	50	7	68.5	9.6
Servian.....	35	.....	2	0	5.7
Slovak.....	672	115	99	17.1	14.7
Slovenian.....	80	24	15	30.0	18.8
Spanish.....	18	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	271	230	30	84.9	11.1
Syrian.....	60	12	9	20.0	15.0
Turkish.....	11	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	50	42	5	84.0	10.0
Total.....	8,026	2,513	1,159	31.3	14.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Upon reference to the totals in the preceding table it is seen that of the total number of 8,026 foreign-born males only 31.3 per cent had attained to full citizenship, and only 14.4 per cent had taken the preliminary steps toward acquiring citizenship by securing their first papers. A hard and fast comparison between the races of the new and of the old immigration as to the degree of citizenship obtaining among them is not altogether fair unless the length of residence of each class of immigrants be taken into account, but after making due allowance for this favorable factor in the case of the races of old immigration it is evident that they evince a much greater interest in political and civic affairs than the southern and eastern European races which have come to the United States during recent years. The proportions of naturalized citizens among the representative races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe are as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Dutch.....	77.8	Scotch.....	68.5
English.....	65.0	Swedish.....	84.9
German.....	65.4	Welsh.....	84.0
Irish.....	79.1		

By way of contrast, the per cents of the members of representative races of recent immigration who have become fully naturalized are given below:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Armenian.....	58.2	Magyar.....	15.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	62.1	Polish.....	21.6
Croatian.....	19.4	Portuguese.....	5.3
Finnish.....	56.3	Russian.....	8.3
Greek.....	3.7	Ruthenian.....	14.7
Hebrew.....	24.1	Slovak.....	17.1
Italian, North.....	32.9	Slovenian.....	30.0
Italian, South.....	18.1	Syrian.....	20.0
Lithuanian.....	21.9		

Among the older immigrants, the Swedes, Welsh, and Irish have a somewhat higher proportion of citizens, although each race of this class has more than three-fifths of its number with citizenship transferred to the United States. Of the recent immigrant races of representative numbers, the North Italians, Hebrews, Croatians, and Poles, in the order named, display the greatest tendency toward seeking citizenship.

The table which immediately follows shows, by years in the United States and race, the present political condition of 68,942 foreign-born male industrial workers who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their arrival in this country.

TABLE 100.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, by years in the United States and race.*

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES.)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 100 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race.	In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.			In United States 5 years or over.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Armenian.....	83	16.9	24.1	88	38.6	18.2	171	28.1	21.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	553	8.7	46.5	706	79.7	13.0	1,259	48.5	27.7
Canadian, French.....	340	6.5	3.8	1,199	27.7	9.8	1,539	23.0	8.5
Canadian, Other.....	91	8.8	11.0	389	49.6	15.7	480	41.9	14.8
Croatian.....	1,455	3.2	11.4	448	26.8	21.0	1,903	8.8	13.7
Cuban.....	665	3.3	.6	296	24.3	6.1	961	9.8	2.3
Danish.....	57	14.0	45.6	194	77.3	17.5	251	62.9	23.9
Dutch.....	123	8.9	31.7	408	64.7	27.0	531	51.8	28.1
English.....	980	13.3	42.4	3,476	67.0	20.6	4,456	55.2	25.4
Finnish.....	634	18.1	30.1	397	65.7	16.1	1,031	36.5	24.7
French.....	279	9.0	31.5	372	64.8	21.2	651	40.9	25.7
German.....	1,367	12.9	40.2	6,492	81.5	11.0	7,859	69.6	16.1
Greek.....	336	2.1	12.8	85	25.9	15.3	421	6.9	13.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	539	7.5	44.4	331	48.3	17.8	890	22.7	34.5
Hebrew, Other.....	176	10.2	42.0	227	54.2	14.5	403	35.0	26.6
Irish.....	558	19.4	30.8	2,891	80.0	8.8	3,449	70.2	12.4
Italian, North.....	2,520	10.5	21.5	1,549	49.3	18.9	4,069	25.3	20.5
Italian, South.....	2,483	5.8	14.1	1,328	34.0	14.8	3,811	15.7	14.4
Lithuanian.....	1,656	8.2	10.3	1,071	41.1	13.1	2,727	21.1	11.4
Magyar.....	2,193	3.3	15.2	1,007	26.9	17.9	3,200	10.8	16.0
Norwegian.....	83	6.0	59.0	187	77.5	17.1	270	55.6	30.0
Polish.....	6,115	2.7	11.3	4,808	39.8	17.5	10,923	19.0	14.1
Portuguese.....	366	1.4	1.6	198	6.6	3.5	564	3.2	2.3
Romanian.....	110	6.4	10.9	18	22.2	27.8	128	8.6	13.3
Russian.....	876	4.3	11.4	512	33.6	15.4	1,388	15.1	12.9
Ruthenian.....	97	1.0	10.3	64	20.3	12.5	161	8.7	11.2
Scotch.....	209	10.0	32.1	879	76.9	10.9	1,088	64.1	15.0
Servian.....	188	2.1	6.4	48	14.6	14.6	236	4.7	8.1
Slovak.....	4,248	2.2	8.6	3,185	25.3	13.3	7,433	12.1	10.7
Slovenian.....	952	4.6	22.6	439	35.3	19.1	1,391	14.3	21.5
Spanish.....	408	2.5	2.2	239	22.2	6.7	647	9.7	3.9
Swedish.....	494	22.5	57.3	1,865	87.6	8.0	2,359	73.9	18.4
Syrian.....	74	5.4	10.8	42	21.4	7.1	116	11.2	9.5
Welsh.....	39	12.8	46.2	690	76.4	12.2	729	73.0	14.0
Total.....	32,142	6.2	18.1	36,800	56.9	14.2	68,942	33.3	16.0

The foregoing data indicate a tendency on the part of wage-earners of foreign birth to acquire citizenship, which increases according to length of residence in this country. Of the total number who had a residence of five to nine years, only 6.2 per cent were fully naturalized, as compared with a degree of citizenship of 56.9 per cent of those with a period of residence of ten years or over. Of the total number of 68,942 employees for whom information was received, only one-third had become citizens, and only 16 per cent had taken the preliminary steps toward acquiring citizenship by taking out first papers. The Swedish, Irish, and Finnish exhibit the greatest interest in

acquiring citizenship shortly after they are eligible. More than three-fourths of the Bohemian and Moravian, Danish, German, Irish, Norwegian, Scotch, Swedish, and Welsh races who had been in the United States ten years or longer had been fully naturalized. The lack of political or civic interest of southern and eastern European wage-earners, on the other hand, is shown by the following percentages of fully naturalized representatives of some of the principal races with a residence of ten years or longer:

Race.	Per cent fully natu- ralized.	Race.	Per cent fully natu- ralized.
Croatian.....	26.8	Magyar.....	26.9
Hebrew, Russian.....	48.3	Polish.....	39.8
Italian, North.....	49.3	Russian.....	33.6
Italian, South.....	34.0	Slovak.....	25.3
Lithuanian.....	41.1		



## THE INDUSTRIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT IMMIGRATION.

### RECENT EXPANSION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Recent immigration is responsible for many social and political problems. Its chief significance, however, is industrial, and of the industrial phases of the subject none is of greater importance than the effect of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe upon native Americans as well as upon wage-earners belonging to the races of past immigration from northern and western Europe and Great Britain. The changes are of almost equal importance to industrial organization, and industrial methods and processes resulting from the entrance of such large numbers of southern and eastern European and Asiatic immigrants into the industrial life of the country during the past thirty years. The effect of recent immigration upon the working and living conditions of wage-earners in industrial localities is also of great interest and importance.

The period covered by the past thirty years has been marked in the United States by an extraordinary industrial development, including manufacturing, mining, and all branches of industrial enterprise. This expansion has obviously been most pronounced in the manufacturing States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. There has been, however, a considerable development in the territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains and in the South, although not so extensive as in the Middle West and the Middle and New England States. The remarkable growth in manufactures in the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard during the twenty-five years 1880-1905, may be readily seen from the table below, which shows the amount of capital invested and the value of output of all manufacturing establishments during this period according to census years:

TABLE 101.—*Total capital and value of products of manufactures in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, 1880-1905, by census periods.<sup>a</sup>*

Year.	Total capital.	Value of products.
1905.....	\$12,031,388,950	\$13,967,674,015
1900.....	9,384,263,009	12,346,530,185
1890.....	6,268,979,279	9,011,543,324
1880.....	2,708,545,445	5,212,505,186

<sup>a</sup> These computations are made solely for manufactures in the States chosen, as it is impossible to form parallel comparisons for the mines and quarries, owing to the various statistical forms used in their tabulation in the several censuses.

### INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The most significant fact regarding recent immigration disclosed by the industrial study is the unprecedented increase in the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments

accompanying the rapid extension of industrial activities. The number of employees of mines and manufacturing establishments in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains was more than doubled during the thirty years 1880-1909. The extent of this increase during the first twenty-five years of that period is shown in the table below, which sets forth, according to the federal census returns, the average number of wage-earners engaged in mining and manufacturing in the years specified:

TABLE 102.—Average number of wage-earners employed in mining and manufacturing, 1880-1900, by census periods.

Year.	Number.
1900.....	7,037,731
1890.....	5,618,306
1880.....	3,743,374

The great increase in laboring forces becomes more apparent when the agricultural States of the area under discussion are eliminated and those engaged principally in manufacturing and mining are considered. In order that the real significance of the situation may be seen, the growth in the number of wage-earners in the principal manufacturing and mining States east of the Rocky Mountains is shown for the period 1880-1900 in the table which immediately follows:

TABLE 103.—Total number of employees engaged in manufactures, mines, and quarries in 1880, 1890, and 1900, by selected States.

[Compiled from Census of 1900, Special Report, "Occupations," page c.]

State.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama.....	78,004	48,870	21,622
Connecticut.....	175,773	150,120	114,307
Delaware.....	22,262	18,678	13,854
Illinois.....	479,894	353,621	203,960
Indiana.....	206,285	152,511	107,356
Kansas.....	71,769	62,245	36,104
Maryland.....	123,352	109,160	81,679
Massachusetts.....	560,387	484,706	363,142
Michigan.....	225,549	188,450	120,400
Minnesota.....	118,354	92,740	37,488
New Jersey.....	301,642	232,126	157,195
New York.....	1,031,020	854,920	621,936
Ohio.....	462,812	368,730	240,788
Oklahoma.....	8,823	2,213	(a)
Pennsylvania.....	982,290	770,979	528,873
Rhode Island.....	100,437	82,977	65,056
West Virginia.....	67,764	41,864	26,006
Wisconsin.....	175,267	136,456	82,111
Total.....	5,191,684	4,151,366	2,816,877

a Unobtainable.

From these figures it will be noted that there has been a steady increase in the number of employees in the manufactures, mines, and quarries of each of the States specified. The total number of employees rises from 2,816,877 in 1880 to 5,191,684 in 1900, an increase of 84.3 per cent. Between 1880 and 1890 there was an increase of 47.4 per cent in the total number and the slightly decreased growth in the next decade can probably be attributed to the general introduction of labor-saving machinery during that period. In the case of the individual States, it will be noted that but three, Alabama, Indiana, and West Virginia, show their greater increase in numbers

in the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Several western States show a great increase from 1880 to 1890; for example, Illinois shows an increase of 73 per cent, Michigan of about 56 per cent, Minnesota of 147 per cent, and Wisconsin of 66 per cent. In the East and North the proportion has not been so great. The increase in number of wage-earners from 1880 to 1900 ranges from 51 per cent in the case of Maryland to 260.8 per cent in the case of Alabama.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANT LABOR.

The labor force that in large part was used for this industrial expansion was drawn from the recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe and Asia. The result has been that the racial composition of the industrial population of the country has within recent years undergone a complete change, and the cities and industrial localities of the United States have received large additions to their population in the form of industrial workers of alien speech, manners, and customs. The greater proportion of the wage-earners at the present time engaged in manufacturing and mining are of foreign birth, and of the total number of foreign-born employees the larger part consists of representatives of races from the south and east of Europe and from Asia. This condition of affairs is not limited to the manufacturing areas of the Middle States and New England. It prevails wherever manufacturing interests or mining operations are of any importance. The southern and eastern European is extensively employed in the iron ore and copper mines of Michigan and Minnesota, in the coal mines of the Middle West, Southwest, and South, and in the steel plants and glass factories of the Middle West and South, as well as in the mines, mills, and factories of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and the cotton and woolen goods manufacturing establishments of New England. The presence of this class of wage-earners is not only characteristic of the basic industries of the country, but is also found in all minor divisions of manufacturing and mining. Moreover, railroad and canal construction, together with other temporary and seasonal work, in all sections of the country is now being done by members of races of recent immigration. There is not an industrial community of any importance east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers which does not include within its borders a considerable number of industrial workers of races of recent immigration. Of the total number of wage-earners employed in the principal industries within this area from whom information was secured, about 60 per cent are of foreign birth, 39 per cent being from southern and eastern Europe and Asia. Of the total number of foreign-born about 6.7 per cent are of races of southern and eastern Europe and Asia.<sup>a</sup>

#### REASONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

It is not possible to determine definitely whether the recent rapid and unprecedented expansion of industry has been the cause of the recent influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, or

<sup>a</sup> The racial composition of the operating forces of the principal industries within the geographical area between the Rocky Mountains and Atlantic seaboard is shown in detail in Table 6, pp. 320-322.



whether the existence of an available supply of cheap labor easily induced to immigrate was the cause of the industrial expansion. It is a possibility that if the demand for labor had not found so large a supply of cheap labor available, increased wages and better working conditions required to attract labor might have induced a continuation of immigration from northern and western Europe and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, less immigration of a character tending to keep down wages and working conditions might have been attended by a larger natural increase among the native-born portion of the population. There is ground for argument or speculation on each side of these various points. As a matter of fact, it has not appeared in the case of the industries covered by the present investigation that it was usual for employers to engage recent immigrants at wages actually lower than those prevailing at the time of their employment in the industry where they were employed. It is undoubtedly true that the expansion in all branches of industry between thirty and forty years ago was primarily responsible for the original entrance of the southern and eastern Europeans into the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments. They were found, from the standpoint of the employer, to be tractable and uncomplaining. Although they were possessed of a low order of industrial efficiency, it was possible to use them in a more or less satisfactory way. Upon the ascertainment of this fact by the employers and with the realization of the existence of this large source of labor supply, a reversal of conditions occurred. The industrial expansion which had originally caused the immigration of southern and eastern Europeans was in turn stimulated by their presence, and new industrial undertakings were doubtless projected on the assumption of the continuing availability of this class of labor. At the same time, the influx of southern and eastern Europeans brought about conditions of employment under which there was no sufficient inducement to the races of Great Britain and northern Europe to continue to seek work in those industries. It may be said, therefore, that industrial expansion was the original reason for the employment of races of recent immigration, but that after the availability of this labor became known further industrial expansion was stimulated by the fact of this availability, the original cause thus becoming largely an effect of the conditions it had created.

#### CONDITIONS WHICH MADE POSSIBLE THE EXTENSIVE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS.

An interesting point in this connection is the fact that it was possible to receive such a large body of employees of foreign birth into the American industrial system. The older immigrant labor supply was composed principally of persons who had had training and experience abroad in the industries which they entered after their arrival in the United States. English, German, Scotch, and Irish immigrants in textile factories, iron and steel establishments, or in the coal mines, usually had been skilled workmen in these industries in their native lands and came to the United States in the expectation of higher wages and better working conditions. In the case of the more recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe this condition of affairs has been reversed. Before coming to the

United States the greater proportion were engaged in farming or unskilled labor and had no experience or training in manufacturing or mining. As a consequence their employment in the mines and manufacturing plants of this country has been made possible only by the invention of mechanical devices and processes which have eliminated the skill and experience formerly required in a large number of occupations. Probably one of the best illustrations of this fact is to be found in the operation of coal, copper, and other metalliferous mines. In bituminous coal mining, for example, the pick or hand miner was formerly an employee of skill and experience. He undercut the coal, drilled his own holes, fired his own shots, and, together with his helper, loaded the coal which came down upon the cars, and was paid so much per ton for the entire operation. By the invention of the mining machine, however, the occupation of the pick miner has been largely done away with, thereby increasing the proportion of unskilled workmen who load the coal on cars after it has been undercut and the holes drilled by machinery, and the coal knocked down by a blast set off by a shot firer specialized for that division of the labor. Such work can readily be done, after a few days' apprenticeship, by recent immigrants who, before immigrating to the United States, had never seen a coal mine. The same situation is found in the cotton factories, where unskilled and inexperienced immigrants can, after a brief training, operate the automatic looms and ring spinning frames which do the work formerly requiring skilled weavers and mule spinners. In the glass factories, also, which are engaged in the manufacture of bottles and window and plate glass, untrained immigrants, through the assistance of improved machinery, turn out the same products which in past years required the services of the highly trained glass blowers. In the iron and steel plants and other branches of manufacturing similar inventions have made it possible to operate the plants with a much smaller proportion of skilled and specialized employees than was formerly the case. It is this condition of industrial affairs, as already stated, which has made it possible to give employment to the untrained, inexperienced, non-English-speaking immigrant of recent arrival in the United States.

#### PRESENT-DAY INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES.

The general effects of the extensive employment of immigrant labor in American industries are found in the municipal and civic problems which are the outgrowth of the presence of the alien population. The foreign or immigrant communities which have come into existence because of the recent industrial expansion and the resultant influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are of two general types. The first type is a community which has, by a gradual process of social accretion, affixed itself to the original population of an industrial town or city which had already been established before the arrival of races of recent immigration. Foreign communities of this type are as numerous as the older industrial towns and centers of the country, any one of which in New England, in the Middle States, or in the Middle West or Southwest will be found to have its immigrant section or colony. The second type of immigrant community has come into existence within recent years because of the development

of some natural resource, such as coal, iron ore, or copper, or by reason of the extension of the principal manufacturing industries of the country. They are usually communities clustering around mines or industrial plants, and their distinguishing feature is that a majority of their inhabitants, often practically all, are of foreign birth, the population being composed of Slavs, Italians, Magyars, and other peoples of recent immigration. Illustrations of this type of immigrant communities are common in the bituminous and anthracite coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania and in the coal-producing areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In the Mesabi and Vermillion iron-ore ranges of Minnesota, as well as in the iron-ore and copper-mining districts of Michigan, many communities of this character are found. Although not so numerous, they are not infrequently established in connection with the leading industries, such as the manufacture of iron and steel, glass, cotton and woolen goods, etc. As representative types of this class in different sections of the country there may be cited West Seneca or Lackawanna City, near Buffalo, New York, a steel town 10 years old, with a total population of 20,000, more than 80 per cent of which is foreign-born; Hungary Hollow, near Granite City and Madison, Illinois, another steel-producing community, established during the past seven years, which is the center of a Bulgarian colony of 15,000 persons; and Charleroi, Kensington, Tarentum, and Arnold, Pennsylvania, and Ford City, Ohio, which furnish illustrations of glass-manufacturing communities of this description. Charleroi, Pennsylvania, is at present a city having a population of 10,500, composed chiefly of French and French Belgians, with an admixture of races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe. The community was established in 1890, when the first glass factory was erected, and has grown in size and importance as the glass industry within its borders has been extended. Numerous other communities of this type might be mentioned, but the foregoing examples will serve to set forth the general situation.

In both classes of communities there has resulted a distinct segregation of the immigrant population which has been attracted to the locality by the opportunities for work. Between the immigrant colonies which have affixed themselves to the industrial centers, such as the New England textile manufacturing cities or the iron and steel manufacturing localities of Pennsylvania, and the older native-born portion of the towns or cities there is little contact or association beyond that rendered necessary by business or working relations. The immigrant workmen and their households usually live in sections or colonies according to race, attend and support their own churches, maintain their own business institutions and places of recreation, and have their own fraternal and beneficial organizations. There is some association of the immigrant wage-earners with native Americans in the necessary working relations of the industrial establishments, and, in the case of communities where labor unions prevail, the different races of employees are brought together for a common purpose. Even in the mines and industrial establishments, however, there is a sharp line of division in the occupations or the departments in which recent immigrants and persons of native birth are engaged, and in unskilled labor the immigrant workmen are as a rule brought together in gangs composed of one race or closely related races. Even in industrial

localities which are strongly unionized, the extent of the affiliation of immigrant workmen with native Americans is small. A large proportion of the children of foreign-born parents mingle with children of native birth in the public schools, but a considerable proportion are also segregated by race in the parochial schools.<sup>a</sup> The women of recent immigrant races, beyond the small degree of contact which they obtain by work in factories or as domestic servants, in many cases live in a condition entirely removed from Americanizing influences. As a consequence of this general isolation of immigrant colonies, the tendencies toward assimilation exhibited by the recent immigrant population are small, and the maintenance of old customs and standards leads to congestion and insanitary housing and living conditions. The native-born elements in the population of the type of industrial communities under discussion are in most cases ignorant of conditions which prevail in immigrant sections, and even when aware of them are usually found to be indifferent so long as such conditions do not become too pronounced a menace to the public health and welfare. Agencies for the Americanization and assimilation of the immigrant wage-earners and their families are still inadequate, though a number of agencies have recently developed to meet this need. As a rule, under normal conditions there is no antipathy to the immigrant population beyond the feeling uniformly met with in all sections that a certain stigma or reproach attaches to working with the recent immigrants or in the same occupations.

In the case of the second type of immigrant industrial communities, those which have recently come into existence through industrial development and which are almost entirely composed of foreign-born persons or in which the foreign-born elements are predominant, a situation exists where an alien colony has been established on American soil, often composed of a large number of races, living according to their own standards and largely under their own systems of control, and practically isolated from all direct contact with American life and institutions. The Americanization of such communities, as compared with the immigrant colonies of old-established industrial towns and cities, must necessarily be slow. As serious as are the problems, therefore, presented by the first-mentioned type of immigrant communities which are the result of recent industrial expansion, those of the second type, which have arisen from the same cause, are much greater. In both cases these problems, however, are the general ones which confront a self-governing republic as a result of the influx of an immigrant population of alien speech, standards, and customs, and may be more properly considered in another connection. In the present discussion of the purely industrial aspects of immigration it is sufficient to note that these immigrant communities and the problems which they present are the direct outcome of the extraordinary industrial development which has been in progress in this country within recent years. The succeeding discussion will be limited to a consideration of the effects of recent immigration (1) upon native American and older immigrant wage-earners, (2) upon labor organizations, (3) upon industrial organizations and methods, and (4) upon the establishment of new industries.

<sup>a</sup> See Children of Immigrants in Schools. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 29-33. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

## SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECENT IMMIGRANT LABOR SUPPLY.

The real significance of the entrance of recent immigrants into American industry can not be fully comprehended, however, without taking into account the personal and industrial characteristics of the wage-earners from southern and eastern Europe who have been employed in such large numbers. Preliminary to the discussion of the industrial effects of recent immigration, therefore, it will be necessary to review briefly the salient qualities of the recent immigrant labor supply. The data substantiating the following characterization appear elsewhere in minute detail, and consequently in the present connection the characteristics of wage-earners of foreign birth are set forth in a summary form as the basis for the subsequent discussion:<sup>a</sup>

(a) From a strictly industrial standpoint, one of the facts of greatest import relative to the new arrivals has been, as already pointed out, that an exceedingly small proportion have had any training or experience while abroad for the industrial occupations in which they have found employment in this country. The bulk of recent immigration has been drawn from the agricultural classes of southern and eastern Europe and most of the recent immigrants were farmers or farm laborers in their native lands. In this respect they afford a striking contrast to immigrants of past years from Great Britain and northern Europe, who were frequently skilled industrial workers before coming to the United States and who sought positions in this country similar to those which they had occupied abroad.

(b) In addition to lack of industrial training and experience, the new immigrant labor supply has been found to possess but small resources from which to develop industrial efficiency and advancement. The southern and eastern Europeans have, as a rule, given evidence of industriousness and energy, but, unlike the races of older immigration, they have been unable to use the English language, and a large proportion have been illiterate. Practically none of the races of southern and eastern Europe have been able to speak English at the time of immigration to this country, and, owing to their segregation and isolation from the native American population in living and working conditions, their progress in acquiring the language has been very slow. The incoming supply of immigrant labor has also been characterized by a high degree of illiteracy. Of a total of 290,059 industrial workers of foreign birth for whom detailed information was secured, 17 per cent were unable to read and write and 14.8 per cent could not read. In the case of the races from southern and eastern Europe, the proportions unable to read and write were even larger.

(c) Still another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industrial communities in search of work. Recent immigrants have usually had but a few dollars in their possession when they arrived at the ports of disembarkation. Consequently they have found it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once. They have not been in position to take

<sup>a</sup> See section entitled "Statistical summary of results," pp. 315-489; also the separate reports dealing in detail with the different industries.

exception to the wages or working conditions offered, but must needs go to work on the most advantageous terms they could secure.

(d) The standards of living of the recent industrial workers from the south and east of Europe have been low, and the conditions of employment, as well as the rates of remuneration in American industry, have not as a rule constituted to them grounds for dissatisfaction. During the earlier part, at least, of their residence in the United States, they have been content with living and working conditions offered to them, and it has only been after the most earnest solicitation, or sometimes even coercion, upon the part of the older employees, that they have been persuaded or forced into protests.

The living conditions of southern and eastern Europeans and the members of their households is shown in the detailed studies of the various industries, the most significant indication of congestion and unsatisfactory living arrangements being the low-rent payments each month per capita. The recent immigrant males being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad, have been able to adopt in large measure a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby to reduce their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or older immigrant in the same industry or the same level of occupations. The method of living usually followed is that commonly known as the "boarding-boss system." Under this arrangement a married immigrant or his wife, or a single man, constitutes the head of the household, which, in addition to the family of the head, will usually be made up of 2 to 20 boarders or lodgers. Each lodger pays the boarding boss a fixed sum, ordinarily from \$2 to \$3 per month, for lodging, cooking, and washing, the food being usually bought by the boarding boss and its cost shared equally by the individual members of the group. Another common arrangement is for each member of the household to purchase his own food and have it cooked separately. Under this general method of living, however, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from \$9 to \$15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage-earners have been small. Every effort has been made to save as much as possible. The life interest and activity of the average wage-earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve principally about three points: (1) To earn the largest possible amount of immediate earnings under existing conditions of work; (2) to live upon the basis of minimum cheapness; and (3) to save as much as possible. The ordinary comforts of life as insisted upon by the average American have been subordinated to the desire to reduce the cost of living to its lowest level.

(e) Another salient quality of recent immigrants who have sought work in American industries has frequently been that they have constituted a mobile, migratory, wage-earning class, constrained mainly by their economic interest, and moving readily from place to place according to changes in working conditions or fluctuations in the demand for labor. This condition of affairs is made possible by the fact that so large a proportion of the recent immigrant employees, as already pointed out, are single men or married men whose wives are abroad, and by the additional fact that the prevailing method of

living among immigrant workmen is such as to enable them to detach themselves from a locality or an occupation whenever they may wish. Their accumulations are also, as a rule, in the form of cash or quickly convertible into cash. In brief, the recent immigrants have no property or other restraining interests which attach them to a community, and a large proportion are free to follow the best industrial inducements. The transitory characteristic which has been developed as a result of these conditions is best illustrated by the racial movements from the larger industrial centers into railroad construction, seasonal and other temporary work, and by the development of a floating immigrant labor supply handled through labor agencies and padrones. There is also a pronounced movement, as in the racial migrations westward of bituminous coal-mine workers, from place to place or from industry to industry, due to the ascertainment of relatively better working conditions or other inducements. During the industrial depression of 1907-8 this migratory tendency was particularly noticeable in two ways: (1) By a large movement of southern and eastern Europeans out of the country because of the lack of employment, and (2) by the concentration of those who remained in this country in localities where there was opportunity for employment.

(f) To the above-described characteristics of recent immigrant wage-earners, should be added one other. The members of the larger number of races of recent entrance to the mines, mills, and factories as a rule have been tractable and easily managed. This quality seems to be a temperamental one acquired through present or past conditions of life in their native lands. When aroused by strikes or other industrial dissensions, some eastern European races have displayed an inclination to follow their leaders to any length, often to the point of extreme violence and disorder, but in the normal life of the mines, mills, and factories, the southern and eastern Europeans have exhibited a pronounced tendency toward being easily managed by employers and toward being imposed upon without protest, which has created the impression of subserviency. The characteristic of tractability, while strong, is confined, however, to the immigrant wage-earners of comparatively short residence.

#### EFFECT OF THE COMPETITION OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON NATIVE AMERICANS AND OLDER IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES.

If the foregoing characteristics of the immigrant labor supply from southern and eastern Europe be borne in mind, the effect of the influx of recent immigrants upon native American wage-earners and those of older immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe may be briefly stated. The remarkable expansion in manufacturing and mining during the past thirty years, by creating a constant demand for a relatively small number of additional places for experienced and trained employees in supervisory and skilled positions, has undoubtedly led to the advancement in the scale of occupations of a relatively small proportion of native Americans and of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and members of other races who constituted the wage-earning classes before the arrival of recent immigrants. On the other hand, the entrance into the operating forces of American industries of such large numbers of wage-earners of the races of southern and eastern Europe—

(1) Has exposed the original employees to unsafe and insanitary working conditions, and has led to or continued the imposition of conditions of employment which the Americans and older immigrants have considered unsatisfactory and in many cases unbearable;

(2) Has brought about or continued living conditions and a standard of life with which the native American and older employees have been unwilling, or have found it extremely difficult, to compete;

(3) Has led to the voluntary or involuntary displacement from certain occupations and industries of the native American and older immigrant employees;

(4) Has weakened the labor organizations of the original employees, and in some industries has led to their entire demoralization and disruption.

The existence of unsatisfactory working and living conditions because of the competition of the recent immigrant has been due to his lack of industrial training abroad, his tractability or subserviency, and his low standard of living. When the older employees have found unsafe and insanitary working conditions prevailing in the mines and industrial establishments, and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. The southern and eastern European employee also, because of his tractability, necessitous condition, and low standards, has been inclined as a rule to acquiesce in the demand upon the part of employers for extra work or longer hours. The industrial workers of recent immigration have also accepted without protest the system of co-called company stores and houses which prevails so extensively in bituminous and anthracite coal, iron-ore, and copper mining, and other industrial localities. The impossibility of competition between the older employees and those with standards of living like the standards of the recent immigrant, may be readily inferred from what has already been said relative to the methods of domestic economy of immigrant households and the cost of living of their members. In addition to these conditions brought about by the influx of southern and eastern European industrial workers, another factor, mainly psychological in its nature, but no less powerful in its effect, has been operative in the displacement of native Americans and older immigrant employees. In all industries and in all industrial communities a certain reproach has come to be associated with native American or older immigrant employees who are engaged in the same occupations as southern and eastern Europeans. This feeling on the part of the older employees is mainly due to the habits of life and conduct, and to the ready acceptance of conditions by recent immigrants, but it is also largely attributable to a conscious or unconscious antipathy, often arising from ignorance or prejudice, toward races of alien customs, institutions, and manner of thought. The same psychological effect was produced upon the native Americans in all branches of industrial enterprise who first came into working contact with the older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe. In the decade 1840-1850, when the Irish immigrant girls were first employed in the New England cotton mills, the native women who had previously been the textile operatives protested; twenty years later the Irish girls, after they



had become firmly fixed in the industry, rebelled because of the entrance of French Canadian girls into the spinning rooms, just as the French Canadian women are refusing to be brought into close working relations with the Polish and Italian females who are entering the cotton mills at the present time. Whatever may be the cause of this aversion of older employees to working by the side of the newer arrivals, the existence of the feeling has been crystallized into one of the most potent causes of racial substitution in manufacturing and mining occupations.

#### RACIAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The racial displacements which have been a result of the conditions outlined above have manifested themselves in three ways. In the first place, a larger proportion of native Americans and older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe have left certain industries, such as bituminous and anthracite coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing. In the second place, a part of the earlier employees, as already pointed out, who remained in the industries in which they were employed before the advent of the southern and eastern European have been able, because of the demand growing out of the general industrial expansion, to attain to the more skilled and responsible technical and executive positions which required employees of training and experience. In the larger number of cases, where the older employees remained in a certain industry after the pressure of the competition of the recent immigrant had begun to be felt, they relinquished their former occupations and segregated themselves in certain occupations. This tendency is best illustrated by the distribution of employees according to race in the bituminous coal mines. In this industry all the so-called "company" occupations, which are paid on the basis of a daily, weekly, or monthly rate, are occupied by native Americans or older immigrants and their children, while the southern and eastern Europeans are confined to pick mining and to the unskilled and common labor. The same situation exists in iron and steel and glass manufacturing, the textile manufacturing industries, and in all divisions of manufacturing enterprise. It is largely the reproach which has become attached to the fact of working in the same occupations as the southern and eastern Europeans that in some cases, as in the bituminous coal-mining industry, has led to the segregation of the older class of employees in occupations which, from the standpoint of compensation, are less desirable than those occupied by recent immigrants. In most industries the native Americans and older immigrant workmen who have remained in the same occupations as those in which the recent immigrants are predominant are made up of the thriftless, unprogressive elements of the original operating forces. The third striking feature resulting from the competition of southern and eastern Europeans is seen in the fact that in the case of most industries, such as iron and steel, textile, and glass manufacturing and the different forms of mining, the children of native Americans and older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe are not entering the industries in which their fathers have been employed. Manufacturers of all kinds claim that they are unable to secure a sufficient number of native-born employees to insure the development of the necessary number of workmen to fill the positions of skill and responsi-

bility in their establishments. This condition of affairs is attributable to three factors: (1) General or technical education has enabled a considerable number of the children of the industrial workers of the passing generation to command business, professional, or technical occupations more desirable than those of their fathers; (2) the conditions of work which the employment of recent immigrants has largely made possible have rendered certain industrial occupations unattractive to the prospective wage-earner of native birth; and (3) occupations other than those in which southern and eastern Europeans are engaged are sought for the reason that popular opinion attaches to them a higher degree of respectability.

It is obviously extremely difficult to form generalizations as to the effect of the competition of recent immigrant industrial workers upon native Americans and employees of the immigration of former years without referring to certain industries and taking into account certain exceptions. The general displacements and their causes, it is believed, as applicable to manufacturing and mining as a whole are succinctly set forth above. Specific reference as to the conditions in any of the principal industries may be had by referring to the detailed reports.<sup>a</sup> In the present connection, for the purpose of illustrating the points already made, a brief account is submitted of the racial movements to and racial displacements in several representative industries. No other large industry in the United States, with the possible exception of iron and steel and textile manufacturing, has absorbed such a number of recent immigrants or such a diversity of races as bituminous coal mining, and the racial movements to, and displacements in, the operating forces of the bituminous coal mines may be set forth as representative of the situation which has developed to a more or less marked degree in the other leading industries of the country.

#### BITUMINOUS COAL MINING FIELDS.

Remarkable development has been in progress in the bituminous coal-producing areas of Pennsylvania during the past forty years. A conception of the expansion in bituminous mining operations in this State during the period mentioned may be gathered from the fact that the output in short tons was 150,143,177 in 1907, as compared with 7,798,518 short tons in 1870, and from the additional fact that the average number of wage-earners in bituminous coal mining in 1907 was 163,295, as contrasted with only 16,851 in 1870. During the decade 1880-1890, the operating forces of the Pennsylvania bituminous mines consisted of native Americans and members of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German races who had, as a rule, been practical miners before immigrating to this country, and who after their arrival in the United States, as might be expected, sought work in the industry in which they had had experience abroad. The predominance of mine workers from Great Britain and northern Europe continued up to 1890, but after that year the entrance of these races into the bituminous coal mines practically stopped. Because of the rapid development of the industry and the consequent need of labor, Slovaks had been employed in the Pennsylvania mines as early as 1880. This race was soon followed by the Magyars or

<sup>a</sup> Immigrants in Industries. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 6-20. (See list on p. iii of this volume.)

Hungarians, Poles, North and South Italians, Croatians, Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Syrians, Armenians, and Serbians. These races from southern and eastern Europe, particularly the Slovaks, Magyars, Poles, and Italians, have gradually supplanted the older immigrants in the less skilled and responsible positions, and during the past ten years have not only gained the ascendancy in numbers but have also begun to advance in the scale of occupations. The pioneer operatives, under the increasing pressure and competition which arose from the influx of the southern and eastern European immigrants, have, in constantly growing numbers since 1890, left the Pennsylvania coal fields for localities in the Middle West or Southwest in search of better working conditions or, on the other hand, have entirely abandoned the coal industry to engage in other pursuits made available by the industrial development which has been in progress in western Pennsylvania during the same period as that in which the expansion of bituminous coal-mining operations occurred. Those that remained in the bituminous mines have in most cases attained to the skilled and responsible executive positions created by the development of the industry, such as those of engineers and foremen.

An extraordinary and similar expansion in coal mining was in progress during the same period in the Middle West and the Southwest as in Pennsylvania. In 1870, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, 5,589,318 short tons of coal were mined, and 15,237 men were employed, as compared with an output of 97,445,278 short tons and an operating force of 133,436 men in 1907. The greatest development in the Southwest came somewhat later. Kansas and Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) produced 892,389 short tons in 1880, as contrasted with a production of 10,965,107 short tons in 1907. Data are not available for the employees in Oklahoma (Indian Territory) in 1880, but Kansas employed 3,617 mine workers at that time. In 1907 the number of workers employed in the mines of Kansas and Oklahoma was 20,837. The opening of mines in Texas did not assume important proportions until 1900 and, although development was going on in both Arkansas and Iowa at an early date, the aggregate annual output of these States combined has never been important.

In the Middle West, as in the State of Pennsylvania, there were very few mine workers prior to 1890 who were not native Americans or representatives of races from Great Britain and Germany. Races of southern and eastern Europe, principally North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, French, and French Belgians, entered the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois fields during the decade 1890-1900, and during the past ten years have rapidly increased in numbers. The races of older immigration, however, have never lost the ascendancy in the mines of the Middle West, because of a large migration to that section of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German miners from Pennsylvania and West Virginia during the ten years 1890-1900, as mentioned above. But the miners of northern Europe and Great Britain did not remain permanently in the coal fields of the Middle West. Many of them, in the effort to attain more satisfactory working conditions, when the pressure of recent immigration began to be felt, moved onward to the newly opened mines of the Southwest. Moreover, at the same time that the natives and older immigrants were leaving the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mines for those of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, others migrated directly to

the coal fields of Oklahoma (then Indian Territory). As a matter of fact, when the mines of Kansas and Oklahoma were, in the year 1880, first opened on a commercial basis, the operating forces were brought by special trains and carloads from Pennsylvania and the Middle West. The Americans, English, Irish, and Scotch were predominant among these pioneer mine workers, although there were among them a few representatives of the German, Polish, Lithuanian, French, and Croatian races. The rapid increase of the British and northern European races continued in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) up to 1890, and in Kansas until 1895. In 1890, the Americans, English, Irish, and Scotch in large numbers left the Oklahoma mines and sought employment in the Kansas fields. The number of mining employees in the Southwest belonging to races of southern and eastern Europe rapidly increased in the twenty years subsequent to 1890, this supply of labor being used to take the places of the natives and older immigrants who left Oklahoma after 1890, and to meet the demand for labor growing out of the expansion in the coal industry in both Oklahoma and Kansas. During the same period, and especially since 1900, there has also been a movement, of smaller extent but quite pronounced, of the natives, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, farther to the West and Southwest. Some have left Kansas and Oklahoma for the recently developed mines of Texas and New Mexico. Others have gone to the bituminous mining fields of Colorado. A small number have forsaken coal mining for the Colorado and other gold fields, and a considerable proportion, especially of the second generation of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, have engaged in lead and zinc mining in Missouri.

In the South the development of bituminous coal mining has been more recent than in the other localities discussed. West Virginia and Alabama first entered upon their present large production after 1890. The remarkable growth in the industry which has taken place, however, may be quickly realized by the statement that West Virginia had an output of 7,394,654 short tons in 1890 and an operating force of about 9,778 men, as compared with 48,091,583 short tons mined in 1907, and a force of 59,029 employees. Alabama had a corresponding development, her output in 1890 being 4,090,409 short tons, and her mine workers 6,864, as compared with a production of 14,250,454 short tons in 1907, and an operating force of 21,388 men. Native whites and negroes were principally used in the early development of the southern coal mines. The pioneer immigrant employees both in West Virginia and Alabama were English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans, and representatives of all of these races were among the employees of both States prior to 1890. During the decade 1890-1900 Slovaks, Poles, French, Croatians, Russians, Magyars, and North and South Italians entered the mines in considerable numbers. Within the past fifteen years there has been, especially in West Virginia, a racial movement in two directions: (1) The original immigrant mine workers from Great Britain and northern Europe have migrated in large numbers to the Middle West and Southwest, and (2) the immigrants of southern and eastern European races have entered the coal fields to take the places made vacant by the departure of the original employees and to supply the demand for labor arising from the extension of mining operations. In Kentucky and Tennessee the mines have been exclusively operated by native

whites and negroes, and the number of immigrants employed has been negligible. The Virginia coal-producing territory was not opened to any great extent until after the year 1900, and most of the labor was drawn from outside sources. Native whites and negroes were at first employed, and when this source of supply was exhausted recourse was had to recent immigrants. The majority of the mine workers in Virginia are at present representatives of southern and eastern European races.

The above-outlined racial movements, as well as the extent to which the various races of southern and eastern Europe enter into the operating forces of the bituminous mines at the present time, may be more clearly comprehended from the following table. It is based on returns from 88,368 mine workers and indicates the extent to which each race or nativity is employed in the industry and in the different mining fields. Only the principal races are shown, Armenians, Bosnians, French Canadians, Cubans, Dalmatians, Dutch, Finns, Greeks, Herzegovinians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Portuguese, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Servians, Slovenians, Spanish, and Turks being employed in the bituminous mines in smaller proportions than the races presented in the table.<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 104.—*Male employees of each race for whom information was secured, by locality: per cent distribution.*

[This table includes only races reporting in considerable numbers. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race.	Per cent distribution in each specified locality.				
	Middle West.	Pennsylvania.	South.	Southwest.	Total bituminous coal mining.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	32.0	13.1	32.6	23.8	21.0
Negro.....	3.1	1.9	35.7	5.6	7.6
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Austria-Hungary.....	.9	1.2	.2	.4	.9
England.....	3.1	2.0	.5	2.6	2.0
Germany.....	4.7	2.5	.4	1.5	2.6
Ireland.....	1.7	1.6	.6	2.0	1.5
Scotland.....	1.5	.9	.5	2.1	1.0
Wales.....	1.1	.4	(b)	.6	.5
Foreign-born, by race:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1.4	.9	.1	.4	.8
Bulgarian.....	.1	.1	.9	.1	.2
Croatian.....	1.0	4.0	1.9	.2	2.7
English.....	4.3	2.7	.9	3.6	2.8
French.....	1.0	.7	.3	3.1	.9
German.....	4.6	3.1	.8	2.6	3.1
Irish.....	.7	1.3	.3	1.4	1.1
Italian, North.....	9.2	6.9	3.0	16.6	7.5
Italian, South.....	2.3	4.6	8.8	6.1	4.8
Lithuanian.....	5.8	1.3	.3	1.8	2.1
Magyar.....	3.5	7.2	2.6	.7	5.2
Mexican.....	(b)	.0	(b)	1.6	.1
Polish.....	4.4	12.3	2.2	3.1	8.3
Russian.....	2.0	2.6	.6	1.5	2.1
Scotch.....	1.9	1.1	.8	2.1	1.3
Slovak.....	4.2	20.3	2.9	1.9	12.8
Swedish.....	.4	.4	(b)	.3	.3
Welsh.....	.9	.4	.1	.5	.5
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	14.5	9.3	2.5	11.3	9.5
Total native-born.....	49.7	24.3	70.9	40.8	38.1
Total foreign-born.....	50.3	75.7	29.1	59.2	61.9

<sup>a</sup> See Immigrants in Industries: Bituminous Coal Mining. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 6 and 7. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 1, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

The salient fact disclosed by this table is that of the total number of bituminous mine workers at present, slightly more than three-fifths are foreign-born and slightly less than two-fifths are of native birth. Among the foreign-born comparatively small proportions are seen to be of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and German races of the older immigration, while the greater part of the persons of foreign birth employed in the industry are Croatians, North and South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, Slovenians, and other races of recent immigration. The South exhibits the lowest percentage of foreign-born mining employees and Pennsylvania the highest.

The racial substitutions in, and the present racial composition of, the operating forces of the bituminous coal mines of the country may be considered typical of all other extractive industries, with the exception of agriculture. On the other hand, the racial movements to the cotton-goods manufacturing industry may be presented as representative of conditions in the different branches of manufacturing industry in which the factory system has reached its highest form of development. In submitting a history of immigration to, and racial displacements in, this industry the racial movements to the industry in the North Atlantic States are first presented, followed by a detailed account of the racial displacements in a representative cotton-goods manufacturing center in New England.

#### NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

The first employees of the New England cotton mills were secured almost exclusively from the farm and village population immediately adjacent to the early cotton-goods manufacturing centers. These employees consisted in the main of the children of farmers, usually the daughters, who undertook work in the mills for the purpose of assisting their fathers or in order to lay aside sums for their own dowries. The young women were attractive and, as a rule, well educated, and the young men sober, intelligent, and reliable. At the time of the erection of the first modern cotton mills, about 1813, there was a strong prejudice in New England against the so-called factory system, because of the conditions which prevailed among cotton-mill operatives in Great Britain. As a consequence, the chief endeavor of the promoters of the new industry was to secure housing and living conditions under such restrictions as would warrant the parents of New England in permitting their sons and daughters to enter the mills. This policy was successful, and sufficient labor rapidly moved into the new textile manufacturing towns.

In the light of the changed conditions which afterwards became prevalent in the New England textile manufacturing towns it will be instructive to consider somewhat in detail this early class of operatives and the conditions under which they lived. A distinguished French traveler, who visited the United States in 1834, in the words which follow gave his impressions of the operatives of Lowell, Massachusetts, Lowell then being the most representative cotton-goods manufacturing center in New England.<sup>a</sup>

"The cotton manufacture alone," he stated, 'employs 6,000 persons in Lowell. Of this number nearly 5,000 are young women from

<sup>a</sup> Chevalier: United States, 1834, p. 137.

17 to 24 years of age, the daughters of farmers from the different New England States, and particularly from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. They are here remote from their families and under their own control. On seeing them pass through the streets in the morning and evening and at their meal hours, neatly dressed; on finding their scarfs and shawls, and green silk hoods which they wear as a shelter from the sun and dust (for Lowell is not yet paved), hanging up in the factories amidst flowers and shrubs, which they cultivate, I said to myself, 'This, then, is not like Manchester;' and when I was informed of the rate of their wages I understood that it was not at all like Manchester."

The measures which made possible this intelligent and efficient class of operatives is explained by a later historian of Lowell:<sup>a</sup>

"While devoting his inventive skill in the perfecting of machinery, Mr. Lowell," the author states, "gave considerable thought to the improvement of those he employed. He had seen the degraded state of operatives in England, and his chief endeavor, next after the fitting of his mill, was to insure such domestic comforts and restrictions as would warrant the parents of New England in letting their daughters enter his employment. He provided boarding houses conducted by reputable women, furnished opportunities for religious worship, and established rules which were a safeguard against the evils which assail the young who are beyond parental supervision \* \* \*."

"When the — mills were first established the operatives were drawn from the towns and villages of New England. They were sober, industrious, and reliable people. The building of the mills attracted immigrant labor. It was also of a sober and reliable quality, for fares were high in those days and it was only those who were seeking homes that came to the new town of Lowell. This foreign labor mingled with the native element and imbibed the best of its many admirable qualities \* \* \*."

"As the industries developed, there was demand for men skilled in the art of calico printing, and a superior class of workmen accordingly came from England and from other countries to add their intelligent influence to the moral progress of the community \* \* \*."

"The corporations were under necessity to provide food and shelter for those they employed. They adopted Mr. Lowell's plan so effectively instituted at Waltham, and built boarding and tenement houses. Over these a rigid supervision was maintained. The food in the former was required to be of a certain standard. The rules governing the conduct of those who lived in the boarding houses were rather strict, but they were wholesome."

One of the New England girls who worked in the Lowell mills during this period has given an interesting account of the situation which existed during her employment. In writing of the methods by which the mill girls were secured, and the conditions under which they lived and worked, her description affords a pleasing contrast to the Lowell of the present.<sup>b</sup>

"Troops of young girls came," she writes, "by stages and baggage wagons, men often being employed to go to other States and to Canada to collect them at so much per head and deliver them to the factories."

<sup>a</sup> Bayles: Lowell—Past, Present, and Prospective, pp. 7-15.

<sup>b</sup> Robinson: Loom and Spindle.

"A very curious sight these country girls presented to young eyes accustomed to a more modern style of things. When the large covered baggage wagon arrived in front of a block of the corporation they would descend from it, dressed in various and outlandish fashions, and with their arms brimful of bandboxes containing all their worldly goods. On each of these was sewed a card, on which one could read the old-fashioned New England name of the owner \* \* \*.

"Except in rare instances, the rights of the early mill girls were secure. They were subject to no extortion; if they did extra work they were always paid in full, and their own account of labor done by the piece was always accepted. They kept the figures and were paid accordingly. This was notably the case with the weavers and drawing-in girls. Though the hours of labor were long, they were not overworked; they were obliged to tend no more looms and frames than they could easily take care of, and they had plenty of time to sit and rest \* \* \*.

"Their life in the factory was made pleasant to them. In those days there was no need of advocating the doctrine of the proper relation between employer and employed \* \* \*.

"The knowledge of the antecedents of these operatives was the safeguard of their liberties. The majority of them were as well born as their 'overlookers,' if not better; and they were also far better educated \* \* \*.

"Those of the mill girls who had homes generally worked from eight to ten months in the year; the rest of the time was spent with parents or friends. A few taught school during the summer months \* \* \*.

"The life in the boarding houses was very agreeable. These houses belonged to the corporation, and were usually kept by widows (mothers of mill girls) who were often the friends and advisors of their boarders \* \* \*.

"Each house was a village or community of itself. There fifty or sixty young women from different parts of New England met and lived together. When not at their work, by natural selection they sat in groups in their chambers, or in a corner of the large dining room, busy at some agreeable employment; or they wrote letters, read, studied, or sewed, for, as a rule, they were their own seamstresses and dressmakers."

Charles Dickens, during his tour of the United States, visited Lowell and has recorded his observations in his *American Notes*. Concerning the American girl operatives and the impression they made upon him, he had the following to say:<sup>a</sup>

"These girls, as I have said, were all well dressed; and that phrase necessarily includes extreme cleanliness. They had serviceable bonnets, good warm cloaks and shawls, and were not above clogs and pattens. Moreover, there were places in the mill in which they could deposit these things without injury; and there were conveniences for washing. They were healthy in appearance, many of them remarkably so, and had the manners and deportment of young women; not of degraded brutes of burden \* \* \*.

<sup>a</sup> Dickens: *American Notes*, 1841, pp. 56-57.



"The rooms in which they worked were as well ordered as themselves. In the windows of some there were green plants, which were trained to shade the glass; in all, there was as much fresh air, cleanliness, and comfort as the nature of the occupation would possibly admit of. Out of so large a number of females, many of whom were only then just verging upon womanhood, it may be reasonably supposed that some were delicate and fragile in appearance; no doubt there were. But I solemnly declare that, from all the crowd I saw in the different factories that day, I can not recall or separate one young face that gave me a painful impression; not one young girl whom, assuming it to be a matter of necessity that she should gain her daily bread by the labor of her hands, I would have removed from those works if I had had the power \* \* \*.

"They reside in various boarding houses near at hand. The owners of the mills are particularly careful to allow no persons to enter upon the possession of these houses whose characters have not undergone the most searching and thorough inquiry. Any complaint that is made against them by the boarders, or by anyone else is fully investigated, and if good ground for complaint be shown to exist against them, they are removed, and their occupation is handed over to some more deserving person. There are a few children employed in these factories, but not many. The laws of the State forbid their working more than nine months in the year, and require that they be educated during the other three. For this purpose there are schools in Lowell, and there are churches and chapels of various persuasions in which the young women may observe that form of worship in which they have been educated.

"I am now going to state three facts which will startle a large class of readers on this side of the Atlantic very much.

"Firstly, there is a joint-stock piano in a great many of the boarding houses. Secondly, nearly all these young ladies subscribe to circulating libraries. Thirdly, they have got up among themselves a periodical."

The state of affairs and the operative class described above continued until about 1840, when the expansion of the industry exceeded the local labor resources and it became necessary to secure operatives from localities in this country outside of New England, as well as from Canada, Great Britain, and northern Europe.

Immigration to the industry from Canada and Great Britain was characteristic of the period 1840-1880. Members of the English, Irish, and Scotch races, as already mentioned, immigrated to the New England cotton goods centers at an early date. Small numbers of skilled English operatives were secured from the British textile-manufacturing towns in the early history of the development of the industry in New England. Considerable numbers of Irish were also employed in the unskilled work in connection with the erection of the mills and the construction of the locks and canals in certain localities, such as Lowell, to furnish the necessary water power. Although these races continued to enter the industry, the heavy immigration of the Irish did not set in until after 1840, and of the English until thirty years later. The Irish were employed in the mills in the largest numbers during the forties and fifties and the English during the seventies, both races, however, continuing to seek work in the cotton mills in gradually diminishing numbers up to 1895. Although

the Scotch and Germans were early settlers in the mill towns and have always been represented among the cotton-mill operatives, the extent to which these races have been employed in the industry has always been of comparatively small importance. By the year 1895 the immigration of all races from Great Britain and northern Europe to the cotton-goods manufacturing centers of the North Atlantic States had practically stopped.

As soon as the expansion of the cotton industry in New England rendered it necessary to go beyond the local labor supply, an attempt was made to secure operatives from Canada. Considerable numbers of French Canadians entered the mills during the fifties, but the heaviest immigration of this race was during the period of ten years following immediately upon the close of the civil war. During the next thirty-five years they continued to arrive in large numbers, but during the past decade small additions to the operating forces have been made by this race.

Since the year 1885, and especially during the past fifteen years, the operatives of the cotton mills have been mainly recruited from the races of southern and eastern Europe and from the Orient. There were very few representatives of these races in the mills before 1890. During the decade 1890-1900, however, the movement of races from the south and east of Europe set in rapidly. Immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe, as already noticed, had practically ceased, and that from Canada was on a reduced basis as compared with former years. Of the new immigrant operatives, the Greeks, Portuguese and Bravas from the Western Islands, Poles, Russians, and Italians came in the largest numbers. During the past ten years the immigration of all the above-mentioned races has continued in undiminished proportions. Other races have also sought work in the cotton mills, the most important in point of numbers having been the Lithuanians, Hebrews, Syrians, Bulgarians, and Turks. At the present time immigration from the older sources has ceased or been reduced to unimportant proportions, and the races of recent immigration, so far as numbers are concerned, are rapidly attaining an ascendancy in the industry.

The Americans, who formerly composed the bulk of the cotton-mill operatives in the North Atlantic States, at the present time form only about one-tenth of the total number of the employees in the cotton mills, and are divided in about equal proportions between males and females. If the employees of the second generation of immigrant races, or, in other words, persons native-born of foreign father, be added to this pure American stock, or those native-born of native father, the total number of native-born operatives amounts to about three-tenths of the operating forces of the North Atlantic mills. The remaining part of the operatives, or about seven-tenths, is composed of employees of foreign birth. Of the total foreign-born operatives, about one-half are representatives of races of southern and eastern Europe and the Orient, the remainder being composed mainly of English, Irish, and French Canadians, with a relatively small number of Scotch, Germans, Swedes, Dutch, and French. The French Canadians, among the foreign-born, are employed at present in greater proportions than any other race, the proportion of French Canadian cotton-mill operatives exceeding that of the Americans. The English furnish about one-tenth and the Irish about one-

twentieth of the total number of employees in the industry. Of the operatives from southern and eastern Europe, the Poles, Portuguese, and Greeks, in the order named, furnish the largest proportions, the total number of these races constituting more than one-fourth of the total number employed. More than thirty other races from southern and eastern Europe are working in the cotton mills of the North Atlantic States; the North and South Italians, Lithuanians, and Russians are numerically the most important. Several oriental races, including Turks, Persians, and Syrians, are also found. The larger part of the female employees at the present time is made up of English, Irish, and French Canadian operatives, of both the first and second generations, together with large proportions of Portuguese and Polish women. The American females, as already stated, form only about one-tenth of the total number of female operatives.

Fall River, New Bedford, and Lowell, Massachusetts, Manchester, New Hampshire, and other centers of the same sort, all have a large proportion of French Canadians, Manchester showing the highest percentage of employees of that race. Manchester has also the largest proportion of Polish operatives, although that race is well represented in the other three cities. The Irish and English, who are employed extensively in all localities, have their largest representation in Lowell and New Bedford. The Portuguese are employed in largest proportions in New Bedford and Fall River. Only an unimportant percentage of Greeks are working in Fall River and New Bedford, but in Manchester, New Hampshire, the Greeks make up one-twentieth, and in Lowell more than one-seventh, of the total number of operatives. The other races are scattered in comparatively small numbers through all the localities.

#### WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The racial movements to the woolen and worsted goods manufacturing establishments in New England may be well illustrated by the history of immigration to Lawrence, Massachusetts, a representative woolen-goods manufacturing community.

The possibility of water power at what is now Lawrence, Massachusetts, was discovered as early as 1837, but no attempt was made to develop it until eight years later. In 1845 a dam was constructed by a water-power company at a cost of \$250,000. A village was established in the same year, and by 1847 its population had increased from not more than 200 to 3,577 souls. The earliest of the mills was laid out in 1846. Others followed during the fifties and the sixties.

A local newspaper analyzed the population of the town in 1848 as follows:

American.....	3, 750	Italian.....	1
Irish.....	2, 139	German.....	1
English.....	28	Colored.....	16
Scotch.....	9		
French.....	3	Total population.....	5, 949
Welsh.....	2		

This table is significant in that it shows what is borne out by later censuses, that the large foreign-born population of the city is no new condition of things, but has existed continuously from the founding of the village.

*Irish.*—The Irish population of Lawrence is as old as the city itself, there being no fewer than 1,200 of that race residing there within two years of the first settlement, which occurred in 1845. In 1848 the Irish numbered 2,139. In April, 1846, religious services were held in Catholic homes, and soon afterwards a wooden chapel was erected. At the present time the Irish population of the community, according to a parochial census, is about 21,000, or by far the largest racial element in the population of the city.

*English and Scotch.*—About 1865 there occurred a heavy immigration of skilled textile workers from Yorkshire and Lancashire, England. A large number of English had entered the community previous to 1865, and in the decades which have followed additional immigration from the worsted districts of England has occurred as the worsted industry in this community has developed. During the past few years a number of English from Yorkshire and Lancashire have immigrated to the city as in the earlier days, but the numbers reached have not been very large. It is difficult to estimate the English population at the present time, for, unlike the Irish, the English are confined within no parochial bounds. They probably number about 9,000 or 10,000. The Scotch population is similarly mingled with other elements. It probably numbers between 2,000 and 2,500.

*French Canadian.*—In 1865 the number of persons in the community born in "British America" was 563. In 1875 there were 1,924 born in the "Dominion of Canada." French Canadian immigration appears to have progressed more slowly than to the more distinctively cotton towns of New England. It was 1871 when the subject of organizing a church among them was first agitated. In 1875 a church building was secured, and in 1878 there were about 1,300 communicants. At the present time the French Canadian population numbers about 12,000. During the industrial depression of 1907 possibly 2,000 returned to Canada or left the community for other places in the United States. Most of the people who went to Canada were waiting for better industrial conditions before returning to the United States. In the meantime they worked on farms. In times of industrial activity the seasonable emigration to Canada is not very large. It is noticeable in the community as elsewhere that after fifteen or twenty years' residence in this country the birth rate of French Canadians is much less than at the time of their arrival. The men realize the financial burden imposed by a large family, and the women learn to prize a measure of ease and freedom.

*German.*—The first German church was organized in May, 1872, and the next year it was incorporated as the "German Church and School Society." As early as 1853, however, 5 German families had settled in Lawrence, and the total German population at that time was not far from 40. In 1908 local newspapers estimated the German population at 12,000 and the German-speaking population, including certain Hebrews, Poles, and Russians, at 15,000. It is also maintained that, next to Boston, Lawrence was the largest German center in New England. The Germans of the community came principally from the textile districts of Saxony, Bavaria, and Silesia, and a large number of the weavers in the worsted mills are of the German race.

*Polish.*—Polish immigrants have been numbered among the population of the city only during the past fifteen or twenty years. The

census of 1895 showed but 15 born in Poland. In 1903 there were said to be 600 Poles in the city. The Polish Roman Catholic Church was established that year. At the present time there are about 2,100 Poles in the city. Of these about two-thirds are from Galicia in Austria-Hungary, nearly one-third from Russia, and about 2 per cent from Posen, Germany.

*Portuguese.*—A small number of Portuguese immigrants were found among the foreign population of the city soon after the close of the civil war. It is only within the past ten years that their numbers have increased to any considerable extent. A church was organized in 1906. At present the Portuguese population is about 685.

*Hebrew.*—Hebrew immigration to Lawrence has taken place mainly within the past twenty years. One of the oldest Hebrew residents in the city states that in 1890 there were about 50 Hebrew families in the city, as compared with about 400 at the present time. Estimating 6 individuals to a family, this would give a Hebrew population at present of nearly 2,500. Rather an unusual number of this race are found employed as mill operatives, due perhaps to the fact that a part of the Hebrew population came from cities in Russia, such as Warsaw, which are seats of the textile industry. Many Hebrews who enter the mills sooner or later pass out into some business venture of their own.

*Italian.*—The Italian population of Lawrence was very small previous to 1895. Since that time the increase has been rapid, due in part to artificial stimulation by the management of one or two of the larger worsted mills. An Italian priest states that when he came to the city in 1902 there was an Italian population of 2,000, that by 1905 it had increased to about 5,000, and that in 1906 his own census showed a total of 9,700. At present the Italian population is about 15,000, so this priest claims, but from inquiry in other quarters it is thought that these figures must be rather too high, and that probably 8,000 would be a safer estimate for the present population. The growth, however, during the past few years has been rapid. All but a few families are South Italians. From 1,100 to 1,500 went back to Italy during the depression of 1907. At the present time from 50 to 75 Italians a month are coming into the city.

*Syrian.*—The census of 1895 was the first which showed any appreciable number of immigrants from the Turkish Empire. The majority of the 213 reported that year were no doubt Syrians. The greater part of the colony has come within the past ten years. The total Syrian population at the present time is between 2,500 and 3,000. There are a large number of families, and about a fourth of the population consists of children under 16 years of age. The reports and savings of the first Syrian immigrants formed the incentive needed to bring their fellow-countrymen. The greater part of the Syrian population is employed in the textile mills, but a considerable number of stores—about 25—have been established by Syrians. These are usually small grocery, fruit, or general stores. There are 4 Syrian farmers in the vicinity, 1 Syrian physician, and 1 dentist practicing in the city. The Syrian population has permanent employment, and only a score or so of the race left the city during the panic year of 1907. There is a tendency on the part of Syrians to remain permanently in this country; but, if conditions change decisively for the better in Turkey, it is probable that the current

will flow in the other direction, for the soil there is more fertile, while living is cheaper. The majority of the Syrians in Lawrence are from the Mount Lebanon district. About 60 per cent of the Syrians are able to speak English, some of them having received training in American schools in their own land. In religion the Syrians of the city are divided roughly as follows:

Roman Catholic (Maronite).....	1,200
Roman Catholic (Greek rite).....	800
Greek Orthodox.....	800
Protestant.....	150
Mohammedan.....	50
	<hr/> 3,000

*Armenian.*—The Armenian population of the community numbers about 600, of whom about one-sixth are Protestants and the rest Gregorian Catholics. Most of the Armenians work in the mills. Since constitutional government has been established in Turkey, egress from the Empire has been possible, and more Armenians than formerly have come to this country. This tendency is likely to continue, so that in time the Armenian population may equal the Syrian. Armenian immigration to Lawrence dates from about fifteen years ago.

*Lithuanian.*—The first Lithuanian came to Lawrence in 1885 and the second in 1888. A Lithuanian society was organized in 1894 with 12 members. In 1898 the Lithuanian population numbered 300. A Lithuanian church was established in 1905. The population has about doubled within the past three years, and at the present time numbers about 3,000 persons. The Lithuanians have been drawn to the community by the opportunity for employment in the mills.

*Franco-Belgian.*—These people are for the most part French-speaking textile workers from Belgium and the adjacent districts of France who have been coming to a number of American wool and worsted towns where they find employment as skilled operatives. The larger part are weavers. Carpenters and other mechanics are also found among them. The first of this race to enter Lawrence came about fifteen years ago, but the majority have arrived since 1905. The term "race" as applied to these people may be open to question, as a considerable mixture of bloods has occurred in that polyglot corner of Europe. Between 1,000 and 1,200 of these people have already made their homes in Lawrence and an annual immigration is expected. There is no church among them, and there is not likely to be one, since, like many Belgian workmen, they have no inclinations in that direction. Unlike the French Canadians, but true to the traditions of their own land, they are quick to espouse the cause of trade unionism in their new home. The recently organized weavers' union meets in the hall of the Franco-Belgian Club.

*Foreign population of Lawrence at the present time.*

Bringing together the scattered estimates set forth in the preceding pages, the racial composition of the city is about as follows:

Irish.....	21,000
English.....	9,000
Scotch.....	2,300
French Canadian.....	12,000

German.....	6, 500
Polish.....	2, 100
Portuguese.....	700
Hebrew.....	2, 500
Italian.....	8, 000
Syrian.....	2, 700
Armenian.....	600
Lithuanian.....	3, 000
Franco-Belgian.....	1, 200
American <sup>a</sup> .....	12, 000
Other races.....	1, 400
Total.....	85, 000

## CLOTHING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of clothing is based upon another form of industrial organization and has an operating force of a different character from that of the textiles or bituminous coal mining. A brief review of the racial substitutions which have occurred in the industry will therefore be of value, and a history of the racial changes which have occurred in connection with the industry in the large clothing manufacturing centers of Chicago, New York, and Baltimore may be considered as representative of racial displacements in the industry as a whole.

From the beginning until as late as 1890 Germans almost exclusively were employed in shops and by establishments engaged in the manufacturing of clothing in Baltimore, Maryland. During the past twenty years, however, a very large number of Russian Hebrews have come to this locality, most of whom have obtained employment in this industry. Although many of this race were tailors by trade, they entered the less skilled occupations in the shops and factories of Baltimore. A very short time afterwards, or in 1895, the Lithuanians entered the industry, and they were followed, in 1900, by the Bohemians, Poles, Italians, and representatives of a few of the other races from Austria-Hungary. Since 1905, the Russian Hebrew, Lithuanian, and Italian have been the principal races from which the manufacturers have obtained their necessary supply of labor. The early history of clothing manufacturing establishments in Chicago differs from that of the establishments in Baltimore, in that not only Germans but German Jews, Bohemians, and a few Americans and Poles were among the first employees. About fifteen years ago the Scandinavians entered the industry and within a short time became very proficient. Following the Scandinavians came the Russian Jews, who were employed prior to either the Italians or Lithuanians. In recent years, however, the number of Russian Jews entering the industry has increased rapidly, and it is from this source that clothing manufacturing establishments have secured the greater proportion of employees. Unlike the tailoring shops of Baltimore and Chicago, those in New York depended originally upon the Irish, who predominated from 1850 to 1888. The introduction of machines has made it possible to employ a less intelligent and less skilled force than when all work was done by hand. From 1865 to 1888 a few Swedes, and from 1880 to 1890 the Germans, entered the industry. Russian and Polish Hebrews first obtained employment in large numbers from 1890 to 1895, while the

<sup>a</sup> Not of foreign birth nor of immediate foreign parentage.

Italians, many of whom were employed as early as 1880, entered the industry in largely increased numbers in 1895, and are now supplanting the Russian Hebrews.

#### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The boot and shoe manufacturing industry, like that of the textiles, represents the highest development of the factory system with the use of the most elaborate machine methods and the most minute division of labor. As a result, it has been able to use a large proportion of unskilled labor in the operating forces of the boot and shoe factories, and as a consequence a high percentage of unskilled laborers have been employed. A history of immigration to a number of representative establishments in New England and the Middle West will illustrate the racial movements to and the racial displacements in the industry.

##### *New England.*

As illustrative of the racial changes which have occurred in the operating forces in the New England States, the history of the employment of the several races of operatives in a number of representative establishments is set forth below. To prevent identification, each establishment is designated by a numeral.

*Establishment No. 1.*—Establishment No. 1, in Massachusetts, in which shoe findings are manufactured, was established about ten years ago. With the exception of the Greek, all races now represented, together with the Irish, were employed when the plant first began operations. The Greeks have been employed only within the last five years, while all of the Irish and very nearly all of the native Americans who were formerly employed have left the plant to accept work, in most instances, in the more skilled occupations of the same industry. The native Americans and Irish were not forced out, but voluntarily left this plant as they became older and more capable, and their places were gradually filled by the more recent immigrants. At the present time the racial complexion of the employees of this plant is as follows: Greek 33, Hebrew 30, Italian 6, native American 4, and Polish 1. Thus it will be seen that the Greeks and Hebrews constitute over 85 per cent of the total number employed.

*Establishment No. 2.*—Establishment No. 2, in Massachusetts, in which men's shoes are manufactured, has been in operation for forty years. When operations were first begun native American whites and Irish were employed exclusively. About thirty years ago the French Canadians secured their first employment. A little later on the Hebrews entered this plant, and they in turn were closely followed by the Italians. It has been only within the past fifteen years that the Lithuanians and Poles have secured employment, while the Greeks were first employed in this plant upon their arrival in the community five years ago. There has been no sudden change in the racial complexion of the employees in plant No. 2, for the more recent immigrants have gradually worked in as the business expanded. Therefore no displacement of the native Americans or older immigrant employees can be said to have taken place. As occasion demanded and the more recent immigrants sought employment, they were employed without any discrimination whatever for or against any particular race. Of the few older employees who have gone out of this plant, some, it is said, have gone into the Middle



West and have been employed in the same industry in the capacity of foremen and superintendents. Although by far the largest number of employees of this plant are classed by those in authority as native American whites, it is more than likely that the largest proportion of those so designated are the second generation of the older immigrants from northern Europe. Of the non-English-speaking races employed at present the French Canadian largely outnumbers any other. Following the French Canadian is the Hebrew, the representatives of which constitute a much larger proportion of the total number of employees than do the representatives of the Greek, Italian, Armenian, Lithuanian, Polish, or Syrian races, numerically important in the order named.

*Establishment No. 3.*—Twenty years ago when plant No. 3, in which women's "turned" shoes and slippers are manufactured, was established in Massachusetts, it was the custom among shoe manufacturers to send the uppers and soles into the houses of the farmers and cobblers to be stitched together by hand. With the invention and perfection of a sewing machine for this purpose this method was changed. The manufacturers found that they could better control the work and that the output would be largely increased by having all labor done within the factory. Since the manufacturers owned the machines and the outside cobblers were without sufficient capital to install them, it became necessary for those who had previously been employed to move into the city, provided they wished to continue in the trade. It was fifteen years ago, or just about the time shoe-stitching machinery was adopted, that the Irish obtained their first employment in this factory. Their entrance was coincident with the expansion of the factory work and the withdrawal from the shoemaking trade of the native American country people, which resulted from concentrating in factories all labor necessary in manufacturing shoes. Following closely upon the employment of the Irish were the French Canadians, who constitute at this time a larger proportion of all employees than do the representatives of any other race with the exception of the native Americans. The representatives of the other races, who, in each instance, constitute only a small proportion of the total number employed, have obtained employment in this factory from time to time, but not in sufficient numbers to be considered a factor in its operation. As showing the present composition of the employees the following statement, which exhibits, by race of individual, the number of each race in specified occupations, is herewith submitted:

Occupation.	Race.										Total.
	American.	English.	Canadian. French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Polish.	Scotch.	
Cutter.....	40	.....	19	.....	.....	1	17	.....	1	1	79
Stitcher (mainly women)...	75	18	40	.....	.....	3	32	.....	.....	10	180
Stitcher, beater-out, and laster.....	68	2	44	1	1	1	15	2	.....	1	135
Heeler and finisher.....	55	7	29	.....	.....	2	5	6	.....	.....	104
Packer and trimmer.....	21	3	2	1	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	37
Sole leather and stock fitter.	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20
Total.....	274	30	134	2	2	11	76	8	1	12	555

*The Middle West.*

As representative of racial substitutions in connection with the industry in the Middle West, the history of immigration to boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in St. Louis may be presented. The manufacture of shoes in St. Louis began nearly forty years ago. To establish the industry it was necessary to secure men as foremen who had had training and experience. New England at the time occupied the commanding position in this industry, and it was to this section that St. Louis turned for well-trained men. The men secured were native whites, and these men, as foremen, together with local native whites and Germans and Irish, formed the working nucleus of what has become one of the most important industries in St. Louis to-day. As the industry expanded the more skilled of this force were employed by other companies or in other plants of the same company, in the same capacity as were those from New England. Only within the past ten years have the more recent immigrants to this country entered the industry in this particular section. The first were the Italians employed in 1900. This race was followed by the Bohemians and Poles in 1902, the Greeks, Armenians, and a few Turks in 1904, and a small number of Swedes and Magyars in 1905. In the opinion of the officials of several companies, not over 16 per cent of the employees in this locality are of the more recent immigrant races. This percentage, when the large number of employees is considered, is a very small proportion. Moreover, a considerable proportion are of the second generation. From officials and employees long in the service of their respective companies it may be assumed that the races previously named are the only ones that have become a factor in operating the various plants. In St. Louis, as in other large cities where the various plants are so widely scattered, the racial make-up of each plant's force is governed almost entirely by its location. By way of illustration, one plant is located in the heart of an Irish and German community, another in a Polish, and still another in a section of St. Louis where the Bohemians are quite strong. Practically all of the more recent immigrants have entered the unskilled occupations. Rare exceptions in the case of individuals have been noted. In this connection the Italian is more favorably commented on than the others. This is attributed to his knowledge of the needle and knife gained in his native country, where many of the race have worked as "cobblers." There are certain occupations requiring a little instruction that these people enter, but such should be termed specialized rather than skilled.

## GLASS MANUFACTURING.

Racial displacements in the glass-manufacturing industry are of peculiar interest because of the invention of machinery within recent years which has made possible the extensive employment of unskilled labor in factories engaged in the manufacture of plate and window glass and glass bottles. In the early development of the industry, it was necessary to secure skilled glass workers from glass manufacturing centers in Europe. At the present time it is possible to recruit a large proportion of the operating forces from the untrained and inexperienced immigrant labor supply of southern and eastern

Europe. A brief account of the history of immigration within recent years to a number of representative glass manufacturing localities in different sections of the country will illustrate the racial displacements which have occurred in the industry.

*Community A.<sup>a</sup>*

Community A, which is in western Pennsylvania, supports only two industrial establishments, one of which is a plate-glass factory. The other industry is of little importance, and employs only a very small number of immigrants. The total population of the town is about 2,600, and its history of immigration is contained in the history of the racial changes which have taken place in the glass plant.

The plate-glass plant was started in 1886, as the property of an important glass company, with a nucleus of Belgian, English, and German workers who were brought from other plants of the company in the United States to serve as skilled workers. All of the work at that time was done by hand, and native Americans served as unskilled laborers and were apprenticed with the idea of taking the place of the foreign skilled workman as the latter dropped out.

When this company first began operation in its factories in other sections of the United States, the English method of glass making was adopted. In 1885 a change was made to the Belgian method. In both instances skilled workers were imported from England first and afterwards from Belgium and from sections of Germany where the Belgian methods were used. There were no skilled American workmen to be secured, as the plate-glass industry was new in America. The importation of foreign workmen was thus indispensable in establishing the plate-glass industry in this country. The skilled workmen among the Americans and recent immigrant races have learned their trade under Belgian tutoring.

After 1895, however, most of the American employees, except those who had become skilled workmen or who held responsible positions of an executive nature, were drawn away from the glass industry into the steel plants in and about Pittsburg by reason of the higher wages, and it was necessary for the company to look elsewhere for ordinary labor, as well as for material out of which to develop future skilled labor. As early as 1888 a few Poles, Russians, and Slovaks were secured, but not in sufficient numbers to meet the demands for unskilled labor until after 1890. They gradually took the place of American workers after that date, and at the present time not more than 30 per cent of the entire force of the plant is composed of Americans.

With the change to machine methods in making plate glass and the gradual exodus of the original skilled hand workers and of unskilled Americans to other industries, the demand for labor was met by a supply of Slovaks, Poles, and Russians. In 1900 the superintendent of the plant realized the change which was taking place and that his plant faced a competition with the tin and steel mills, as well as other plate-glass plants, in the labor market. The supply of skilled labor was being reduced, and the material out of which future skilled workers could be drawn was being lowered by the racial change from American to cheap foreign labor.

<sup>a</sup> The community designations used in the abstract are not the same as those in the complete report on the glass industry.

In 1902 the total number of employees in the manufacturing department of the plant numbered about 560, consisting of 16 foremen, 290 skilled workmen (52 per cent), at an average rate of pay of 20 cents per hour, and 254 unskilled workmen, at an average rate of pay of 13 cents per hour. An experiment had been made to raise the level of the unskilled labor in 1900 by increasing the rate of pay of workers in the construction department from 12½ cents per hour to 15 cents; but in 1902, out of 300 laborers in this department, there were fewer than 25 Americans even at this increased rate of pay, the rest of them being unskilled Slovaks, Poles, and Russians.

The plant was confronted, therefore, with (1) a lessening number of skilled glass workers; (2) an increasing number of unskilled Slovak, Polish, and Russian immigrants, who could not, the company believed, be advanced into skilled occupations; and (3) an unsuccessful competition for American labor with the various branches of the steel industry.

It soon became possible to substitute machinery for some of the skilled occupations, such as laying, grinding, and polishing, and this the racial changes practically demanded. The Belgians and other skilled glass workers were retained in those positions requiring skill in hand work, while Americans and workmen of other races who possessed enough intelligence were put in charge of the machines. Each machine displaced several skilled hand workers, but the increase in the output required an increase of about the same number of unskilled workers in the casting rooms.

Within recent years not only Poles and Slovaks have come to the locality, but also a number of Macedonians, together with a few Italians. Several racial movements may thus be distinguished in the history of the plate-glass plant, which can be grouped as follows:

First, the use of skilled glass workers imported by the company from England to plants in other parts of the United States and then brought to the new plant in Community A.

Second, the change from the English methods of glass making to the Belgian method and the importation of Belgians and Germans to the various older plants of the company whence they were taken to serve as skilled workers in the new plant. At this time a system of apprenticeship was also inaugurated in the hope that native Americans would learn glass making.

Third, the drawing away of native unskilled workmen into the steel mills and of skilled Belgians and English into new independent glass plants.

Fourth, the coming of Slovaks, Poles, Russians, and Macedonians into the unskilled occupations.

Fifth, the advancement of a few natives, nearly all of the second-generation Belgians, Germans, and English glass makers, and of a small number of Slovaks and Poles, into the skilled occupations.

The statement next presented shows the number of persons employed by this plate-glass plant in 1909, by race and number of years employed.

TABLE 105.—*Employees of plate-glass plant in Community A in 1909, by race and number of years employed.*

Race.	Number em- ployed in 1909.	Number of years em- ployed.	Race.	Number em- ployed in 1909.	Number of years em- ployed.
English.....	190	20	Macedonian.....	160	4
German.....	204	14	Italian.....	5	2
Belgian.....	108	10	Dutch.....	3	1
Russian.....	51	10	American (white).....	600	20
Slovak.....	312	7			
Polish.....	333	6	Total.....	1,966	

*Community B.<sup>a</sup>*

Community B, which is in western Pennsylvania, has an estimated population of 1,200 individuals, of whom about 60 per cent are immigrants. An important window-glass factory, employing under normal business conditions about 700 wage-earners, constitutes the industrial importance of the town. The settlement lies about a mile distant from another town and has practically no town activities of its own. If it were not for the glass plant the place would be of no importance from either a business or an industrial standpoint.

The racial history of the glass plant is the history of immigration to the town. In 1892 the factory was erected and placed in operation with a working force of about 600, of which about 50 per cent were native Americans, 40 per cent Belgians, 5 per cent English, and 5 per cent Germans. The Belgians, English, and Germans were employed in the skilled occupations, while the Americans filled the unskilled positions.

The composition of the employees remained practically unchanged until 1900, when the unskilled native workmen began to enter the tin mills located in the adjoining town. Their places were filled by unskilled Italian glass workers. The skilled Belgian workers began a like emigration from Community B about the same time, going, in the majority of cases, to the glass communities farther westward. A number of unskilled American laborers were gradually promoted to the places left vacant by the Belgians, until the introduction of machinery throughout the establishment in 1903. In that year machinery was installed in all departments of the plant except in the flattening and cutting rooms. The introduction of machinery was opposed by the labor unions, and in 1904 a strike was called, with the result that all of the employees of the plant, with the exception of the flatteners and cutters, were placed upon a nonunion basis. The Bohemians and skilled native workmen left the factory on the failure of the strike, and native machine runners, many of whom had been employed as skilled laborers, were put in their places. In the places left vacant by the advancement of the unskilled native workmen were employed unskilled Italians, Poles, Slovaks, Macedonians, and representatives of a few other European races of recent immigration. At the present time about 40 per cent of the employees are Americans, 25 per cent Italians, 10 per cent Poles, 10 per cent Slovaks, 10 per cent Macedonians, 3 per cent Germans, and 2 per cent Belgians. The changes in the races employed at the glass plant affected the population of the town, which is now composed chiefly of

<sup>a</sup>The community designations used in the abstract are not the same as those in the complete report on the glass industry.

Americans, Slovaks, Italians, and Poles. The only signs of the former Belgian population are a few business establishments operated by retired Belgian glass workers.

*Community C.*

Community C forms a link in the chain of glass communities along the Allegheny River, and comprises one township. The population is composed almost entirely of the employees of an important plate-glass plant, which was established in 1884. At the time the glass factory was placed in operation the population of the community was composed chiefly of Belgians, who predominated, Germans, English, and Americans. Since then the racial composition of the community has followed closely that of the plant. Hand methods have been employed in the plant from the beginning, and, with the exception of the introduction of electric cranes for moving glass, no machinery is used. During the early days of the plant about 50 per cent of its employees were skilled Belgians, 25 per cent skilled Germans from Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, where the Belgian glass-making methods are used, and 25 per cent English and American, who constituted the unskilled labor in the casting rooms. At present the proportions of the races employed are: Belgians, 5 per cent; Germans, 5 per cent; Italians, 20 per cent; Americans, 10 per cent; Slovaks, 30 per cent; Poles, 10 per cent; all other races, 20 per cent.

These figures show an almost total displacement of the Belgians and Germans and a displacement of about one-half of the native workmen by the Slovaks, Poles, and Italians. The causes assigned for this change in the races by the officials of the plant may be grouped as follows:

(a) The gradual decrease in the number of skilled Belgians and Germans by reason of death, retirement, return to Belgium and Germany, and employment in other glass plants located farther west.

(b) The entering into the steel works and other industries of native and English employees and of the second generation of Belgians and Germans.

(c) The influx of Slovak, Polish, and Italian workmen, and their influence in the unskilled labor market of the Pittsburgh district since 1898.

The first of the recent immigrants were employed in 1898. Slovaks were employed in 1898 and Poles in 1900, but not until about 1907 were Italians employed in any considerable numbers. The Slovaks and Poles took the place of the unskilled natives and others who were advanced into the skilled occupations in the glass factory or entered new fields of work. As the Belgians and Germans gradually left, numbers of Slovaks and Poles were advanced into the skilled occupations. At the present time the unskilled labor is done by the Italians and Macedonians. A large number of the first layers, first grinders, and first polishers—among the most skilled operatives in the plant—are Slovaks and Poles. The Slovaks, however, are the predominating race in the plant at the present time.

The Poles and Slovaks are not regarded as the equals of the average Belgian and German glass workers, or of the natives, but the officials of the factory claim that they are the best workers who can be secured in face of the competition which exists among the larger

industries for native labor and of the cessation of immigration of skilled glass workers from Belgium and Germany. Due to this situation, the vacancies in the plant have been filled as they occurred with Slovaks and Poles, who, however, demanded much attention to fit them for the work.

*Community D.*

Community D is in western Pennsylvania. The total population of the town is between 1,200 and 1,500. The chief foreign population is composed of Italians, about 15 per cent of whom are North Italians. There are about 100 Poles, 25 Slovaks, a few Russian Hebrews, and a small number of first-generation Belgians and Germans, together with a few of the second generation of the last named.

The Belgians, with a few English, were the first immigrants to enter the community. They were induced to come to Community D by the establishment of a window-glass factory in 1888. About the same time a number of German miners were employed in the coal mines in the locality. The Belgians composed 75 per cent of the employees of the window-glass plant when it was placed in operation and constituted, with the exception of a few English, all of the skilled workers. The unskilled workers at that time were all native Americans. Belgians continued as skilled workers and in about the same proportion to the total number of employees in the plant until the strike of 1903 and the introduction of machinery in 1904.

Following the introduction of machinery in 1904 all of the Belgians except those who owned property left the town to seek employment in other communities where the work was done by hand. Americans were placed on the machines, the introduction of which meant a large increase in the number of unskilled and semiskilled workmen. The lower occupations were filled by Italians and Poles and Slovaks. At the present time 70 per cent of the window-glass workers are recent immigrants of this class, chiefly Italians.

The Italians have to some extent entered the semiskilled occupations, earning from \$20 to \$25 per week. A few Belgian flatteners and cutters are still employed, since this work is yet done by hand, but their number is gradually diminishing because of the cessation of immigration of Belgian glass workers and the removal by death of those now employed. Americans are gradually taking their places.

On the other hand, the plant of a bottle manufacturing company located in the community has employed a large proportion of Italians since it was started in 1898. Of the total number of employees in this establishment, 300 in all, about 175 are Italians. Fifty of these are from northern Italy. In addition to the Italians there are about 10 Poles, 6 Belgians, and one or two Slovaks. All of this class of labor receive from 15 to 20 cents per hour for men and from 11 to 15 cents per hour for boys, the work being largely unskilled and carried on in ten-hour periods a day. Americans do all of the skilled work in the bottle works, receiving from \$6 to \$9 per day on piecework. They constitute about one-third of the total number of employees. There has been practically no change in the racial composition of this plant since it was started, with the exception of the small number of Poles who have been employed within the past five years.

These two glass plants employ practically all of the immigrant labor in the community, and the changes which have been made by them in the races employed furnish the history of immigration.

*Community E.*

This town in western Pennsylvania, although located in a bituminous coal-mining district, supports a number of important glass factories, which constitute its chief industry. In 1908 the estimated population was 9,000, composed of the following races:

Americans.....	3, 000
Belgians (including French).....	1, 200
Croatians.....	100
Germans.....	500
Hebrews.....	100
Italians.....	1, 200
Magyars.....	100
Poles.....	500
Russians.....	300
Slovaks.....	1, 700
All other races.....	300
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9, 000</b>

The first glass plant was erected in the community in 1890, and was followed by several other establishments in the course of a few years. To provide the necessary skilled labor to operate the new plants, large numbers of Belgian, English, German, and French glass workers, who had learned their trades in Europe, were imported by the larger companies. The unskilled occupations were filled by native Americans and a few Germans. As most of the work demanded trained operatives under the hand methods employed at that time, the number of unskilled employees was comparatively small. In the course of a year or two the Americans were slowly advanced into the skilled occupations as they mastered their trades.

Just at this period, however, the methods of manufacture were revolutionized in the glass industry by the introduction of machinery. Instead of the demand for skilled hand workers a demand was created for cheaper laborers possessed of sufficient intelligence to operate the machines. The labor organizations among the glass workers in Community E immediately recognized this new element and directed all of their powers to preventing the installation of machinery in the plants. Their efforts were defeated in 1898, when one of the largest plate-glass works abolished the old hand methods. By 1904 each plant in the community was fully equipped with labor-saving machinery.

With the defeat of the unions and the adoption of machine methods, employment of the races of recent immigration began. Slovaks, Russians, Poles, and Italians were employed in larger numbers by the plate-glass plants and other manufactories. The industry in Community E is practically conducted as an "open shop" at present, but the labor organizations are making every effort possible to unionize the several plants, in the hope of being able to put an end to the employment of cheap immigrant labor which has recently entered the locality.



The following statement shows the period of immigration of each foreign race employed in the glass establishments of Community E and the industries each has entered:

TABLE 106.—*Period of immigration of foreign races employed in Community E, and industries entered.*

Race.	Year of first entrance.	Industries entered.		
		Glass manufacturing.		Bituminous coal mining.
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Belgian.....	1892	67	33	...
French.....	1892	67	33	...
German.....	1892	50	15	35
Slovak.....	1894	...	67	33
Russian.....	1896	...	50	50
Italian.....	1896-1909	...	33	67
Polish.....	1896-1909	...	20	80

*Community F.*

This community, which is located in eastern Missouri, has been developed industrially since the year 1875. In that year an important plate-glass company entered the town and erected a glass factory which now gives employment to about 600 persons. Native Americans, English, Slovaks, Roumanians, and Poles compose the labor forces of the plant, as well as the population of the town, which was estimated at 1,600 individuals in 1909. This glass factory is the only industrial establishment in the community, and the history of its development is the industrial and racial history of the community.

The factory was established with a working force of about 100 English skilled glass workers, and an equal number of native Americans employed in the unskilled occupations. At the time the plant was established glass making was a new enterprise in the United States, while in England, France, and Belgium it was numbered among the most important industries. It was impossible, therefore, to secure skilled native glass workers, and in turning to the European labor markets for the supply of skilled workmen required to operate the factory the officials of the new company gave the preference to the English glass workers in that they spoke a common language. The English glass workers who were imported by the factory at this time formed the first immigrant colony in the town.

From the year of establishment until 1906 no appreciable increase was made in the number of employees in the factory, although machines and modern methods were slowly introduced. In the latter part of the year 1906 the plant was enlarged, and a demand created for additional labor which resulted in the importation of a group of 40 Roumanians, which people had been successfully employed in the glass factories in the eastern States. The institution of machinery had made necessary the employment of larger numbers of unskilled workmen, and as the experiment with the Roumanians was successful, a number of Slovaks and Poles were imported in 1909.

The colonies which these races formed in the town have been enlarged from time to time by immigrants seeking employment.

About 50 per cent of the total population of the town at the present time is composed of recent immigrants, while the racial composition of the glass factory is about 50 per cent native American, 25 per cent English, 12 per cent Slovak, 8 per cent Roumanian, and 5 per cent Polish. The present immigration is chiefly made up of Slovaks, Roumanians, and Poles.

#### OIL REFINING INDUSTRY.

A conception of the part which members of races of recent and past immigration have had in the development of the oil-refining industry and the extent to which they are employed at the present time may be obtained from a study of the racial movements to and racial composition of communities which have had their establishment and growth in connection with oil refining. For this reason the history of immigration to two representative oil-refining communities is set forth below: (1) To Whiting, Indiana, which is a city of the Middle West, the labor and capital of which are almost exclusively engaged in oil refining, and (2) to Bayonne, New Jersey, which is a city of the same description in the East, the industries of which, however, are somewhat more diversified than those of Whiting.

The city of Whiting is located on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the extreme northwestern corner of the State of Indiana, about 17 miles southeast of the city of Chicago, Illinois. It was first settled about the year 1850 by a few native American and German families, who formed a small village. These early settlers lived on the produce of the sandy ranges of the district and by fishing and hunting. From year to year the population of this settlement was increased by German immigrants seeking homes, until in 1890 the number of persons in the village was about 200.

During the latter part of the year 1889 a petroleum-refining company entered the community and began the erection of an extensive refinery. In order to build the plant it was found necessary to import large numbers of workmen from other parts of the United States, the majority of whom were native Americans and Irish transferred from other establishments of the company, chiefly from a refinery in Cleveland, Ohio. When the plant was opened, in 1890, practically the same laborers who had been employed to erect it were placed in the several departments to carry on the operations. Following closely upon this event a general immigration to the community began, composed chiefly of Poles, Slovaks, Croatians, and Magyars, who came seeking employment. From year to year, after this period, the community increased in population until 1900, when the census of the United States placed the population at 3,983. In 1895 the community was incorporated under a town charter, and on May 4, 1903, was granted a city charter. The estimated population in 1909 was 7,000 individuals, 65 per cent, or 4,550, being composed of immigrant aliens, and 35 per cent made up of native Americans.

The following statement shows the racial composition in 1909, by number of families and number of individuals:

TABLE 107.—*Estimated population of Whiting, Indiana, 1909, by race.*

Race.	Number of families.	Number of individuals.	Race.	Number of families.	Number of individuals.
Native white Americans.....	800	2,450	Foreign-born—Continued:		
Foreign-born.....	1,037	4,550	Italian, North.....	3	25
Foreign-born:			Lithuanian.....	30	100
Bohemian.....	20	100	Magyar.....	50	300
Croatian.....	100	500	Pollah.....	125	500
English.....	45	150	Ruthenian.....	75	290
Finnish.....	25	75	Slovak.....	250	1,300
French.....	5	30	Slovenian.....	6	25
German.....	75	400	Swedish.....	26	130
Hebrew.....	12	100	Welsh.....	15	50
Irish.....	175	475	Total.....	1,837	7,000

Since the entrance of the first Austro-Hungarian races about 1890 there has been an annual immigration, not alone of the Poles, Slovaks, Croats, and Magyars, but of other races, including Swedes, English, Welsh, North Italians, Bohemians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and Hebrews. The Slovak immigration during this period has been the heaviest, and at present the number of Slovaks in Whiting is greater than that of any other one race except the Americans. It is stated by old residents of the city that many of the immigrants who entered the community shortly after the opening of the refinery are still living in the locality. Industrially, Whiting is at the present time essentially an oil-refining community. The petroleum refinery is the only industrial establishment located in the city, and among the employees will be found represented nearly all races living in the community.

The territory upon which Bayonne, N. J., now stands was settled by the Holland Dutch during the period from 1646 to 1664. The present city of Bayonne was first incorporated in 1869, at which time the population was composed of the descendants of the early settlers, together with quite a number of Irish who came in about four years previous. The Germans settled in the locality shortly after the Irish, and for some time the representatives of these races largely predominated as laborers. About the same time the English, Scotch, and Welsh came to Bayonne, although a few English were among the early settlers. The combined numbers of these races, however, have never constituted a large proportion of the population. A small number of Swedes came to the locality prior to 1880, but the period of their greatest influx was from 1880 to 1882. From 1880 to 1885 large numbers of Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Poles, in the order named, and in 1887 many Magyars, settled in Bayonne. These, the first of the more recent immigrants to come to this locality, were almost exclusively employed in an oil refinery. The Russian Jews and Italians settled in considerable numbers from 1896 to 1900, although the largest proportions of these have come in within the past six or seven years. A number of other races also are represented, but those mentioned are considered to have been the most important factor in building up the larger industries of the locality.

## SILK GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The racial movements to the silk goods manufacturing industry may be best illustrated by the history of immigration to Paterson, New Jersey, the principal silk goods manufacturing center in the United States.

The silk industry was established in Paterson by English immigrants in 1854, but these people did not come in large numbers until 1870. A few Scotch and Irish immigrants were included in this early movement. During the late seventies experienced French operatives were persuaded to leave their native land and come to the silk mills of Paterson. A few left the mills in Paterson and returned to France in 1888 and 1890, and practically all of them returned to their native country in the early nineties because of the closing of a number of the mills on account of the industrial depression that occurred during that period. English immigration continued more or less steadily up to 1890, when the Italians entered the industry. The Italians obtained their first employment in the silk mills during that period from 1888 to 1890 when several strikes occurred among the dye workers, although quite a number of them had settled in Paterson and had been employed in other occupations five or six years previously. The large increase, however, in the percentage of Italian workmen dates from 1896-97. Although the Poles first entered the community in 1898, several years prior to the Russian Hebrews, they were not employed in the silk mills until later. Only a very small number of the Armenians who came to Paterson in 1901 and who were employed in the silk mills remain, preferring, it seems, to obtain employment in localities with a larger population of their own race. Only very small numbers of German and Swiss immigrants have ever been employed in the silk mills of Paterson, and these came in the days of the early expansion of the industry.

## LEATHER TANNING, CURRYING, AND FINISHING.

The racial movements to and substitutions in the leather manufacturing industry are represented by the history of immigration to the principal divisions of the industry: (1) To the leather tanning and finishing establishments of Wilmington, Delaware; (2) to the glazed-kid branch of the industry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and (3) to the tanneries of western Pennsylvania and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

At the time the leather tanning and finishing industry in Wilmington, Delaware, was established forty or more years ago, the immigrants chiefly employed were the Germans, Scandinavians, and Irish. The employment of these immigrants decreased after the introduction of machinery in the industry about fifteen years ago, and has now practically ceased. Among the more recent immigrants only the Poles and Italians appear to have become a factor in the operation of the various plants. Although both Poles and Italians obtained employment in the leather factories about twenty years ago, the majority of employees of these races were employed a few years later, when there was an increased demand for unskilled labor.

Until twelve or fifteen years ago the employees in the glazed-kid industry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were practically all Americans, Irish, and Germans. As a result of a new process adopted

about that time less skilled labor was required, and it was then that the more recent immigrants to the United States were employed. The first of the more recent immigrants to be employed were the Poles, but they were so quickly followed by the Slovaks, Magyars, South Italians, Armenians, and Greeks that there was practically no difference in the time of employment. The Irish and native Americans still constitute about 50 per cent of all employees, while among the more recent immigrants the Poles predominate.

In the early days of the tanning industry in western Pennsylvania the Irish, Germans, and Swedes were the principal employees. Occasionally a few Danes and Swiss were employed, but these people, like the Irish and Germans, were soon largely supplanted by the Swedes, who in turn are being supplanted by the more recent immigrants to the United States, such as the Slovaks, Poles, and Italians. The Slovaks obtained their first employment in this section of the State in 1885, and were followed by the Poles in 1890, while the Italians, who have become an important factor in the operation of some of the tanneries were not employed in any appreciable number until 1901. A few Belgians, French, and Macedonians have been employed since 1902, but not in sufficient numbers in any one tannery to have become a factor in its operation.

The Germans, Irish, Americans, and a few English and Scotch were the first employees in the tanning industry in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the Germans largely predominating. In all, about 18 different races are represented in this industry at the present time. The foreign-born races now a factor in the operation of the tanneries in this locality are the Germans, Poles, Greeks, Slovaks, Croats, Lithuanians, Magyars, and Russians. The Poles were the first of the more recent immigrants to secure employment in this industry. Their employment to any extent first occurred in 1870. In 1877-78 they were strongly represented and have continued so until now, although there has been quite a falling off at various times. Russian Poles entered the industry in 1885, Italians in 1890, Croats, Magyars, and Slovaks in 1892, and Lithuanians and Greeks in large numbers in 1903, although a few of the last named were employed in 1898-99. Representatives of the Swiss, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Finnish, Dutch, and Bulgarian races have been employed from time to time, but in such small numbers that their employment has attracted little or no attention.

#### EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The extensive employment of southern and eastern European immigrants in manufacturing and mining has in many places resulted in the weakening of labor organizations or in their complete disruption. This condition has been due to the character of the recent immigrant labor supply and to the fact that such large numbers of recent immigrants found employment in American industry within a short period of time. On account of their lack of industrial training and experience before reaching this country, their low standards of living as compared with native American wage-earners, their necessitous condition on finding employment in this country, and their tractability, the southern and eastern Europeans, as already noted, have been willing to accept the rates of compensation and the

working conditions as they have found them in the United States. The tendency of recent immigrants to thrift and their desire for immediate gains have made them reluctant to enter into labor disputes involving loss of time, or to join labor organizations to which it was necessary to pay regular dues. As a consequence, the recent immigrant has not, as a rule, affiliated himself with labor unions unless compelled to do so as a preliminary step toward acquiring work, and after becoming a member of a labor union he has manifested but little interest in the tenets or policy of the organization. Where he has united with the labor organizations he has usually refused to maintain his membership for any extended period of time, thus rendering difficult the unionizing of the occupation or industry in which he has been engaged. Furthermore, the fact that the recent immigrants are usually of non-English-speaking races has made their absorption by the labor organizations of the native Americans and older immigrants very slow and expensive. The high degree of illiteracy among recent arrivals has also added to the difficulties of the situation from the standpoint of the labor unions, and in many cases the conscious policy of the employers of mixing the races in certain departments and divisions, the diversity of tongues, and racial prejudice, preventing concert of action on the part of the employees, have rendered the stable unionization of the recent immigrants almost impossible.

The attitude of the labor unions toward the southern and eastern Europeans has been receptive, aggressive, and at times coercive. Not only have they been willing to receive the immigrant into the organizations, but they have entered into expensive and extended agitation and organizing in order to secure the support of the southern and eastern European wage-earner. On the other hand, when the newer immigrants have entered the union the native American and older immigrant members have, as a result of the personal and industrial characteristics of the recent immigrants, often adopted a coercive attitude toward them until they have become able to take an active and independent part in the affairs of the organization.

A significant result of the whole situation, however, has been that the influx of the southern and eastern Europeans has been too rapid to permit of their complete absorption by the labor organizations which were in existence before the arrival of the recent immigrant wage-earners. In some industries the influence and power of the labor unions are concerned only with those occupations in which the competition of the southern and eastern European has been but indirectly or remotely felt, and consequently the labor organizations have not been seriously affected. In the occupations and industries in which the pressure of the competition of the immigrant wage-earner has been directly felt, either because the nature of the work was such as to permit the immediate employment of the immigrant or because through the invention of improved machinery his employment was made possible in occupations which formerly required training and apprenticeship, the labor organizations have been completely overwhelmed and disrupted. In other industries and occupations in which the elements of skill, training, or experience were requisite, such as in certain divisions of the glass-manufacturing industry, the effect upon labor organizations of the employment of the recent immigrant has not been followed with such results.

The displacement of older employees and the effect of the competition of recent immigrant industrial workers upon labor unions may be seen in greater detail by a consideration of the results which have manifested themselves in a number of representative industries since the competition of the wage-earner from southern and eastern Europe began. One of the best illustrations in this connection is afforded by the conditions which have been developed in the bituminous mining industry.

LABOR UNIONS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

It will be recalled that the southern and eastern European races, so far as the bituminous coal-mining industry is concerned, were originally employed in the Pennsylvania mines, and consequently the competition of the races of recent immigration was first felt in the coal fields of that State. As the influx of the different races became greater and greater its significance was brought home to the pioneer mine workers by the realization that, if they wished to perpetuate the existing standards of workmanship and the working conditions to which they were accustomed, and if they were to hope for better conditions and higher wages in the future, they must control the incoming thousands and educate them as to what they considered proper conditions of employment, standards of living, and rates of compensation. Labor organizations were formed among the Pennsylvania mine workers in the early seventies, but considerable friction occurred between rival organizations until 1890, when all organizations united under the control of the United Mine Workers of America.

The problem confronting the labor unions at the outset was difficult, and it steadily grew harder and more exacting. The new workers in the field were without previous experience in mining and without knowledge as to what wages, hours, or conditions of work they should seek. Most of the incoming foreigners were without resources and under the necessity of obtaining work immediately on the best terms that could be secured. Very few could speak the English language, and agitation among them had to be conducted through interpreters. Under normal conditions of industrial peace it was very difficult to make the recent immigrant see the necessity, from the union standpoint, of contributing regularly to the union, and consequently strike funds could not be accumulated. A significant outcome of each strike was the fact that a greater or less number of natives, English, Irish, Scotch, and Germans became dissatisfied with the result and left Pennsylvania in search of better working conditions in the Middle West or the localities in the Southwest or West to which the recent immigrants had not penetrated in important numbers. These employees were, as a rule, the most ambitious and aggressive in the field and often were leaders in the labor organizations. For this reason the conclusion of each strike found the unions in a weaker condition than when it occurred, and the succession of dissensions and controversies marked an advancing state of demoralization and dissolution.

The above-described characteristics of the incoming immigrants, together with the constantly increasing number of arrivals, rendered it impossible for the labor organizations to assimilate and control the

newcomers, and finally the old employees were forced to give up the effort and practically retire from the Pennsylvania field. As typical of the inundation and disruption of the unions by the influx of recent immigrant employees, the case of the territory surrounding Greensburg, Connellsville, Scottdale, Uniontown, and Latrobe, which is popularly and scientifically known as the Connellsville coke region, may be cited. Slovaks, Magyars, Poles, and Italians, as the result of the expansion in mining operations, were employed in this area as early as the year 1882, and from that time forward, as the coal industry developed, other races of southern and eastern Europe entered the territory in large numbers. In 1882 the Americans, English, and Irish were in control of the labor organizations in the district. At that time the number of recent immigrants employed was small, and the unions were able to maintain their standing. Following a strike in 1884, however, some of the older employees were discharged and others voluntarily left the field. The result of a strike in 1886 was a defeat for the Amalgamated Association of Mining Employees, which at that time controlled the labor movements. As a matter of fact, the strike left the association so weak and disorganized that the next year it was taken over by the Knights of Labor. It had been well organized among the recent immigrants, but the results of the strike so discouraged them that, instead of vigorously attempting to build up the organization, they dropped their membership. In 1890 the United Mine Workers of America entered the field and absorbed the Knights of Labor and other organizations of the mines. The next year the local organizations in the Connellsville regions entered upon another general strike without the consent of the general council of the United Mine Workers and were defeated. The recent immigrants, as in the case of the two preceding strikes, shared in this strike and participated in much rioting. After the loss of the strike, however, they, as usual, dropped their membership in the unions. Many of the older immigrants and native mine workers had, as already pointed out, left the industry or the coke region after the strikes of 1884 and 1886, and many more were forced to move away or voluntarily left the Connellsville territory after the unsuccessful strike of 1891. Their departure, together with the withdrawal of the recent immigrants, completely demoralized the labor organizations. Three years later, when a general strike was called by the United Mine Workers of America, the old local unions in the coke region were revived and a prolonged strike inaugurated, but its unsuccessful conclusion completely destroyed the labor organizations and ended the existence of the labor movement in the field.

This experience in the coke region was representative of conditions everywhere in the Pennsylvania bituminous mining area. The entire period from 1870 to 1894 was marked by a series of labor dissensions and strikes, each of which left the labor organizations in a weaker condition than did its predecessor, for the reason that the older employees, who were the leaders in the movement for higher wages and better working conditions, finding themselves unable to control the conditions imposed by the increasing employment of recent immigrants, and finally realizing that it was impossible to control the incoming supply of immigrant labor, abandoned the Pennsylvania mines and sought similar employment in other bituminous localities where the



pressure of competition of recent immigrants was not so strong, or, on the other hand, found work along different lines.

The tables in this report show that the average earnings of mine workers in this section are 42 cents per day less than the average earnings in the territory of the Middle West and Southwest, to which the older mine workers migrated, and in which they have been able to maintain their organizations. In the few localities in Pennsylvania where unions still exist higher rates of wages and better conditions of employment prevail than in the sections where they have been driven out.

Practically the same situation with the same results was experienced in the mines of West Virginia. Recent immigrants did not enter the mines of that State in large numbers, as has already been seen,<sup>a</sup> until after the year 1890. The competition was soon felt, however, and the significance of their presence revealed by the strikes which occurred in the Fairmont, Elk Garden, and other fields in the years 1894 and 1895. Natives and older immigrant employees left the mines, as they had done in Pennsylvania, thus creating vacancies which were filled by the employment of additional numbers of recent immigrants, who reduced the strength of the labor organizations. The rapid expansion of the mining operations after 1894 also brought into the mining fields a constantly growing number of southern and eastern Europeans who completely inundated the older employees and unconsciously but effectually demoralized the labor unions and put a stop to any efforts toward organization.

After this effort in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields the older employees who had not entered other industries and occupations or advanced to the more skilled and responsible positions in the mines moved westward in search of better working conditions. The sons of Americans and races of older immigration had already ceased entering the industry and, with the exception of the residuum of the inert and thriftless representatives of natives and older immigrants and the relatively small number of natives, Irish, English, Scotch, and Welsh engaged in the skilled and supervisory positions, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were left in undisputed control of the situation.

Natives, together with immigrants from Great Britain and Germany, it will be recalled,<sup>b</sup> were almost exclusively employed in the mines of the Middle West prior to 1890. During the period 1890-1900 the additional demand for labor was principally supplied by the Americans, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh who migrated from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. A considerable number of North Italians and Lithuanians, as well as some Croatians and South Italians, had also joined the movement to the Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio fields, but the older immigrants and natives were still in the ascendancy and constituted in 1900 more than 75 per cent of the mine-operating forces. The labor organizations had maintained their bargaining power unimpaired in this field. The immigrants coming here were almost all former mine workers who were in full sympathy with the tenets and policy of labor organization, and they constituted an addition to the labor-union cause and not a disintegrating force, as had been the case during the influx of recent immigrants into Pennsylvania. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the incoming North Italians and Lithuanians were of an extended

<sup>a</sup> See p. 505.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 504.

period of residence in the United States and had been educated to the standards and ideas of the labor organizations in the Pennsylvania anthracite and bituminous regions. Those of the newcomers who were not trade unionists were energetically instructed and forced to comply with the regulations of the organization as a condition of working in the mines. In the many controversies during this period the mine workers' union was successful. Working conditions were improved and increased rates of pay for both machine and pick mining secured.

During the past ten years, however, although the labor unions have largely maintained their strength, conditions have changed and the preservation of the standards of the organization has been a matter of the greatest difficulty. Mining operations have undergone a great expansion, and recourse has been had to races of recent immigration in greater and greater numbers, principally South Italians, Croatians, Poles, and Lithuanians, some of whom have come from other localities in the United States but the greater number direct from Europe. These newcomers have entered the labor organizations principally because they have considered it a necessary step preliminary to securing work in the mines, and not because they have had any sympathy or interest in the labor-union program. They have also manifested comparatively little activity in its behalf. The result has been strongly apparent in dissatisfaction among the former mine workers, who have considered the recent immigrant indifferent to the working and sanitary conditions in the mines. As the pressure resulting from the increase in numbers of the recent immigrants has become stronger, the tendency has been for the older immigrants and natives who had not secured more skilled or responsible positions to move from localities and mines where the competition of the southern and eastern European has been most strongly felt to other localities in the Middle West or Southwest or to abandon the coal-mining business entirely for the purpose of engaging in other work. The children of natives, as well as those of the Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh, and Germans, have also entered the mines in decreasing numbers, and there has been a constantly growing tendency toward the ascendancy of the southern and eastern Europeans. At the same time the effort has been made by the labor organizations to train the southern and eastern Europeans to their standards and methods. In the case of the North Italians and Lithuanians the attempt has been successful, and, in addition, a compliance, either forced or voluntary, has been secured from mining employees of some other races. Moreover, the dissatisfaction with the recent immigrant and the pressure of his competition has not only been strongly reflected in the exodus of old employees but in the gradual separation of the operating forces of the mines into two distinct groups—(1) the natives and older immigrants who have entered the company or day occupations and those demanding skill and responsibility, and (2) the members of races of recent immigration who are almost exclusively employed as loaders, pick miners, and laborers. The Middle West, however, as compared with Pennsylvania, has had an advantage in meeting the problems brought about by recent immigration, because the influx has been smaller, the time covered as compared with the number of arrivals has been longer, elements of strength up to 1900 were received in the form of large additions to the mine-

working forces of persons of the same type as those at first employed, and considerable numbers of the southern and eastern Europeans who have entered the territory have been trained miners or strong unionists. The greatest demoralization of the labor-union movement has occurred during the past ten years by the arrival in large numbers of inexperienced immigrants direct from the south and east of Europe.

At the time when the older employees in large numbers migrated from Pennsylvania to the Middle West, others went to the mines of the Southwest.<sup>a</sup> Miners from Great Britain and Germany had already entered Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) mines as early as 1880, and after their numbers had been increased by the displaced trades-unionists of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, labor organizations were formed and demand was made for concessions from the operators. A long and bitter strike resulted in the early nineties, the settlement of which in many particulars was unfavorable to the labor leaders and the unions. As a consequence many of the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans left the mines of Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) and sought work in the Kansas coal fields. Since that time the coal mines of Kansas have been the stronghold of unionism in the Southwest and the greatest point of concentration for the mine workers from Great Britain and northern Europe. The effects of the increasing numbers of recent immigrants in Kansas and Oklahoma, however, during the past few years have begun to be strongly apparent. Segregation of the representatives of the old and the new immigration according to occupations has, as in the Middle West, been adopted in the southwestern fields. A slow but steady displacement has also been noticeable throughout the whole territory and is constantly brought to the attention by the departure of Americans and individual members of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh races for the coal fields of New Mexico and for the coal and metal mines of Colorado. The native Americans and the children of the older immigrants have not been entering the Kansas and Oklahoma mines.

From the standpoint of the natives and the older immigrant employees, it therefore seems clearly apparent that the competition of recent immigrants has caused a gradual displacement, commencing in Pennsylvania and extending westward, until at the present time the representatives of the pioneer employees in the bituminous coal mining industry are making their last stand in the Southwest, and especially in Kansas, where they are gradually being weakened and are withdrawing to the newly opened fields of the West, to which the recent immigrant has not come in important numbers. Along with this displacement of the older employees in the different coal-producing areas has proceeded the elimination of a correspondingly large proportion from the industry and the development of such working and living conditions that the sons of natives and the second generation of immigrant races have to only a very small extent consented to enter the industry. On the other hand, as regards the pioneer employees and their descendants who have remained within the industry, two facts are noteworthy: (1) A small part, consisting of the inert, unambitious, thriftless element, have remained on the lower level of the scale of occupations where they are in open competition with the majority of the races of recent immigration, in

comparison with whom they are generally considered less efficient; and (2) the larger proportion of those remaining, including the most efficient and progressive element, have, as a result of the expansion of the industry, secured advancement to the more skilled and responsible positions or, as in the Middle West and Southwest, have largely entered the day or regularly paid occupations where they have little, if any, contact with recent immigrant employees. In the Pennsylvania mines, where the sharpest and longest competition has been felt, the displacements have been more extensive than in other coal-mining districts. The employees of native and older immigrant stock are either at the top or at the bottom of the industrial scale, and recent immigrant mine workers have been employed in all occupations except the more skilled and responsible.

Another illustration of the effects of recent immigration upon the labor unions of industrial workers, which revolves primarily around the question of improved mechanical appliances, is furnished by the cotton goods manufacturing industry. The discussion of conditions which have developed in that industry follows.

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

In the cotton goods manufacturing industry the fact that the American and older immigrant employees from Great Britain have entered the skilled occupations, as weaving and tending the slashers, and have been able to secure control of the immigrant employees before these were advanced to the skilled occupations, has prevented the complete disruption of labor organization in the industry. At present it is only in Fall River, Massachusetts, that the unions of the employees have any recognized standing, although the wage agreements made in Fall River dominate the rates of pay in the whole industry in the North Atlantic States. In Fall River five occupations are unionized—the weavers, carders, mule spinners, slasher tenders, and loom fixers. Only about 9,000 of the total 30,000 operatives in that city belong to the labor organizations, but as the rates of pay in all occupations are adjusted to the rates received by the weavers, the unions have practically the unanimous support of the operatives. The strong unionist tendencies in Fall River are traceable to the influences of the early English immigrants, who formed the first organizations and who educated later comers to the tenets of unionism. The Irish have always been strong supporters of the labor organizations, and the French Canadians were trained to be so shortly after they entered the industry. The more recent immigrant employees from southern and eastern Europe and Asia, however, have been a constant menace to the labor organizations, and have been directly and indirectly instrumental in weakening the unions and threatening their disruption. The divergencies in language and the high degree of illiteracy and ignorance among the recent immigrant operatives have made the work of organization among them very difficult and expensive. The greatest difficulty against which the labor leaders have had to contend, however, has been the low living and working standards of the southern and eastern Europeans and their willingness to accept conditions of employment which the older employees consider unsatisfactory. The recent immigrants have also been reluctant to identify themselves with the

unions and to pay the regular dues under normal conditions, thus preventing the labor organizations from accumulating large resources for use in strengthening their general conditions and in maintaining their position in time of strikes. Although the recent immigrants have not been used as strike breakers, they have taken advantage of labor difficulties and strikes to secure a foothold in the industry, and especially in the more skilled occupations. This was especially noticeable during the textile strike of 1903. Toward the conclusion of this strike—when the controversy had practically been gained by the mills, a large proportion of the operatives had resumed work, and the unions were hesitating relative to ordering a return to work—the southern and eastern Europeans entered the mills; and when the older employees finally applied for work they found recent immigrants occupying a large proportion of the skilled positions which, before the strike, had been exclusively held by the English, Irish, and French Canadians. The mill corporations, with keen foresight, had realized that by placing the recent immigrants in these positions they would break the strength of unionism for at least a generation, and the southern and eastern Europeans had been quick to see that the strike offered them an opportunity for an advancement in the industry which, in the regular order of affairs, would require a considerable period of years.

The pressure of the recent immigrant labor supply and its eagerness to advance in earning capacity made it possible for the employers to carry out their policy of undermining the unions' elements of strength and control in the industry. Since 1903, outside of Fall River, the labor organizations are without recognition and practically demoralized. Moreover, the advancement in large numbers of the southern and eastern Europeans to weaving, spinning, beaming, and similar occupations has tended to bring them into more direct competition with the Americans and older immigrant employees and to destroy the advantage which the latter class, who control and direct the unions, formerly possessed.

#### EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND METHODS.

The only effect observable upon the organization of the operating forces of mines and manufacturing plants as the result of the extensive employment of recent immigrants has been the increase in the number of subordinate foremen in a great many industries. This situation might naturally be expected because of the fact that the wage-earners from southern and eastern Europe and Asia are of non-English-speaking races and require a greater amount of supervision and direction than the native Americans and the older immigrants from Great Britain. As a matter of fact, in most instances the subordinate foremen referred to are usually little more than interpreters. The body of non-English-speaking employees is subdivided into smaller groups, which are placed under their direction in order to insure more ease in handling and a greater degree of efficiency.

From what has already been said relative to the lack of any industrial experience of the larger proportion of recent immigrant industrial workers it is clear that their employment has increased the liability to accidents and disease in mines and industrial establishments.

This situation is due to ignorance upon the part of recent immigrant wage-earners and their consequent willingness to accept dangerous working conditions and not to insist upon safety devices and proper methods of protection. In certain industries their ignorance also leads them to neglect the sanitary rules which have been formulated for the protection of themselves and their fellow-workmen.

In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the southern and eastern European affects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous or insanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and, as a result, he may become a menace to a part or to the whole of an operating force of an industrial establishment. This fact in some industries largely accounts for the withdrawal of native Americans and the older immigrant employees from certain occupations in which the recent immigrant has become predominant. In the mining occupations the presence of an untrained employee may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct causal relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. This tendency may be illustrated by the character of recent immigration to the bituminous coal mines and in the increase in accidents, of both a fatal and a nonfatal character. It is an undisputed fact that the greater number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arises from two sets of causes: (1) The recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience, of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant while abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes an employee in the mines immediately on his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but also unable to speak English and consequently without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that a direct causal relation exists between the employment of recent immigrants and the increase in the number of fatalities and accidents in the mines. No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races at work, but the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct connection between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties.<sup>a</sup> The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing States, the United States Geological Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of special interest and may be briefly quoted:<sup>b</sup>

Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or for the safety of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by carefully enforced regulations.

<sup>a</sup> See *Immigrants in Industries: Bituminous Coal Mining*. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 6 and 7. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 1, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

<sup>b</sup> Bulletin 333 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "Coal Mining Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention."

Another effect upon the personnel of the working forces resulting from recent immigration is seen in the fact that cheap immigrant male labor in some industries has been substituted for native and sometimes foreign born female labor. This condition of affairs has largely grown out of state legislation prohibiting night work of women and children, and the willingness of the southern and eastern European to accept low wages has made it possible to employ him in occupations formerly held by women and children. An illustration of this tendency may be found in the racial composition of the cotton mills in New England and of textile manufacturing establishments in other localities, and in the fact that Greeks are employed to do the night work in New England mills formerly done by women and children.

The recent immigrant, by his low standards and tractability, has also made the continuance of the so-called company store and house system possible and its adoption more extensive than would otherwise have been the case had he not been employed.

#### EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON WORKING RELATIONS.

As has already been pointed out,<sup>a</sup> there has been a sharp segregation of the native and older immigrant employees into distinct occupations in the mines and manufacturing establishments growing out of the employment of southern and eastern Europeans. This segregation also obtains, as already noted, in the case of living and business relations. The general attitude of the native-born industrial workers toward the recent immigrant is one of antipathy and superiority, but this attitude does not manifest itself except under special provocation. Normally the recent immigrant in the mines and manufacturing establishments is treated with indifference by the classes of older employees who are not directly associated with him. Practically the only cases of open hostility on the part of the native Americans and older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe toward the southern and eastern European, met with during the course of the general industrial study, arose from the unusual pressure of competition due to the curtailment of employment during the industrial depression of 1907-8. During that period the tendency of the recent immigrant to concentrate in localities where employment was available and to accept abnormal working conditions often led to acts of hostility or coercion upon the part of the native American and older immigrant wage-earners.

#### EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

It has not appeared in the industries covered by this investigation of manufactures and mining that it is usual for employers to engage immigrants at wages actually lower than those prevailing at the time in the industry where they are employed, whatever the ultimate tendency of the large immigration may be. It is hardly open to doubt, however, that the availability of the large supply of recent immigrant labor prevented the increase in wages which otherwise would have resulted during recent years from the increased demand

<sup>a</sup> See pp. 496 and 536.

for labor. The low standards of the southern and eastern European, his ready acceptance of a low wage and existing working conditions, his lack of permanent interest in the occupation and community in which he has been employed, his attitude toward labor organizations, his slow progress toward assimilation, and his willingness seemingly to accept indefinitely without protest certain wages and conditions of employment, have rendered it extremely difficult for the older classes of employees to secure improvements in conditions or advancement in wages since the arrival in considerable numbers of southern and eastern European wage-earners. As a general proposition, it may be said that all improvement in conditions and increases in rates of pay have been secured in spite of the presence of the recent immigrant. The recent immigrant, in other words, has not actively opposed the movements toward better conditions of employment and higher wages, but his availability and his general characteristics and attitude have constituted a passive opposition which has been most effective.

**EFFECT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES.**

The extensive employment of recent immigrant labor has not resulted in the establishment of new industries of any importance. As a result of the presence of southern and eastern European immigrants in American industrial communities small and unimportant industries have been established to supply the peculiar demands of the immigrant population in food products and similar articles. Very few of the recent arrivals, however, had any training abroad which qualified them for manufacturing or mining pursuits of any description. By way of contrast, it will be recalled that a large proportion of the earlier immigrant laborers were originally induced to come to this country to contribute their skill and experience toward the establishment of new industries, such as mining and textile, glass, and iron and steel manufacturing, or after these industries had been developed in the United States, English, Irish, Scotch, German, and Scandinavian wage-earners employed in similar work abroad emigrated to this country in search of better wages and working conditions.

On the other hand, the presence of the recent immigrant wage-earner and his household has had a pronounced effect upon the distribution of certain industries. Cigar and tobacco factories, silk mills, and men's and women's clothing manufacturing establishments and other small industries have been located in iron and steel, anthracite coal mining, and other localities, developed in connection with some of the principal industries of the country. The reason for this policy has been the availability of cheap woman and child labor of the immigrant households the heads of which were employed in the steel mills or furnaces, the coal mines, or some other basic industry. One of the best illustrations of this tendency is seen in the localization of the silk industry in the anthracite coal-producing area of Pennsylvania. The erection and operation of large cigar and tobacco factories in localities in which the primary industry consists in the manufacture of iron and steel also furnishes another example of the same tendency.





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**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE.**

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**For the complete report on recent immigrants in agriculture see Reports  
of the Immigration Commission, vols. 21 and 22.**

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## RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

Only a few of the more recent immigrant races, and those which we are accustomed to consider inclined to industrial rather than to agricultural pursuits, are the subject of the Immigration Commission's inquiry into immigrants in agriculture. The immigrant farmer in the United States, however, has a long history and traces his origin to many racial stocks.

Statistics by races are not available, but in 1900 the federal census<sup>a</sup> reported 21.7 per cent of all foreign-born male breadwinners in the United States and more than one-fourth (25.9 per cent) of the native-born white of foreign parentage to be engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In a general way, then, about one-fourth (22.9 per cent) of the first and second generation males of foreign-born parents were farmers or farm laborers. That is to say, of the 9,458,194 male breadwinners on farms, three-fifths were native whites of native parents, one-sixth were negroes, and the remainder were foreign-born and natives born of foreign parents. Excluding the Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and other colored persons, the males of foreign origin constituted 25.4 per cent of the white males in agricultural pursuits.

### OLDER IMMIGRANT RACE GROUPS IN AGRICULTURE.

Of the 2,105,766 males of foreign origin in agriculture, about 30 per cent belonged to the English-speaking races—Canadian, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh—nearly all of them comparatively early immigrants who are scattered the country over, and are so thoroughly Americanized, on the whole, that they have lost their racial characteristics. These races and the German and French report a larger number of second generation than of first generation males engaged in agricultural pursuits.

#### GERMANS.

Numerically, the German is the most important foreign race in agriculture, constituting in 1900 nearly three-eighths of the total number of males of foreign origin on farms. The male agricultural breadwinners of German parentage numbered 775,175, or more than 28 per cent of all male breadwinners of German parentage; of this number, 348,265 belonged to the first generation and 426,910 to the

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<sup>a</sup> See Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 28. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

second; about two-thirds (63.7 per cent) were farmers, and the remainder were classified as agricultural laborers.<sup>a</sup>

The Germans, with some exceptions, assimilate readily with other immigrants from northern Europe and with persons of native parentage. They have won their place in agriculture by thrift, industry, and frugal living; they have prospered in almost every form of agriculture, and statistics point toward the persistence of the native-born Germans in agriculture in the States where their parents settled. In Texas, where colonies of them established themselves before 1850, they have been long reputed as among the most intelligent and prosperous farmers in the State.

#### NORWEGIANS.

More than 50 per cent of the male breadwinners of Norwegian parentage are in agriculture, and practically 97 per cent of those in agriculture are in the North Central States and the State of Washington. The total number engaged in agriculture is not quite 140,000, less than one-fifth of the number of Germans on farms, but the percentage (54.2) in agriculture is greater than that of any other race group. Sixty-three per cent of the Norwegians of the second generation live in rural communities.<sup>a</sup>

The first goals of immigration for the Norwegians seem to have been Iowa, northern Illinois, and southern Wisconsin, and from the first they have generally avoided industrial pursuits and chosen farming. They took up unbroken land, in many cases forested, and often selected narrow valleys rather than the broader, forested valleys or open prairies. Later Norwegian immigrants, however, have gone direct to the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas, where they now carry on a diversified agriculture—hay, grain, live stock, and dairying—emphasizing one or the other according to natural and economic conditions.

#### SWEDES.

The rural Swedes, as a whole, have settled in the same States as the Norwegians, but a larger percentage are in industries, and the concentration by States is not quite so marked. Of the entire number of farmers and farm laborers almost exactly five-sixths were living in the ten States that contain the largest numbers of Scandinavian farmers. Minnesota reported very much the greatest percentage both of the first and of the second generation, or about 30 per cent of all. Slightly more than one-half (50.4 per cent) of the first-generation farmers are in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa. The percentage of agricultural laborers in each of these States is less than the percentage of farmers; in fact, this is true in every State but Illinois and North Dakota. In Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa 42.6 per cent of the farm laborers of the first generation were reported.

The American-born Swedes who operate farms constitute a little more than one-third of the number of that generation working as farm

<sup>a</sup> See Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 28, Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and vols. 21 and 22, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

hands. The percentage of farmers in the second generation is perceptibly greater than that of the first in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas, but less in Minnesota and in most of the remaining States. The entire number of second-generation farmers is so small, however, that the fact may have very little significance. It may be significant that the percentage of farm laborers is greater in the first than in the second generation in every State except Illinois and North Dakota.<sup>a</sup>

## DANES.

In addition to the Swedes and Norwegians the Danes belong to the Scandinavian group of immigrants. There were but 105,749 males of Danish parentage engaged in gainful occupations in 1900; 82,652 were foreign and 23,097 were native-born. Of this number, not quite one-half, 44 per cent, were engaged in agricultural occupations, a comparatively high percentage, ranking the Danes next to the Norwegians as agricultural immigrants. The Danes are settled in the north central prairie States also and, like all Scandinavians, have proved excellent pioneers, efficient farmers and live-stock husbandmen, and very satisfactory citizens. Of the agriculturists, 34,951 are foreign-born and 11,622 are native-born; distributed by occupations 28,286, including both generations, are farmers and 16,117 are agricultural laborers.

SWISS.<sup>b</sup>

Of the 95,142 males of Swiss parentage engaged in all gainful pursuits in 1900, about two-fifths (39.3 per cent) were on the land. The largest numbers of Swiss are found in Ohio, California, and Wisconsin, with somewhat smaller numbers in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas, or about three-fifths of all Swiss on farms, but they are scattered in small groups over many States in all parts of the Union, there being no great concentration. The greatest number in agricultural pursuits in any State is 4,406. The farmers of the first generation numbered 14,267 and the native-born, 7,713. The 12,978 farm laborers were almost equally divided between the first and second generations. In all, 37,428 Swiss were engaged in agricultural occupations in 1900. The great majority of the Swiss agriculturists are farm owners, and many of them are engaged in dairying or stock raising.

Perhaps the most notable of the Swiss settlements is that in Green County, Wis., founded by former inhabitants of the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in 1845, and now the home of perhaps 8,000 persons of Swiss lineage. The Swiss really originated the cheese industry in Wisconsin about the year 1868-69, when grain raising began to fail, and by 1880 the neighboring farmers in the State had begun to take notice of their success and follow in their footsteps. From one little village, New Glarus, nearly 3,000,000 pounds of cheese were shipped during the year ending September 1, 1909. In 1907 there were 180 cheese factories in Green County.

<sup>a</sup> For more detailed information see Reports of the Immigration Commission on Occupations, vol. 28 (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and on Agriculture, vols. 21 and 22 (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

<sup>b</sup> By Swiss is meant natives of Switzerland; the Commission classified them racially as German, French, or Italian; the census defines them by nationality, i. e., country of birth.



Wherever they are found, the German-Swiss make excellent farmers, and while the immigration from Switzerland has been insignificant in numbers, several new Swiss colonies composed of emigrants from the older settlements have been established in northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas, and are working a favorable influence on agriculture at several points.

#### RUSSIANS.

In some respects the Russians, most of whom are Russian Hebrews, are treated under the discussion of the Hebrew agricultural colonies. But there are increasing numbers of Russian peasants from certain Russian provinces who are engaging in agricultural pursuits chiefly in the Central West between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains and in western Canada. The census figures are not very satisfactory and mean only that those enumerated gave Russia as their birthplace or the birthplace of their parents, without regard to race. These are, however, the only available statistics.<sup>a</sup>

The Russians are mostly grain farmers. They purchased cheap land, settling in rather compact rural groups, and in general have been fairly successful and prosperous. No purely Russian colonies other than those of Russian Jews were investigated, but a number of farmers of Russian nativity were met with, usually intermingled with Poles and other Slavs.

#### OTHER RACE GROUPS.

All the other important races in rural settlements except the French and Austrians are dealt with in general or in detail elsewhere in this report and need not be summarized here. According to the census of 1900, of the 106,583 male breadwinners of French parentage, 24.6 per cent were in agricultural pursuits. The foreign-born reported 11,355, or 22.1 per cent, in agriculture, 7,415 being farmers and 2,356 farm laborers. The second generation had 14,845, or 26.9 per cent, in agriculture, 9,047 of whom were farmers and 5,145 farm laborers. Of the 167,620 Austrians in gainful occupations, 9.6 per cent were in agriculture, the foreign-born reporting 12,314, or 8 per cent, and the native-born<sup>b</sup> 3,812, or 26.1 per cent. The foreign-born had 8,016 farmers and 3,487 farm laborers, the native-born 1,071 farmers and 2,667 farm laborers. In the present study the Austrians in part are treated under the head of Poles.

#### SCOPE AND METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Immigration Commission's investigation of recent immigrants in agriculture was planned to comprehend a study of all the important agricultural groups of certain selected races east of the Mississippi River and a general survey of Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri.

<sup>a</sup> For detailed information see Reports of the Immigration Commission on Occupations, vol. 28 (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and on Agriculture, vols. 21 and 22 (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

<sup>b</sup> As is the case with other races of recent immigration, the number of American-born Austrians of breadwinning age is comparatively small.

Racially, the study includes only those races which come from southern or eastern Europe, and the Japanese. Specifically, North and South Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Slovaks, Bohemians, and other Slavs, Portuguese, Japanese, and a few colonies of German-Swiss and Belgians<sup>a</sup> were investigated. With a few exceptions, every important immigrant rural settlement in the States east of the Mississippi River was visited or taken into consideration.

The study is for several reasons confined to the races mentioned. First, most of these immigrants have been on the land a comparatively short time. Second, they belong to the class of immigrants whose success in agriculture in the United States is not fully assured or recognized. Third, so far as their previous occupations in the United States are concerned, they are of the nonagricultural races, although in Europe they belonged to the peasantry. The agricultural fitness of the north European immigrants who migrated early to the West is so well known, and their capacity for Americanization and assimilation has been so fully proved, that an investigation of such rural settlements would resolve itself into a study of farming conditions and American rural life rather than an inquiry into immigration. Finally, the agricultural immigrant of the future in all probability will be recruited from the above-mentioned and kindred races from southern and eastern Europe.

In respect to occupations, the study logically divides itself into two rather unequal parts: (a) Colonies, settlements, communities, and rural groups, composed of farmers having a permanent abode in the country; (b) seasonal agricultural laborers, usually having a permanent residence in cities or towns, who migrate to the country in groups or gangs to supply the seasonal demand for farm laborers.

Of the seasonal laborers only a few of the many groups east of the Mississippi were studied. "Black Portuguese" cranberry pickers in the East, Polish and Indian cranberry pickers in Wisconsin, Italian berry pickers in New Jersey, Italians and Poles engaged on farms and in canning factories in New York State, and Japanese, Belgians, and Bohemians in sugar-beet culture in Ohio and Wisconsin, are the groups included under this inquiry.

#### COMMUNITIES INVESTIGATED, BY RACES.

##### ITALIANS.

The Italian rural groups considered include both North and South Italians and were found in 13 States—5 northern States, 5 southern States east of the Mississippi, and Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. It is believed that practically every important colony or settlement east of the Rocky Mountains was considered, and nearly all of them were visited by the agents of the Commission. The report gives somewhat detailed accounts of 20 rural groups, and treats summarily of 23 others, chiefly in Texas. The majority of the Italian settlements are racially homogeneous, and their boundaries are rather well defined. In the 43 groups<sup>b</sup> there are approximately 4,142 families of Italian origin, most of them exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits.

<sup>a</sup> Data concerning the Belgians and German-Swiss have not been tabulated by the Commission.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 560.

## HEBREWS.

An effort was made to take note of all the important Hebrew colonies in the States included in the inquiry. Perhaps three-fourths or more of all Hebrews engaged in agriculture in the United States were reached. By far the greater number of Hebrew farmers are located in New Jersey, New York, and southern New England, in well-defined districts. Adopting the classification of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society,<sup>a</sup> the rural colonies visited numbered 25. The approximate number of rural families in these colonies was 1,470, and the total number of persons approximately 7,767. This report combines these communities or colonies under seven titles, and deals more or less in detail with each large group. There are no Hebrew rural colonies of any significance in the South or Southwest, although there are a few colonies in the Dakotas.

## POLES.

The Poles have engaged in agriculture more extensively than any other race studied except the Bohemians, and many Polish settlements have been established too long to be called recent. Nevertheless, the Poles are a new element in eastern agriculture, and the immigration of Poles to the rural communities of the West and Southwest is steady, if slow. No colonies of importance were found in the South east of the Mississippi River, and but few in the North Atlantic States. Except those in Michigan (which State was not visited), few large Polish settlements in the North Central or North Atlantic States were omitted from the inquiry. In Wisconsin, where Polish farmers are comparatively numerous, four rather large settlements, typical of different varieties of Polish agriculture, were studied.

The summarized account of Poles in the Southwest treats of 13 parishes in 3 States and includes only a part of the Polish farmers there settled. In the North 34 Polish parishes in 6 States are represented in the report. In all, 47 rural (church) parishes, numbering approximately 6,219 families, most of them on farms, were reached by agents of the Commission.<sup>b</sup>

## BOHEMIANS.

The principal farm colonies of Bohemians east of the Mississippi are in Wisconsin. No attempt was made to study the very old colonies in Wisconsin, and except in the Southwest no investigation was made west of the Mississippi. Detailed information was secured from the colonies found in New England. A colony in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., was not studied. In Texas a general survey was made of 30 colonies or settlements visited by the Commission's agents and one small rural group in Missouri was studied. The 30 groups in Texas and the one in Missouri number approximately 3,344 farm families and 16,905 persons. The Connecticut settlements number about 60 families and 320 persons.

## PORTUGUESE (WHITE).

East of California, practically all the rural Portuguese are in southeastern New England. Detailed information was secured from one

<sup>a</sup> See p. 576.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 583.

typical farm settlement of "white" Portuguese numbering about 60 families, engaged in potato growing in Rhode Island.

#### JAPANESE.

Almost every Japanese engaged in independent farming east of the Rocky Mountains was interviewed. They number 28 families or households, aggregating approximately 223 persons; the greater number are in Texas and the remainder are in Florida. Detailed accounts appear in the complete report. The condition of the few Japanese sugar-beet laborers in Wisconsin is noted in the report on seasonal laborers, but the most comprehensive account of Japanese is in the report on Japanese and other immigrant races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States,<sup>a</sup> in which section nearly all the Japanese immigrants are located.

#### OTHER RACES.

Only two Slovak or chiefly Slovak settlements, one in Arkansas and one in Pennsylvania, could be found in the States visited, but Slovaks, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Russians, or Austrians in small numbers were discovered in six States, comprising in all about 164 families. The Commission secured representative data from two rural settlements of Belgians—one the very old settlement near Green Bay, Wis., including parts of three counties, and the other a small group near Alexandria, La.—and data were also secured from the old and very important settlement of German-Swiss in Green County, Wis., where farmers of the third generation, reckoning from the original settlers, are now operating dairy farms. However, no separate accounts of these colonies appear in the report.

#### SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

The table following shows the approximate number of persons of specified racial origin in the different communities visited. The approximations were made partly from town records, partly from church registers, partly from published estimates or private censuses made by interested persons, and partly from a canvass made by agents of the Commission. The term "group" is elastic. In the case of Poles it is synonymous with "parish;" the Hebrews employ a classification of their own by towns or colonies; for the Italians, "community," "colony," or "settlement" might be substituted for "group."

The number of families is approximately correct, and refers, generally speaking, to farm families. The number of persons is probably not far wrong in the aggregate, but is for many reasons unreliable when considered by individual groups, since it was compiled from many unofficial sources. It was not the purpose of the Commission to take a census of the rural immigrants nor to make a quantitative study.

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<sup>a</sup> Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 23-25. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 25, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

TABLE 1.—*Scope of investigation.*

[The Northern group includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Southern group includes North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. "Texas and Southwest" includes Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.]

Race and geographical division.	Number of States.	Number of "groups." <sup>a</sup>	Approximate number of families.	Approximate number of persons.
All races:				
States visited.....	19	163	15,812	93,725
Northern group.....	10	79	9,243	60,116
Southern group.....	6	18	807	4,041
Texas and Southwest.....	3	66	5,762	29,568
Italians:				
States visited.....	13	43	4,142	21,569
Northern group.....	5	12	2,440	12,970
Southern group.....	5	14	723	3,598
Texas and Southwest.....	3	17	979	5,001
Hebrews:				
States visited.....	5	25	1,470	<sup>b</sup> 7,767
Northern group.....	5	25	1,470	7,767
Poles:				
States visited.....	9	47	6,219	<sup>c</sup> 43,791
Northern group.....	6	34	4,856	36,566
Texas and Southwest.....	3	13	1,363	7,225
Bohemians:				
States visited.....	3	33	3,404	17,225
Northern group.....	1	<sup>d</sup> 2	60	320
Texas and Southwest.....	2	31	3,344	16,906
Other races:				
States visited.....	11	15	577	3,373
Northern group.....	5	6	417	2,493
Southern group.....	4	4	84	443
Texas and Southwest.....	2	5	76	437
Other Slavs.....	6	6	164	930
Portuguese.....	1	1	60	350
Belgians.....	2	2	325	1,870
Japanese.....	2	6	28	223

<sup>a</sup> Parishes, districts, colonies, or communities. Poles enumerated entirely by parishes.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate in part from reports of Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

<sup>c</sup> Estimate, 1901-1903, by Kruska, *Historia Polska w Ameryce*, Vol. II.

<sup>d</sup> Somewhat scattered.

#### PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION.

Stated broadly, the object of the investigation is an inquiry into the extent, the racial character, and the economic, social, and political status of certain more or less recent immigrants in agriculture.

The extent of immigration to agricultural regions in the United States is dealt with in a general way only. The racial character of the immigrants includes an inquiry into the source and history of immigration to the locality and the previous history of the settlers. In general this is a "group" study. The determination of the economic status includes an individual inquiry into past and present material welfare, reasons for immigration, economic struggles after settlement, acquisition of land and other property, present possessions, and indebtedness. It includes an approximation of income from the farm and from other sources and in some detail the character of the agriculture and the products raised. The study aims also to make inquiry into transportation, markets and marketing facilities, and other matters touching the economics of agriculture, and to determine the material advancement of the immigrant since his settlement on the land, as measured by his property, income, and standard of living—educational and economic.

The social inquiry includes a study of the social institutions of the foreign community—churches, schools, and social organizations, the educational attainments and educational facilities of the foreigners, as well as literacy, assimilation, and social progress.

The political inquiry treats of citizenship and political interest and intelligence, and the effect of rural environment in developing each of these characteristics. In a large way the investigation purposed a study of the effect of the immigrant community on agriculture and agricultural wealth, both qualitatively and quantitatively; on the agricultural population; on the community institutions; on labor, the labor supply, and wages of labor; and the counter effect of the environing native rural population on the immigrants. Finally, to compare the condition of the rural immigrants with their previous condition abroad, with those of the same races in industries, and of other foreigners in agriculture, and of Americans and others in the same or neighboring communities, and to consider the progress, condition, Americanization, and outlook of the second generation, are the aims of the study. Not all of these purposes have been fulfilled in every instance, but taken together some data on each of these points are presented for every race considered.

#### METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

##### STUDY BY RACE AND COMMUNITY GROUPS.

Unlike the plan pursued in the industrial studies, the agricultural inquiry is based on a study of rural race groups of greater or less extent, rather than a study by agricultural subindustries. The reasons for this departure from the usual method are simple and sufficient. The immigrants in agriculture in the East, South, and Middle West are usually grouped in more or less homogeneous colonies or settlements; frequently a community is composed entirely of one foreign race and perhaps some American farmers. Where two or more immigrant races are settled together, engaged in the same specialized agricultural industry, comparisons and contrasts are made; but in general the colony or race settlement is considered a distinct entity. The rural groups of foreigners are usually widely scattered, and hence the conditions of soil, climate, agriculture, and settlement are so different that a fair study by subindustry is impossible. The number of immigrants studied in any industry—for example, dairy farming—is so small compared with the total number of persons engaged in the industry that it is insignificant. Finally because, given soil, climate, and market location, the farm community works out its own form of agriculture, and because natural conditions are so significant in the agricultural industry, the only satisfactory method of study seemed to be by immigrant rural groups.

The study is one of communities rather than of individuals. The individual farm was investigated, not primarily for its own sake, but as a community type. The rural community as a whole—its prosperity, progress, influence, institutions, tendencies—was the problem in view.

A third principle of investigation, maintained throughout, is that the study is not quantitative. It is a study of typical, representative farm families only. The quality of the farming rather than the

number engaged in it, the average farm rather than the aggregate acreage, the mean farm income rather than the total of produce in a community, was the ideal aimed at.

#### A. FIELD WORK.

At the outset the Commission found that there was very little available information regarding the location of immigrant colonies, and special blanks were prepared asking for information concerning the location, race, date of settlement, probable numerical size, and form of agriculture of immigrant rural settlements. A second blank called for similar information with regard to seasonal laborers. These blanks were sent to state commissioners of immigration, of agriculture, of labor, throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and to other officials likely to be informed on immigrant colonies. The returns were comparatively meager, Library references to immigrant races in agriculture in magazines, books, and official reports were sought out and verified, and government agents were appealed to for information. By these means and by a diligent searching of clues while in the field it is believed that a fairly complete list of foreign rural settlements in the East, the South, and the Middle West was secured.

The number of colonies visited has been discussed. The field work consisted of two parts: (1) The community study, or the gathering of data with regard to the soil, conditions, and form of agriculture; transportation and markets; institutions; property; standard of living; citizenship; and history of the community. These data were secured by observation, visitation, numerous interviews with public officials, business men, foreigners, churchmen, teachers, and others, and by the examination of official records, historical documents, tax lists, assessment rolls, court records, school and church reports and registers, records of vital statistics and of boards of health, reports of social and business organizations, freight shipments, and the like. (2) In practically all cases in the North and Middle West, and frequently in the South, a number of schedules of individual farm families were secured by personal visits of agents of the Commission. The number of schedules secured in a locality varied from 5 to 60, depending somewhat on the size of the community.<sup>a</sup>

The information secured by means of schedules is not altogether accurate, especially on matters of farm income, indebtedness, and accounts for supplies. Practically none of the farmers visited kept adequate accounts of income or expenditures, and family budgets showing cost of living were absolutely lacking. The data, however, were secured by expert schedule agents.

In the southern States comparatively few schedules were taken, and the reports are based largely on a general study of the communities. Each of the communities was personally investigated, however, and the material presented in the reports was collected from original sources on the field. The number of schedules secured, by race, is shown in the table following. In all, 163 rural colonies or settlements, in 19 different States, representing 12 rather important races, were visited. The number of heads of families from whom schedules were secured and tabulated is 875. In these 875 households were 5,017 persons, or 5.73 persons per household; 1,650 males and 1,337 females 14 years of age or over were enumerated.

<sup>a</sup> For schedule forms see Vol. II, pp. 653-667 and 680-681.

TABLE 2.—Households studied and number of persons for whom information was secured, by race of head of household.

Race of head of household.	Number of households.	Total number of persons.	Average number of persons per household.	Number of persons 14 years of age or over.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian .....	3	14	4.67	4	5	9
German .....	9	50	5.56	17	10	33
Italian, North .....	1	9	9.00	1	1	2
Polish .....	15	107	7.13	26	24	50
Belgian (race not specified) .....	10	53	5.30	17	14	31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian .....	35	180	5.14	62	51	113
Croatian .....	1	5	5.00	2	2	4
Flemish .....	11	61	5.55	20	19	39
German .....	25	134	5.36	38	36	74
Hebrew .....	115	662	5.76	202	209	411
Italian, North .....	117	689	5.89	243	187	430
Italian, South .....	205	1,221	5.96	386	315	701
Japanese .....	21	118	5.62	97	14	111
Lithuanian .....	23	120	5.22	37	30	67
Magyar .....	10	49	4.90	14	12	26
Norwegian .....	1	5	5.00	2	1	3
Polish .....	219	1,238	5.65	393	324	717
Portuguese .....	20	112	5.60	24	21	45
Slovak .....	25	140	5.60	41	38	79
Swedish .....	4	15	3.75	6	5	11
Belgian (race not specified) .....	5	35	7.00	18	13	31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>2,862</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>2,987</b>

## B. TABULATION OF DATA GATHERED.

Where sufficient farm schedules were obtained in one community the data secured were tabulated in text tables and inserted in the body of the reports. No general tables of the strictly agricultural data were made, and no percentage tables. The principal reason for the omission of general tables and percentages is the small number of schedules obtained in any community, and the impossibility of securing arithmetical averages, by race, covering a sufficient number of comparable instances to be of any real value; for the data were gathered from farms operated under a very wide variety of conditions, natural and social, and from almost every form of agriculture. It is obviously impossible to present in figures the "average Italian farm" as shown by a dozen market gardens in Rhode Island, 20 fruit farms in Connecticut, 100 truck and berry farms in New Jersey, 25 grain and stock farms in Wisconsin, the same number of cotton farms, fruit plantations, and strawberry plots in the South. The same is true of aggregates and other quantitative data.

Wherever possible a "typical family" table is presented showing the actual economic biographies, present financial condition, and farm incomes (the average of two years) of 6 to 12 farm families in each immigrant rural group, as gleaned from the schedules. In some instances certain large farm expenditures and the supplementary income of the farm family from outside sources are appended. For some purposes the typical tables are the most valuable tables in the report.



A number of tabulations of agricultural data gathered in the larger communities, chiefly economic, were made. These tables include a general financial summary; place of birth and race of immigrants; previous location abroad and in the United States; occupation before coming to present location; occupation in locality previous to purchase; value of property brought to the locality; size of farm and condition of land first rented or purchased; supplemental income until living could be made from the land; price paid for first purchases; acreage, condition, and value of land now owned or rented; net value of personal property and real estate; comparative table showing net property bought, property now owned and years since first purchase; crops produced, acreage, and value per farm; classified values of products produced and sold; classification of live stock on farm—kind, number, and value; farm expenditures for labor, fertilizer, feed and forage, and rent, classified by values, expended annually. All these tables are for a limited number of families as nearly typical of the agriculture of their respective communities as possible, but too few upon which to base accurate quantitative generalizations.

The most unsatisfactory data are those with regard to farm income. All of the schedules contained inquiries concerning crops and other products produced and sold. In some cases inquiry was made concerning farm expenditures, especially for labor, fertilizer, and feed for live stock. Because data with regard to expenditures were not secured in all cases and because it was not possible to accurately measure the amount of produce consumed on farms, no table of surplus, deficit, or net annual income of any value whatever could be made from the agricultural data secured in the East or South.

The table of crops produced in nearly all instances where the family lived in whole or in large part from the produce of their farms is somewhat short of the mark. No adequate account of the milk, butter, eggs, poultry, meat, and vegetables consumed by the farm family during the year could be obtained without organizing a much more extensive form of inquiry and investigation than was possible. The individual tables are discussed in the specific community accounts. The recorded sales of commercial crops sold in bulk are approximately correct, but small sales at odd times, produce bartered or exchanged at country stores, and even sales of milk or poultry are frequently estimates only.

Values of land, improvements, and equipment are subject to individual correction. In a general way they are high for Hebrews, rather low for the Poles, and partly high and partly too low in case of the Italians. By rather careful checking the agents were usually able to secure approximations not very wide of the mark, but actual market values probably were obtained in comparatively few instances. In general, property values were checked with assessments and estimates of real-estate men, and in a given community the errors probably cancel. Individual valuations, however, are not all true.

The reports of individual communities are not of equal weight or detail. This was inevitable under the limitations of the investigation. In some communities only a short time could be spent. This was particularly true in some of the southern colonies. Some colonies merited less attention than others and in some information was more

readily secured. Certain colonies are type colonies. Others differ only in minor detail and deserve less attention.

Despite the lack of detail concerning certain settlements, the individual reports give a much more accurate and illuminating characterization of the immigrants than any summarized tables could give, and a number of them throw a good deal of light on immigrant farming in special subindustries. If any one fact more than another has been impressed upon the investigating agents of the Commission, it is the futility of endeavoring to interpret conditions as a whole, or of making any far-reaching generalizations; hence a series of monographic studies, while falling short in finished simplicity, definition, and extended analysis, are more sharp and truthful in detail, and if somewhat confused, perhaps, are more significant and valuable than any summarized account could be, and serve better to elucidate the complexity of relations in which the immigrant stands to American rural life.

#### GENERAL SURVEY OF THE RACES STUDIED.

##### ITALIANS IN AGRICULTURE.

Though the immigrants from Italy, since 1900, constitute a relatively large and increasing percentage of all immigrants to the United States, and though it is estimated that more than 60 per cent <sup>a</sup> of them came from rural districts in Italy, comparatively few have become farmers in the United States. According to the Twelfth Census, a total of 293,424 male Italians over 10 years of age of the first and second generations were engaged in gainful occupations. Of this number, only 18,227, or 6.2 per cent, were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agricultural laborers constituted 11,088 of this number, or 3.8 per cent of the total, leaving 7,139, or 2.4 per cent, farmers, planters, dairymen, truckers, overseers, florists, and other agricultural operators.<sup>b</sup>

##### DISTRIBUTION OF THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENTS INVESTIGATED.

The table following gives the number and location of the principal Italian rural settlements in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Attention is here directed chiefly to the northern colonies. With a few important exceptions the settlements listed in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin include most of the Italian rural communities in the northern States east of the Mississippi River. There are a few small groups of market gardeners near large cities in the East—New York, New Haven, Hartford, Newark, Trenton—and others in the outskirts of western cities. There are some truckers on Long Island and one or two isolated groups in the western part of New York State, but it is confidently believed that the list of important settlements is practically complete.

<sup>a</sup> Prof. A. Pecoroni, *Annals of the American Academy*. Vol. 33 (1909), p. 382 et seq.

<sup>b</sup> For more detailed information see Reports of the Immigration Commission on Occupations, vol. 28 (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and on Agriculture, vols. 21 and 22 (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

TABLE 3.—*List of Italian rural communities in the United States investigated by the Immigration Commission, 1909.*

[This table includes both foreign-born Italians and native-born persons of Italian descent.]

State.	City or town.	Race.	Approximate number of households.	Approximate number of persons.
North Atlantic States:				
Rhode Island.....	Olneyville.....	South Italian.....	42	225
Connecticut.....	South Glastonbury.....	North Italian.....	80	375
New York.....	Canastota.....	South Italian.....	50	500
	Lyons and Clyde.....	do.....	100	1,000
	Albion.....	do.....		350
	Port Byron.....	do.....		300
	Geneva.....	do.....		1,500
	Oneida.....	do.....		a 475
New Jersey.....	Hammononton and vicinity.....	do.....	368	2,000
	Vineland and vicinity.....	North and South Italian.	956	5,000
Southern States:				
Alabama.....	Daphne.....	North Italian.....	21	180
	Lambert.....	do.....	15	60
Arkansas.....	Gracie.....	do.....	19	100
	Sunnyside.....	do.....	127	576
	Tontitown.....	do.....	70	400
Louisiana.....	Independence.....	South Italian.....	250	1,200
	Kenner.....	do.....	150	700
	Millikens Bend.....	North Italian.....	7	28
	Shreveport.....	South Italian.....	6	32
Mississippi.....	Delta Region.....	North and South Italian.	103	508
	Gulfport.....	South Italian.....	2	10
	Long Beach.....	do.....	6	30
	Bay St. Louis.....	do.....	10	50
Missouri.....	Knobview.....	North Italian.....	40	220
	Marshfield.....	do.....	6	30
North Carolina.....	St. Helena.....	do.....	38	180
	Valdese.....	do.....	50	300
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	do.....	50	260
	Paradise Ridge.....	do.....	15	60
Texas.....	Arcadia.....	South Italian.....	6	30
	Alta Loma.....	do.....	25	125
	Beaumont.....	do.....	25	125
	Bryan.....	do.....	350	1,700
	Dickinson.....	do.....	125	750
	Hitchcock.....	North Italian.....	20	100
	Lamarque.....	South Italian.....	3	15
	League City.....	North Italian.....	6	25
	Little York.....	South Italian.....	75	350
	Montague.....	North Italian.....	40	250
	San Antonio.....	do.....	25	130
	Victoria.....	do.....	17	75
North Central States:				
Wisconsin.....	Genoa.....	do.....	44	245
	Cumberland.....	South Italian.....	200	1,000

a Farm laborers brought in for the season.

The Commission did not attempt an accurate census of these colonies, and the figures for households and persons are in most cases approximations only, based on tax lists, state census reports, or enumerations by parish priests, private persons, or agents of the Commission. They are believed to be fairly reliable. The specific reports on the various settlements in the Commission's complete report usually indicate the source of the statistical information and its relative accuracy. Not all of these families are "farm families." The estimates in the table include, in almost every instance, some families who live in hamlets or villages and who either own farm land or have some agricultural interests or are retired farmers. The

number of actual farmers, either foreign or of foreign origin, in each community studied is estimated in the specific reports. Since the approximations include both the foreign-born and the native-born of Italian origin, they are usually not comparable with either the United States or the state census reports.

More than 40 Italian communities in thirteen States were visited by agents of the Commission. Most of these were in the South, where many incipient Italian settlements have sprung up recently. The colonies in the South were not studied in as much detail as were several colonies in New England, New York, and New Jersey. In each of the colonies in the North a number of schedules were secured from farm families, and in each settlement visited a study was made of the community as a whole and of the several community institutions.

The largest and oldest colonies in the East are those in southeastern New Jersey, on the Pine Barrens. Both North and South Italians are represented at Vineland, and Hammonton is one of the largest and most promising South Italian farm colonies east of the Rocky Mountains. In New England, South Italians engaged in market gardening and truck farming near Providence, R. I., at least as early as 1844. Market gardening has increased in importance, and this settlement has been augmented slowly by accretions from the industrial population in the vicinity. North Italian farmers have established a settlement near South Glastonbury, Conn., not far from Hartford. The leading occupation there is fruit raising—peaches and apples. This is a good type of foreign colony, established on comparatively sterile, forest-covered New England soil. The principal farm settlements of Italians in New York are in the western part of the State in a rather well-defined area, most of them along the line of the Erie Canal from Madison to Orleans counties. These are growing communities of South Italians, whose successful development the heavy muck soil, adapted to vegetables but hard to clear, has made possible.

In Wisconsin two rural settlements were investigated, aggregating somewhat less than 250 families. One of these is an old colony of North Italians at Genoa, near the Mississippi River, just south of La Crosse. It represents the type of colony that has practically ceased to grow by additions from without and whose members are as fully Americanized as their German and Scandinavian neighbors. The South Italian colony at Cumberland, Wis., is a different type. It is of recent origin, established on uncleared land, with great pine and hard-wood stumps. The members are chiefly railroad laborers, with whom agriculture is an incidental occupation until the land is paid for. Paying for land with supplementary earnings from industrial labor is not new, but there are few more pronounced types of this on a community scale than that presented by the Cumberland colony. In certain aspects all the Italian settlements are similar. The chapters following bring out the individual characteristics.

#### ORIGIN OF RURAL IMMIGRATION.

Considering the comparatively large number of Italian workers in the States, mentioned on a previous page, it seems remarkable that not 7 per cent are engaged in agriculture. It has been noted and it may be considered a safe generalization that more than one-half, perhaps two-thirds, of the Sicilians and other South Italians and one-fourth

of the immigrants from northern Italy were farmers or farm laborers abroad. One other point of significance in this connection is that the proportion of North Italian immigrants who have engaged in agriculture is much greater than the proportion of South Italians, although a much larger percentage of South Italians were farmers or farm laborers abroad.

Of the Italians who are engaged in agriculture in the United States, the investigations of the Commission indicate that the number who entered agriculture immediately upon arriving on our shores and the number who have engaged temporarily in some industrial occupation are about equal. More North Italians than South Italians have engaged at once in farming. There are a few rural colonies (of which Cumberland is typical) made up largely of industrial workers, and in the suburbs of great cities—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, and New Orleans—groups made up of day laborers and small tradesmen or hucksters are beginning to raise vegetables on small areas, often on vacant lots, chiefly for Italian customers. Almost all of these groups are Sicilian or South Italian in origin. North Italian groups are less likely to be established near large cities and are more likely to originate in purposeful colonization.

Substantially all Italian immigrants are poor and come to the United States to better their economic condition. The newcomer, therefore, must at once engage in some occupation that will give him immediate returns. He has no money to travel, and no capital; of necessity, he becomes a wage-earner. Furthermore, the chances are that he knows nothing about the opportunities in agriculture. A friend or padrone or labor agent directs him to unskilled work at wages that seem to him munificent, and he gladly accepts the employment. Not only is it economically impossible for the newcomer to buy land and engage in farming, but day labor in industry offers, in addition to immediate wages, the comfort and companionship of his fellows, usually a home among Italians, and the feeling of security and confidence that comes to one only when he can make his wants known in his own language. It is possible that many Italians, after gaining their economic independence and accumulating a little money, would become farmers if they knew where to buy small parcels of cheap land. The deterrent influences are the isolation of rural life, ignorance of the location of suitable farm lands for sale, lack of experience in American farm methods, and the somewhat tardy and uncertain returns from independent agriculture.

Unless settled in communities, the Italians have not proved successful pioneer farmers; nor are the most of them engaged in extensive agriculture, where many acres and considerable equipment are necessary. In almost every instance they seem to succeed best when they live close together, cultivate small farms, and raise crops that require hand labor rather than expensive, complicated machinery. Their social instincts are strong, and these must be reckoned with when the Italian is ready to buy a farm. It may be asserted confidently that the primary reason for the Italian's choice of trucking and vegetable gardening in preference to diversified farming is a social one: he can have both land and neighbors. Some have said that the Italian is a gardener here because he was a gardener in Italy. Doubtless his early farm practice exerts some influence on his later

choice, but investigation has plainly shown that a compact group of Italians can carry on successfully almost any system of farming and that the isolation of a few families is likely to mean failure even in the midst of favorable natural conditions.

The Italian has not the self-reliance, initiative, resourcefulness, nor self-sufficing individualism that necessarily marks the pioneer farmer. The South Italians, especially, run in groups and follow a leader. The majority of those who have succeeded in agriculture in the United States were farmers or were interested in farming abroad.

Climate and physiography play a much smaller part in the ultimate success of Italian colonies than is generally supposed. South Italian colonies are found all the way from the pine lands of northern Wisconsin to the cane fields of Louisiana. They are making fair livings on the muck lands of New York, the sandy barrens of New Jersey, the rock-strewn hills of New England, and the heavy cotton lands of the Brazos "bottoms." While sentiment often has much to do with the choice of a location, it can not be said that the success of the settlement at Genoa, Wis., is due to the Alpine aspect of the topography rather than to the excellence of the soil and the favorable markets; nor that the fine North Italian settlers of Valdeese, N. C., would not have made more progress in every way had they settled nearer markets and on level land where there was more fertility and less Swiss scenery.

#### EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE.

The Italians have introduced into agriculture little that is new, but in the North, in every instance, their communities have enriched and improved the land and increased the agricultural wealth of the surrounding neighborhood. They seem to love the land and few farms in the localities studied have retrograded under Italian management. Ownership is the almost universal form of tenure in northern settlements of North Italians, and but few South Italians rent the farms they operate. There never has been much tenancy in the North, and to this fact much of the economic progress of foreign farmers appears to be due. Most of the northern settlements were established on uncleared areas purchased by the foreigners immediately on arrival in the locality. Having once purchased a piece of land on time the Italian works early and late to pay for it and make it productive. In numerous instances he has, by an incredible expenditure of labor, made productive land which native farmers considered worthless.

When the native farmers in the older colonies have suffered from low prices and a general agricultural depression, Italians have been ready to purchase abandoned or semi-abandoned farms, often subdividing them and restoring their productiveness. This movement has not assumed significant proportions, so far as Italians are concerned, but in New Jersey the further extension of the settlements seems likely to proceed by this means.

On the whole, the Italian farmer compares well with other foreign farmers in his neighborhood in industry, thrift, careful attention to details, crop yields, and surplus returns from his farm. His strength lies in his patience, unflagging industry, and capacity for hard, monotonous labor. The aspect of an Italian farming community is

nearly always pleasing; fields are well tilled and all the cleared land is cultivated. It can not be said that any large number are reaping great rewards, but nearly all are making a living and gradually increasing their properties. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the net annual returns measured by sales of crops, products consumed on the farm, and increased value of plant from a sufficient number of families to be of statistical value, without making a long-time study of family budgets, receipts, expenditures, and annual inventories. But most Italian farmers raise a large part of their food supply, although the majority produce for the market. As with many farmers, progress in material welfare is denoted by better houses, more acres, greater improvements; the Italian's bank is his farm in most instances.

#### THE EFFECT OF RURAL LIFE ON THE ITALIAN.

Ownership of the land he operates is one significant factor in the social and civic progress of the rural Italian in New England, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The prestige incidental to landed proprietorship, as well as the financial responsibility of an owner, sets the farmer far above the day laborer. Not only is he independent, taking orders from no one, but he is stimulated to industry, for his returns are in a measure proportioned to his exertions. The variety of knowledge of crops, fertilizers, markets, and public affairs, and the familiarity with a number of occupations necessary to agricultural success, educate and develop the newcomer very rapidly. The contrast in independence, resourcefulness, and general superiority, between the berry pickers from the cities and the Hammonton Italian farmers, is very marked.

Interest in taxation, good roads, public improvements, and expenses for public schools is a stepping stone to wider civic interest. The foreigner's first interest in suffrage is self-interest, but it is better than no interest at all. On the other side, there is the deadening effect of isolation by foreign groups, of segregation in the open country, on both the community and the individual members. Where the Italians are intermingled with an equal number of American farmers they assimilate rather rapidly; where there is rural segregation of large groups Americanization is a slower process than in the city.

It is difficult to measure the effect of the country on standards of living. In the country, food depends somewhat on climate and products of the soil, partly on the food of the neighbors, partly on the proximity to a market where Italian foodstuffs are sold. In the eastern colonies much Italian food is imported. At Genoa, Wis., the farmers use almost none of this sort. Wine, macaroni, Italian cheese and sausage, olives, peppers, and hard Italian bread are still used in New Jersey, but there is abundance of other foodstuffs also. It is certain that the settled farmers live better than the itinerant seasonal Italian laborers. Farm labor keeps children out of school, and lack of opportunity for intercourse with English-speaking people explains the persistence of the Italian tongue, even to the second generation in isolated districts. Language and church affiliations are obstacles to intermingling and sometimes to intermarriage with Americans, but there is more social commingling with the better people in the country than in the city, and more where the proportion of

Italians in the total rural population is small. Compared with the progress made by north European immigrants on western farms, the Italian's progress in Americanization has been slower; compared with many rural Poles, his advance has been quite as rapid. In the case of both races (Poles and South Italians) fusion appears to take place in the third generation.

In the communities visited the rural Sicilian is ordinarily peaceable, quiet, and law-abiding. Quick temper and indulgence in liquor are at the root of most of the disorders that arise in established Sicilian settlements. The North Italians seem to be fully as law-abiding as other races.

Progress in citizenship is less rapid among the South Italians than among those from the northern provinces of Italy, ordinarily, but leadership and live local issues touching the property owners have much to do with the number of naturalized citizens.

The rural Italian is still concerned with his material subsistence. He has a cheap frame house because he is not able to pay for a better one. Little about the house denotes leisure or higher living. Books, papers, and music, rocking-chairs or hammocks or swings, find no place until the Italian is materially prosperous. His buildings and grounds do not compare favorably with those of his American neighbors except in a few localities where the second generation are operating the farms; but the dwellings are of fair size, there is no overcrowding in the ordinary sense, and the houses, excepting those of recent arrivals, are fairly clean and comfortable. In some old localities living conditions are as good as in any homes in the neighborhood. The features of the home surroundings of Italians in the several communities are discussed in the monographs on these settlements in the Commission's complete report on recent immigrants in agriculture.

All in all, the rural community has had a salutary effect on the Italians, especially those from the southern provinces of Italy. In many cases it has taken an ignorant, unskilled, dependent foreign laborer and made of him a shrewd, self-respecting, independent farmer and citizen. Their returns in material welfare ordinarily are not great, but they live comfortably and usually accumulate a small property. Where Italians have been established for some time in comparatively large groups in the open country they suffer little in comparison with other foreign farmers in the locality, and the farmers of the second generation are frequently not less progressive than the Americans.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

The second-generation Italians seem to be developing into good citizens in most instances. A fairly large percentage of them are likely to remain on the land. In most colonies the number of adult native-born is small, of course, and it is difficult to predict the occupational outcome. Children remain on the farms until of age or work in neighboring industrial establishments and give their wages to their parents. In the Vineland settlement there are a number of efficient farmers of the second generation, and there the tendency seems to be to remain on the soil.



## ITALIANS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

## SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

During the Commission's investigation regarding immigrants engaged in agriculture special agents visited rural colonies or settlements in the following southern States: North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas. The large number of rural settlements of foreigners precluded detailed investigations such as were made of some of the communities farther north. Much attention was given to rural settlements of North and South Italians, and what may be termed reconnaissance surveys were made of 31 distinct colonies of these two races from Italy, including cotton farmers, general farmers, small fruit growers, and truckers. The 31 settlements included more than 1,500 farm families, numbering almost 8,600 persons of Italian origin.

Difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the location of some of the many small rural groups, but probably every one of the more important Italian settlements in the Gulf States, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee was visited. Some groups were located by special correspondents and field agents of the Department of Agriculture, who reported all colonies known to them in their respective territories. State officials, commissioners of agriculture and immigration, industrial agents of railroad lines, and private individuals in the field contributed information, and the Commission feels reasonably sure that few colonies of recent immigrants were overlooked, although not all were studied. Information concerning the number of foreign-born persons engaged in agriculture, by counties and races, is not available for all States from either Federal or State census reports, and some flourishing little settlements of Italians about which no data seem to have been published were discovered.

TABLE 4.—*List of Italian rural communities in the South investigated by the Immigration Commission, 1909.*

State.	Number of communities.	Approximate number of settlers.	State.	Number of communities.	Approximate number of settlers.
Alabama.....	2	240	North Carolina.....	2	480
Arkansas.....	3	1,076	Tennessee.....	2	320
Louisiana.....	4	1,960	Texas.....	12	3,675
Mississippi.....	4	598			
Missouri.....	2	250	Total.....	31	8,599

It is to be regretted that more detailed studies of many of these communities could not be made, for the reports dealing with them do not purport to be complete or intensive. They are cursory descriptions that may be valuable as points of departure for more detailed investigation. Moreover, in a large way, they are valuable for purposes of comparison and generalization. It is believed that they give true and unprejudiced accounts of the Italian on the land. In practically all colonies visited some schedules were secured from typical families, which in most instances have been incorporated in the reports. Prominent men, both Italians and others, were inter-

viewed, public documents consulted, homes and farms visited, and information concerning schools, churches, and other social institutions was secured and checked to assure its reliability.

The investigation purposed to determine accurately the position of the immigrant farmer in southern rural economy, his economic and social status, his progress in Americanization, his effect upon the community and the effect of the rural environment upon him.

#### ITALIANS IN THE RURAL SOUTH.

Italian immigration into the States studied is comparatively recent, the greatest growth having been made during the past twenty years. In Texas, at Bryan, in Brazos County, is located the largest Italian agricultural colony in the South, numbering at least 1,700 persons. Its origin dates back to 1868. The Italian colony at Sunnyside, Ark., in the Yazoo delta region, established in 1895, is the largest colony in the "black belt," from which several smaller farm colonies throughout the delta and elsewhere can trace their origin.

Italian farming in the South covers a wide range of products, widely diversified soils and climatic conditions, several forms of land tenure, and various systems of culture. The North Italians among the mountains of western North Carolina practice a self-sufficing, diversified agriculture. In southeastern Louisiana and in the coastal plain belt of Alabama the South Italian truckers and small fruit growers are doing exceptionally well on the light sandy soils when they succeed in marketing their products in a satisfactory manner. In the "delta," both North and South Italian cotton tenants are showing the cotton growers of how much value careful cultivation, kitchen gardens, and small store accounts may be to the cotton "share hand" and tenant. In the Ozarks, Italians from the Sunnyside group have taken up new land, planted orchards, and become successful apple and peach growers. At Sunnyside all seem content to rent land and remain tenants indefinitely. At Knobview and Tontitown it is the open ambition of every man to become a landowner and an independent farmer. It is plain that the Italian farmer has been profoundly influenced by his environment. His farming has been directed and his agricultural methods and form of land tenure have been taught him by his new neighbors.

#### SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION.

The great majority of Italian agriculturists in the South came from rural communities in Italy. Most of them were farmers or farmers' sons abroad. Some few owned land, but many were tenant farmers or farm laborers before emigrating. Perhaps one-half of all interviewed came directly from Italy to rural districts in the southern States, and were first employed either as farm laborers or lumbermen, or were tenant farmers. Comparatively few were engaged in industrial pursuits or as day laborers in Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, or other coast cities before becoming farmers. Immigration to the South is not only recent, but numerically insignificant. The table following shows that the total Italian immigration destined for southern States in the fiscal year 1909 was 3,701 out of a total Italian immigration of 190,398. During the same year 1,651 Italian emigrant aliens departed from these States, leaving a net gain of approximately 2,050 persons.

TABLE 5.—*North and South Italians admitted and departed during the fiscal year 1909.*

[Compiled from Annual Report of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1909.]

States.	Admitted.	Departed.	Net increase (+) or decrease (-).
Alabama.....	198	88	+ 110
Arkansas.....	42	19	+ 23
Florida.....	113	132	- 19
Georgia.....	46	38	+ 8
Louisiana.....	776	251	+ 525
Mississippi.....	86	46	+ 40
Missouri.....	1,988	824	+ 1,164
North Carolina.....	45	12	+ 33
South Carolina.....	20	40	- 20
Tennessee.....	89	83	+ 6
Texas.....	298	118	+ 180
Total for States specified.....	3,701	1,651	+ 2,050
Total for United States.....	190,398	86,439	+ 103,959

The large percentage of Sicilians or South Italians in the South is notable. Probably more than 80 per cent of the rural Italians in Louisiana are Sicilians. The nearly 2,000 Italians at Bryan, Tex., are Sicilians, and several other settlements are peopled by immigrants from southern Italy. This fact may account in part for the greater percentage of Italian agricultural laborers in the South, and for the slower rate of Americanization in certain districts.

Italian immigration to the South has been in part stimulated by the cotton and sugar-cane planters, who, dissatisfied with negro labor, alarmed at the increasing scarcity of every sort of farm labor, and desirous of settling acceptable farmers on the immense tracts of unimproved land, have for years been striving to turn the tide of immigration southward. In the chapters following instances are cited of plantation owners who advanced the passage money for the transportation of groups of Italian families and settled them on their cotton plantations. The total immigration induced in this way is not significant, except as it formed nuclei around which gathered subsequent immigrants to the United States. Sunnyside colony, the mother of several rural settlements, originated in the importation of 100 or more families from northern Italy some years ago.

A number of colonies, notably in Texas and Louisiana, seem to have originated in the purchase of a few acres of land by some Italian farm laborer, who, arriving practically without money at a southern port of entry, sought employment on a neighboring plantation. A number of the strawberry growers of Tangipahoa Parish, La., were originally berry pickers who came out from New Orleans. Italian truckers in Texas were urban day laborers who bought a few acres near the city and let their families raise vegetables, first for home use and later for the retail trade. Some few colonies have been promoted either by Italian philanthropists or by land companies.

Not many Italians who were skilled workers in the trades or industries, here or abroad, have moved to farms, and comparatively few who, upon landing, found permanent unskilled work in industries later engaged in agricultural pursuits. But, notably in Texas, the building of railroads has brought in a number of South Italians, chiefly Sicilians, some few of whom have become either tenants or independent

proprietors of small market gardens or truck farms. It may be asserted confidently that there has been no marked shift of Italians from industrial pursuits or from city employments to farms in the southern States. In Missouri and Arkansas, indeed, many Italian farmers supplement their incomes by labor in the coal mines during the winter; otherwise the colonies are purely agricultural.

There is, moreover, a somewhat definite movement from the cane districts, where certain planters employ large numbers of Italians as farm laborers, to the cotton fields and truck farms farther north.

#### THE ITALIANS AS FARMERS.

It is to be noted that nearly all the Italians are small farmers; that, while they have engaged in diverse forms of agriculture, few have undertaken any agricultural enterprise that requires a large outlay of capital, either for permanent improvements or for tools, machinery, or live stock. There are no extensive rice growers, for example, and no sugar-cane planters were found. Truck crops, cotton, and small fruits require little capital equipment and a great deal of hand labor. The necessary investment in land is small; one may become a cotton "cropper" with practically no capital. Where the climate is healthful the Italians have prospered; in fact, in many cases they have been able to surpass their neighbors because they exercise extreme thrift and indefatigable industry. They have been imitators, rather than originators, of agricultural methods. Very few innovations, either in crops, methods of culture, or improved machinery, can be credited to the Italians. They have developed a highly specialized agriculture at Independence, La., for example, where they are engaged in strawberry culture, but almost entirely along lines originated by the earlier American growers.

This specialization by communities is a noticeable economic feature. Every family in the community raises the same commercial crop. Instead of competition, this results in cooperation. Cooperatively the Italians have an advantage over the natives: if class consciousness has not been developed, there is at least a race consciousness which forms a basis for community consciousness and commercial cooperative endeavor. In Independence, where there was need, the Italian growers united with commendable facility to market their berries and to buy fertilizers and berry boxes. In certain northern colonies it was found that the Italians cooperated readily and worked together very successfully both in marketing produce and in buying supplies and equipment. In establishing local cooperative business enterprises they have been much more successful than their native white neighbors.

In careful tillage, clean cultivation, and attention to details the Italian almost invariably excels the negro and the old-time southern farmer. He is not wasteful and he makes his farm supply his table as far as possible. By living cheaply he soon accumulates some money, and, except in the cotton districts, probably invests in land. Ordinarily he makes a permanent addition to the agricultural population.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE ITALIAN ON THE RURAL SOUTH.

There are at present too few Italians engaged in agricultural pursuits to effect important changes in many rural communities. The tendency of the Italians to congregate by race groups is very marked.

Where once a colony is started, the subsequent immigrants gather about the first nucleus, purchasing the neighboring unimproved land or the old farms of original owners. This grouping is not a characteristic peculiar to Italians; Bohemians, Poles, Swiss, and other non-Anglo-Saxon races are likely to settle in rather close groups. The effect of this segregation on the price of land is very noticeable in some districts, especially where the Italians have developed a specialized form of agriculture. Land within the limits of Italian occupation is frequently 50 per cent higher than land of the same fertility situated a short distance outside of the boundary lines. Segregation, too, has a tendency to perpetuate racial customs, traditions, and characteristics. This has been noted elsewhere, but in some sections of the South the tendency is strengthened by the fact that there are few American whites with whom Italians can associate, and in no place does there seem to be any inclination to mingle with the negroes more than is necessary.

There is a decided contrast between the attitude of certain North Italian and most Sicilian colonies in the South with respect to segregation. Where opportunity is afforded the North Italian seems to desire to mingle with the Americans, to learn the English language, to give his children an education, to become a citizen, and to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship. In fewer instances is this true of the Sicilian or South Italian. The result of this disinclination or lack of opportunity to fuse with the older white population, added to a feeling of superiority toward the foreigners on the part of the natives, has been to retard the assimilation of the foreigners in the South. Not only have they begun to occupy the farms of the native farmers, who have moved out to give place to them, but they have been the means of establishing Italian stores in the neighboring villages, where most of the rural Italian foreigners do their buying and selling.

The displacement of negro farm labor by the Italian has not yet assumed significant proportions, quantitatively. The reports on the Sunnyside and the "delta" settlements make clear the Italian's superiority over the negro, and the high regard in which he is held by the cotton planter in almost every instance. Not many negroes have been displaced, but the greater efficiency of the Italians assures them places as share hands or renters as fast as they come to demand them. Nowhere are the Italians held in higher esteem as farm laborers than among the large cotton planters in the delta region. Here they are raising successfully and profitably a crop of which they knew nothing previous to emigrating and for which it can not be said they had any natural aptitude. The influx to the cotton belt is slow, but this sluggishness is not due to lack of encouragement on the part of the planters. There is little doubt that the immigration will continue, but at the present rate there is no immediate prospect of the Italian's forcing out the negro.

There is an increasingly large movement of Italians, mostly Sicilians, into the sugar-cane region. New Orleans, which in 1900 had a larger "proportion of natives of Italy" than any other city considered in the United States,<sup>a</sup> is situated in the midst of the sugar-cane parishes, and many Italians find their way from the city to the sugar plantations. They are excellent laborers and on some plantations have

<sup>a</sup> U. S. Census, 1900, Population, Vol. I, p. CLXXX.

taken the work away from their negro competitors. Near New Orleans there are many Italians with small market gardens who retail their produce from house to house, especially in the Italian quarter. The Italians occupy a large section of the French market of the city. This industry is capable of great development, and it seems likely that many more Italians will take up vegetable growing as soon as they accumulate sufficient capital to buy the necessary land.

It was not possible to visit nearly all the small colonies of Italians nor all the plantations in Louisiana on which Italians are employed, nor can any adequate approximation be made of the total number of this race now engaged in agricultural pursuits in that State. Rural settlements other than those mentioned in the reports are at Alexandria, Houma, La Place, Lafayette, Lake End, Litcher, and Thibodaux—all of which towns, with the exception of Alexandria and Lake End, are in the sugar-cane area of Louisiana.

#### THE ITALIAN CITIZEN.

Opinions differ regarding the desirability of the Italian as a permanent element in the southern population. Unfavorable comment on Italian immigration is frequent and outspoken in many parts of the South. There are several reasons for this criticism. The regrettable Italian disorders and disturbances in New Orleans have done much to create prejudice against Italians as a body. The uncompromising attitude adopted in many communities toward all persons of foreign tongue has kept foreigners out of those districts. The hostility of the country merchant, or supply man, is frankly based on what he calls the "stinginess" of the Italian. The Italian is not a lavish spender. His wants are few, his supply bill is short; his farm and garden furnish most of his food. In contrast to the negro he is not a good customer. There are many also who feel that the Italian will not assimilate with the American population.

It is only fair to say that nearly all of these criticisms are modified on longer and more intimate acquaintance with a farming colony of Italians. The striking qualities the Italians exhibit are thrift, industry, and peaceableness, and these qualities in many cases have won the somewhat reluctant admiration of those who originally assumed a hostile attitude.

Progress in citizenship is a matter of leadership and environment. Where there is some one to urge the application for naturalization papers or to set before the community the economic or social advantages of citizenship and suffrage, the Italians are not slow to make their way to the polls. Where local issues are discussed by their neighbors and a lively, wide-spread interest in suffrage is manifested, the Italians take sides and qualify as voters. Unfortunately, in a number of colonies the immigrant has not learned his political worth. His tenant neighbors are politically apathetic. There is no one to encourage citizenship or point the way. Where there is no vision, no motive, there is no interest, and the proportion of adult aliens is great. That the local native politicians discourage the political aspirations of the immigrant is not clearly proved, but that many colonists receive no local encouragement to take part in public affairs is certainly well attested. Where the Italians have become citizens they take great interest in local issues, vote rather solidly,

and in some instances elect Italian officers or at least hold the balance of power.

In some regions there are few adequate school facilities of any sort. The absence of compulsory education laws in the southern States has placed the Italian at a disadvantage when compared with others of his race who have settled in rural districts in the more northern States. There are parents who take little interest in the education of their children unless emphatically urged, and who keep them at work on the farm from the time they are strong enough to run errands until they leave home. This disregard of educational advantages is particularly noticeable in the cane and cotton areas.

#### THE POSSIBLE PLACE OF THE ITALIAN IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

That the Italian has made a good pioneer farmer in a number of places in the South there is no doubt, especially where he has engaged in truck farming and small fruit growing on the sandy virgin coast lands. These lands were purchased at low prices, and small acreages have yielded a living from their occupation. It is probable that the Italian has made a permanent place for himself as a vegetable grower along the coast. Here he is a property owner and a settled element in the agricultural economy of the community.

As a cotton grower he has been successful, especially where he has been able (as at Bryan, Tex.) to begin as a share hand without capital and work his way up to independence or land ownership. Where the purchase of land is not possible, because the plantation owners desire to keep their plantations intact or because land in small parcels is too high, and the Italian must remain a tenant, the situation is less favorable with respect to his future. It is doubtful whether he will be content for long to remain in the tenant class.

The Italian is said to be a desirable agricultural laborer, but where land is cheap and where opportunities for economic and social advancement are many the Italian rural laborer for wages will not outlast the first generation. Certainly the second generation, and probably many of the first, will become tenants or owners of land and themselves employ newcomers. It is evident that the path of Italian progress parallels that of other foreign races, and a study of the foreign-born, in rural Texas especially, shows that the farm laborer very soon accumulates enough capital to buy a farm on time and permanently leaves the farm labor class.

#### ITALIANS IN NEW YORK STATE.

According to the census of 1900 there were 1,203 Italians engaged in agricultural pursuits in the State of New York. Of this number 965 were males and 238 females; 900 of the males were born in Italy and 65 were of the second generation. Of the first generation 572, and of the second generation 47, were agricultural laborers, while 328 of the first generation and 18 of the second generation were farmers, planters, overseers, etc. Of the females engaged in agriculture 213 were of the first and 25 of the second generation.

In the Commission's investigation of Italians in agriculture in the State of New York, a study was made of those owning or renting farms and depending entirely for a livelihood upon the income thus derived, and also of those employed as farm laborers during the

agricultural season but engaged in other forms of labor for the remainder of the year. The investigation covered approximately 4,425 persons depending entirely or in part on agriculture for an income.

It was found that the great majority of Italians engaged in farming or employed as farm laborers in the different Italian settlements investigated were from southern Italy. Most of the farm owners had been in the United States for a considerable period of time, usually from ten to twenty years, while those who were renters or who were engaged in seasonal occupations, such as general farm labor, employment in canning factories, fruit picking, etc., showed a shorter period of residence, many having been in this country less than five years. The reason assigned for the fact that Italian farm owners report a longer period of residence, as compared with farm laborers and renters, is that few possess sufficient money to purchase a farm at the time of landing in the United States, and it usually takes a considerable length of time for a tenant or a farm or general laborer to put aside sufficient capital to acquire a piece of property. Most of the farms now owned have been paid for with money saved out of the earnings of the owner since his arrival in this country.

There are two classes of Italian farm laborers: First, those who live in agricultural localities and are employed more or less regularly by their fellow-countrymen who are engaged in farming, or by neighboring American farmers or by canning factories; second, those who go to the country for the farming season, returning in the fall to other occupations in the cities. Laborers of this second class are generally employed by large canning companies, through padrones, and the men are worked in gangs and are usually quartered on the farm of the company.

#### PREFERENCE FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Italian farm owners, renters, and farm laborers investigated had been in varied occupations in the United States prior to the time of entering agricultural pursuits. The great majority, however, had been general laborers, pick-and-shovel men, railroad section men, and laborers on general construction work. A small number were reported as skilled laborers or factory employees; a few had been employed in textile manufacturing. Not any were formerly coal miners or iron or steel workers. In Europe their occupations had been as diverse as in the United States, but the majority were farmers or farm laborers.

The reasons given by Italians for entering agriculture were various. Many of the farm owners or renters had been farmers or farm laborers in Italy before coming to this country, and naturally were anxious to return to their old pursuits; some became farmers through the advice of friends who had attained success in agriculture; others came to agricultural settlements to be near friends or relatives and took up farming as a means of livelihood; a few engaged in farming thinking the outdoor life would be of benefit to the health of the family. Farm laborers who reside in agricultural communities were actuated in entering agricultural pursuits by the same causes as those mentioned above, and most of them are saving money with the idea of eventually purchasing a farm. On the other hand, Italians who are brought out from the cities for the farming season are induced to work on the farms because the whole family can find



ready employment through the summer months, wages are fairly good, and the cost of living is much lower than in the city. Though anxious to come to the country for the summer as farm laborers, they are really industrial workers and very few have any idea of eventually becoming farmers.

#### ITALIAN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

At Albion, Oneida, and Geneva, N. Y., Italians were investigated in seasonal occupations. In Albion and its vicinity there are about 350 Italians, including men, women, and children, who depend upon agriculture for part of their yearly income, and 300 additional farm laborers of this race are brought in each summer from Buffalo, N. Y., for the canning season. About 475 come from the cities to Oneida for the canning season, and in Geneva and its vicinity there are about 1,500 Italians, including men, women, and children, who depend on farm work for their livelihood during the agricultural season. Most of these enumerated are engaged in some other form of labor during the winter.

At Canastota there are about 50 families depending entirely upon agriculture for their support. Of these, 20 own farms, the rest being either tenants or farm laborers. In Lyons and Clyde and vicinity there are approximately 100 families deriving an income from agriculture; 40 own farms, about 20 are renters, and about 40 live in the towns and work on farms in the summer. In Port Byron and its vicinity 35 Italian families are engaged in some form of agriculture; 10 own farms, 10 are tenants, and 15 are farm laborers. Near almost all the larger cities in the State may be found Italians who own or work in market gardens, and in one or two localities Italian owners or laborers in orchards or vineyards are reported, there being a considerable settlement thus engaged near Fredonia. Very few Italians engaged in general farming or employed as general farm laborers were observed.

#### AMERICANIZATION.

From a general study of the three classes of Italians in agriculture it was found that those owning or renting farms are more nearly Americanized than individuals of the other two classes. As a general rule, they have been in the United States for a number of years, and thus have had the opportunity to acquire the English language and adopt American customs; and as property owners they naturally show more civic interest. In all localities it was stated that the proportion of Italian property owners who had taken out naturalization papers was much greater than the proportion of tenants or farm laborers who were naturalized. The interests of the Italian farmer and his American neighbors are the same, and the community of interest thus formed has done much to bring about the Americanization of the race. The residence of the Italian farm laborer in the agricultural community where he is employed offers advantages tending toward early Americanization which the Italian of the cities or of industrial centers does not possess. In many cases the Italian farm laborers are employed by the American farmer, and thus come into daily contact with Americans and more readily learn the language and customs of the country. Further, their associates are the Italian farm owners of earlier immigration, and this association has an

Americanizing influence. It is noticeable that the Italian farm laborers secured from the cities are much less intelligent, self-reliant, and progressive than are farm owners, tenants, or general farm laborers of their race residing in the country. In the cities whence they come, the seasonal laborers live in Italian colonies, trade at Italian stores, work in gangs of Italians on the railroads and on construction work, and associate very little with Americans. On the farm they are employed in gangs, usually under the immediate supervision of an Italian. They are quartered together, and here, as in their winter work, are surrounded by few Americanizing influences.

#### SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

Italians have engaged but little in general farming, most of them confining themselves to the small crops. Only a few instances were observed in which Italian farmers owned as much as 50 acres of land, the usual farm being of from 5 to 15 acres, while many comprise but 1 to 5 acres. Practically none of the operators have had any previous experience in general farming and almost all are ignorant of the methods of raising the staple crops. Few know anything about the care necessary in handling horses or live stock to insure the best results, and as most of the tilling and planting on the Italian farms is done by hand the farmer and his family are able to cultivate only a limited acreage. The size of the farm generally depends upon the size of the family, as the average Italian farmer is averse to employing farm laborers. It was also observed that Italians generally confine themselves to one or two crops, such as onions, celery, etc., with which they are uniformly very successful. The South Italians in New York on large farms where wheat, oats, corn, hay, and staple crops are raised have achieved no marked success, due to the causes mentioned and to the lack of intelligent fertilization, crop rotation, and preparation of the soil. Their forte seems to be specialized commercial agriculture.

The chief objection on the part of American farmers to Italian farm laborers is that they require too much supervision and that few show any initiative. On the other hand, South Italians have proved very satisfactory on truck farms, nursery farms, and the farms of canning companies. Here, where little machinery is used and most of the work is done by hand, they are worked in gangs. Many farmers prefer them to Americans, because, it is stated, the Italians work more steadily, and are more reliable and more easily handled, than American farm hands.

#### HEBREW RURAL COMMUNITIES.

##### INTRODUCTION.

The census returns for 1900 throw no light on the number of Hebrews who were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In a measure they are included in the nationality group "Russian," but there are large numbers of Russian farmers who are not Hebrews, and, on the other hand, the variety of nativities which the Hebrews represent precludes the possibility of classifying all Hebrew agriculturists under "Russian." Allowing for certain probable errors, discussed later, the most available authoritative source of information on the number and distribution of Hebrew farmers in the United States is the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York. In the capac-

ity of administrator of that part of the Baron de Hirsch fund set apart for the aid of Hebrews engaged in agriculture, this society, by visits to the various colonies for the purpose of investigating possible loans and for other purposes, has come into touch with most of the Hebrew rural settlements. In the report of the society for 1909 an enumeration of the approximate number of farms occupied and of farmers or farm families in the principal States is made from the best available sources of information, by States and by colonies or settlements.<sup>a</sup>

Table 6, compiled from the figures presented by the Jewish society, estimates approximately 3,040 Hebrew farmers in 36 States. The geographical distribution is significant. More than 90 per cent are in 10 States north of the thirty-ninth parallel; more than 75 per cent are in New York, New Jersey, and New England; more are reported in New York (27.9 per cent) than in any other State. North Dakota is the only western State in which the Hebrew farmers are numerically important.

The number of farms operated is but 2,701. The difference (339) between the number of farms and the number of operators is in part accounted for by farm partnerships, either of a farmer and his grown son who operate the farm jointly, or by a partnership otherwise constituted. It is probable that the actual number of partnership enterprises is greater than the number given. According to this estimate there are at least 15,000 Hebrews settled in rural communities and depending on the land, wholly or in part, for a livelihood.<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 6.—*Hebrew farmers and farms occupied by Hebrews.*

[Compiled from Annual Report of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 1909.]

States.	Number of groups.	Number of scattered farmers.	Farms occupied.		Farmers.	
			Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Thirty-six States.....			2,701	100.0	3,040	100.0
States reporting defined groups.....	53	327	2,437	90.3	2,756	90.7
New York.....	10	85	718	26.6	847	27.9
New Jersey.....	15	61	639	23.7	703	23.1
Connecticut.....	9	47	490	18.1	575	18.9
North Dakota.....	8	17	210	7.8	216	7.1
Massachusetts.....	3	47	167	6.2	183	6.0
Ohio.....	2	19	64	2.4	75	2.5
Michigan.....	3	16	69	2.6	73	2.4
South Dakota.....	1	19	33	1.2	33	1.1
Wyoming.....	1	3	25	.9	27	.9
Washington.....	1	13	22	.8	24	.8
States not reporting defined groups:						
Illinois.....			17	.6	20	.7
Indiana.....			23	.9	23	.8
Iowa.....			22	.8	23	.8
Louisiana.....			17	.6	23	.8
Pennsylvania.....			45	1.7	51	1.7
Wisconsin.....			32	1.2	32	1.1
Other States.....			108	4.0	112	3.7

The table must be taken with a little caution. While the percentage of distribution by States is sufficiently accurate for purposes of discussion, rather careful checking with assessors' lists of taxpayers in certain townships in New England shows that the estimates are, in

<sup>a</sup> Ann. Rept. Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 1909, pp. 11, 12, 43, 44.

instances, 33 per cent greater than the number of taxpaying farmers listed on the tax roll. In New Jersey the tax lists and the estimates in the table agree very closely in most instances, for here in some counties a very careful count was made by the Hebrew authorities. Liability to error by exaggeration in three particulars may be noted: First, in the case of small and struggling settlements—wherever investigated, the number of actual farm operators in small settlements was found to be much less than the estimates; second, in that of sparsely populated settlements covering a rather wide area, as in the eastern highland region of Connecticut or Sullivan and Ulster counties, New York, especially when land changes hands frequently; third, in the case of the "scattered" Hebrews. These are hearsay estimates, and invariably "common report" exaggerated the number of foreigners in the groups that came under the investigators' notice.

The accounts of settlements presented in this report represent perhaps 75 per cent of all Hebrews on farms in the United States and present detailed studies of by far the most important groups. Most of these are actual colonies, organized and promoted by external stimulus; others are merely unorganized, undirected settlements held together only by the ties of race and a common religion.

#### ORIGIN OF HEBREW COLONIES.

Hebrew rural communities in the United States are confined very largely to Hebrews from Russia, Roumania, and Galicia; perhaps 85 per cent of the farmers interviewed are natives of these countries. The reason is evident. Most Hebrew farmers were established on the land directly or indirectly through the influence of an immigrant aid society of some sort. Nearly all of these organizations were founded for the purpose of assisting Russian Hebrews. The greatest of all such organizations was the Baron de Hirsch Fund, incorporated in 1891 to administer the trust funds of the banker and philanthropist, Baron de Hirsch, which he devoted to the amelioration of the economic condition of Russian Hebrews. Other Hebrews have been and are being aided, but the bulk of assistance has been given to those from Russia.

The very first rural settlement of Hebrews of which the Commission has information was a colony at Wawarsing, N. Y., founded in 1837 by a philanthropic Hebrew living in New York City. It lasted but a short time, for it was merely a planted colony, artificially sustained by outside support. There were no other attempts at Hebrew colonization, and very few Hebrews found their way to rural districts until 1882, when, following the Russian persecutions culminating in the "May law" of 1882, great numbers of Hebrews fled from Russia. It was the period of westward immigration, and loyal philanthropic Hebrews felt that the way upward for the refugees was by the same path that thousands of hardy pioneers, as penniless as the Russians, were climbing with success; hence, under the leadership of countrymen, from 1882 to 1886, a dozen or more rural colonies were planted in Oregon, the Dakotas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Michigan, and elsewhere where land was cheap and procurable in large tracts. All were given material aid and encouragement, all met with unforeseen obstacles and discouragements, and every one except the New Jersey colonies dragged out a short, unhappy existence and finally failed utterly.

## SUCCESSFUL COLONIZATION.

These failures wrought discouragement and threw rural settlements into disfavor with the Hebrews. It was about 1882 that the first successful colony was established, in southern New Jersey. This colony, at first founded on a communistic basis, located on most unpromising, uncleared land in the pine barrens, was kept afloat from 1882 to 1890 only by the generosity and material assistance of fellow-countrymen, and finally, just as the project seemed about to be abandoned, by the relief extended through the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

This colony, or group of colonies, presents Hebrew agriculture in America at its best. Of the several colonies of Hebrews studied none shows greater apparent material prosperity, a more general dependence on agriculture for a livelihood, a more intelligent, resourceful husbandry, or a more wholesome community life, educationally, socially, or politically, in a large sense. There is no doubt that a great deal of material encouragement has been given, that many of the social and educational enterprises were conceived, organized, and supported by leaders without the community, and that cooperative business associations and marketing facilities were promoted by leaders who do not live in the settlements; but once established the colonists have entered into all these enterprises with some degree of interest and are beginning to support them. To all appearances the colonies near Vineland, N. J., are permanently established on the basis of a commercial agriculture adapted to the soil, climate, and demands of the market.

The 1,000 or more Hebrew farmers in New England and New York, with a few exceptions noted elsewhere in this report, either speculate in real estate, or provide a market for part of the fruits of their fields by keeping summer boarders or lodgers, or depend to a greater or less extent on some other outside enterprise—peddling, cattle trading, junk buying, etc.—for a material part of their incomes.

The demand for summer boarding accommodations is increasing more rapidly than the number of farms owned by Hebrews. The reports show that this method of disposing of farm produce is satisfactory as far as it goes, and "summer boarder agriculture" would be a legitimate designation were it not that many, perhaps most, Hebrews do not anticipate the demands created by the boarders and find it necessary to ship in or buy from native farmers the vegetables, poultry, and dairy products which a more thrifty spirit should have prompted them to produce on their own farms. Nor have many farmers made any attempt to make their farms attractive or to offer any special inducements in the way of superior quarters, natural attractions, or amusements. In certain favored places the Bohemians have much more intelligently adapted their system of farming to summer boarders. Nevertheless, half of the Hebrew farm families in the eastern States have at some time or other made a practice of taking at least a few boarders or lodgers for pay for part of the summer. Whether boarders and lodgers are economically profitable or not, it is certain that their presence does much to enliven the monotonous life of the open country for two months in the year.

The almost inevitable failure of groups of nonagricultural Jews artificially planted on cheap unimproved land has been recognized by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, which has

recently been making provision for giving instruction in farming on their Long Island experimental farm to prospective rural colonists, who after a year on the experimental area are likely to give up farming entirely or to enter agriculture with their eyes open. Furthermore, this society is purchasing for settlement improved farms which will yield a living return during the first year of occupancy.

A study of the several settlements has emphasized these facts at least: That the Hebrew is not adapted by training or tradition to make a pioneer farmer; that to win success he should start with some capital on improved land; that settlement in groups of sufficient size to maintain a synagogue is almost essential; that those who are likely to succeed are those who have been farmers abroad or have had some successful experience in agriculture in the United States previous to permanent settlement.

#### THE AGRICULTURE OF THE HEBREW.

This topic is discussed in detail in the Commission's complete report and only a brief mention of it is made here. On the one hand, the rural Hebrews as a whole have given little to American agriculture either in the way of crops, culture, management, or marketing. With a few notable exceptions the agriculture is but mediocre or unsatisfactory. Crops, tillage, quality and quantity of produce, show up rather more poorly than in most of the colonies of several different races investigated. In a few instances progress is shown and a growing interest in scientific agriculture and advanced methods is manifested, giving evidence of the agricultural capacity of the Hebrew when once his intelligent interest is aroused. Otherwise, except for the acreage of wild land subdued and improved in New Jersey, Jewish communities have not added greatly to the rural wealth of their respective adopted States.

On the other hand, the reaction of country life on the Hebrew appears to have been salutary. Country life and the ownership of landed property have been of great benefit to the Jew as an individual.

It is characteristic of the Hebrew farms visited that the farmstead receives less attention than the farm. Even where there is superior tillage the permanent improvements are likely to be in poor condition. The best buildings reported are in Sullivan and Ulster counties, where some of the farmers have built larger and better houses for the accommodation of boarders, and in a few places in Connecticut, where they have purchased fine old farmhouses with the farms belonging to them.

Hebrew farm incomes are seldom large, but, all things considered, do not suffer by comparison with those of other recent immigrant farmers in the neighborhood. The largest gross incomes noted were on the tobacco farms of the Ellington (Conn.) settlement, established but a few years; the largest net incomes are probably those of the Vineland (N. J.) farmers. It is, however, very difficult to arrive at net incomes and accurate estimates of property owned. An estimate of income based on the general appearance of thrift and the evidences of prosperity displayed on the farm and its surroundings is likely to be more accurate than one based on reported sales of produce. Judged by this standard, the average farmer in the New Jersey colonies is doing better than the average farmer in almost any other community.

## STANDARD OF LIVING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

It is impossible to arrive at anything definite with regard to cost of living. Few Hebrew farmers keep any accounts of receipts and expenditures, and there are no carefully kept family budgets. Part of the household's living comes from the soil, part is furnished by the market; absolute cost or close approximations of household budgets are not obtainable.

At all events, the Hebrew farm family lives better in respect both to food and clothing than the Pole or the Italian who has been on the land for the same length of time. Those who have been accustomed to a high standard of living abroad (and this is the case of a number of recent Hebrew recruits to agriculture) are living very well indeed—as well as the majority of their American neighbors. Among the earlier settlers, most of whom were virtually penniless, there are evidences of a rising standard of comfort.

The most noticeable fact, as contrasted with other foreigners, is the desire for the appurtenances of comfort and leisure. Rocking-chairs, hammocks, books, and buggies are bought early in the career of the farmer, usually long before his farm is paid for. The immigrant ordinarily purchases necessities first, pays for his land and equipment next, and later makes his home comfortable. The Hebrew agriculturist is a good consumer.

## THE HEBREW FARMER CITIZEN.

In general, the Russian Hebrew has proved more apt in civic relations and in commerce than in agriculture. He is likely to become a citizen sooner than most east European immigrants and to take a more intelligent interest in politics; few are illiterate, and practically all of the American-born or the minors who have been in the United States ten years can speak, read, and write English with more or less fluency. The ownership of land and the proprietorship of a farm enterprise have developed independence, self-reliance, and self-respect. The objection of the Hebrew to rural life lies in the meager returns for labor expended, the isolation, and the absence of social conveniences. The social position of the farm owner is satisfactory.

The Hebrews have demanded better schools nearly everywhere they have settled. Where they are segregated with sufficient compactness, their leaders have originated social, educational, and recreative enterprises for the benefit of the community. The few who are really interested in farming realize the need of knowledge and training along agricultural lines; the others want their children to have at least a good commercial education and some are striving to send their children to college. Near Hartford there are a number of exceptionally intelligent Hebrews who have taken up farms and are engaged in dairying and market gardening. The two desires they express most persistently are better educational facilities and more opportunities for fellowship of kind. They are not content with the financial returns from the farms they occupy, but they are still less content with their educational advantages.

Whatever may be said of his agriculture, the Hebrew farmer is a thinking, protesting citizen. Assimilation or fusion with other races is retarded by religious tradition and rural segregation. Americanization in the sense of desire for representative government, demo-

cratic institutions, an educated electorate, equality of opportunity, and the free agency of the individual, is developed rapidly in the landowning Hebrew. The Hebrew on the land is peaceable and law-abiding, but he does not tamely submit to what he believes to be oppression and he has a highly developed sense of personal rights, civil and economic. The rural Hebrew has shown his capacity for self-government, and no colonies were visited whose members voted less as a unit than those where rural Hebrews made up a material part of the electorate.

#### POLES IN AGRICULTURE.

Statistical studies of Poles are peculiarly liable to error, since almost all official enumerations have been made on a basis of nationality as indicated by country of birth. German Poles are likely to be enumerated as "Germans," Austrian Poles as "Austrians," Russian Poles as "Russians," and so on.<sup>a</sup>

The United States Census of 1900 reports 209,030 male breadwinners whose parents were born in Poland; of these 183,055 were foreign-born and 25,975 were of the second generation. Nearly nine-tenths of the first generation and more than three-fourths of the second generation were engaged in other than agricultural pursuits. Foreign-born Poles report a larger percentage (29.1) of general laborers than any other race group except the Italians. The percentage of general laborers among the second generation is 15.7, which is larger than the percentage of general laborers of the second generation of any other race.

In agricultural pursuits 19,256 males of the first generation, more than one-tenth of all foreign-born Polish breadwinners, were reported. Of the second generation 6,236, or 24 per cent, were in agriculture. The percentage of farm laborers of the second generation is relatively high, doubtless owing to the large number of Polish children between 10 and 21 years of age on farms of their parents who were enumerated as agricultural farm laborers. The number of farmers, overseers, etc., of the second generation is 1,507 (5.8 per cent) as compared with 11,461 (6.3 per cent) of the first generation.<sup>b</sup>

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POLE IN AGRICULTURE.

The Poles as enumerated by the census are not numerically important in agriculture. The 25,492 males of Polish parentage in agriculture represented but little more than 1 per cent of all the males of foreign parentage engaged in agricultural pursuits and but 12.2 per cent of all male breadwinners of Polish parentage in 1900.

<sup>a</sup> Wacław Kruska estimates that, including both first and second generations, one-fifth of all Poles in answer to the question "Where were you born?" answered "Poland," and were enumerated by the census as Poles; two-fifths answered "Prussia," "Germany," "Russia," "Austria," or "Galicia," and were recorded as Germans, etc.; two-fifths or more belong to the second generation and were recorded as native-born, but with the same degree of error in regard to birthplace of father. According to this authority the census returns of Poles must be multiplied by five to arrive at a reasonable approximation. Whether this method of procedure can be relied on with reference to Poles in the aggregate it is impossible to say. In two rural communities where the method was tested the results were approximately correct.—See *Historia Polska w Ameryce*, Part I, Vol. I, Chapter IV.

<sup>b</sup> For more detailed information see Reports of the Immigration Commission on Occupations, vol. 28 (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and Agriculture, vols. 21 and 22 (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).



Some of the significant facts of the last decade with regard to Polish farmers have been the increasing influx of Poles into the farming sections of the East, both as farmers and as farm laborers, the growth of new settlements of Poles on the western prairies, and the movement to farms, either as owners or tenants, of a large number of Poles of the second generation whose parents have been living in rural districts.

That the Poles on farms are much more numerous than would appear from the census returns is very evident when a study of particular rural settlements is attempted.<sup>a</sup>

#### SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The investigation planned by the Commission covered a study of the principal Polish rural settlements in a number of States where Poles are a factor in agriculture. Three phases of settlement were to be emphasized—the early, spontaneous settlements made by large groups of immigrant Poles on new, wild, cheap western land; the later settlements, originated and fostered by owners of large tracts of land for the purpose of selling the land and developing it agriculturally; and the recent rural immigration, particularly in the East, to long-settled communities where the Poles are establishing themselves on old, partly improved or semiabandoned farms, and taking the place of American farmers. There is a fourth phase—the Pole in seasonal agricultural occupations—touched upon in the reports on the Poles in Orleans County, N. Y., and the cranberry pickers in Wisconsin.

In the execution of this plan the principal Polish rural communities in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Texas, and a few scattered settlements in the Southwest, were visited. The investigation did not include any of the large settlements in the North Central States west of the Mississippi. In Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska are some of the largest Polish rural parishes in the United States.<sup>b</sup>

Community reports based on family schedules, on statistics gathered in the field and on a first-hand investigation of conditions, are submitted. They cover eight different settlements in the northern States, and represent 4,856 families of first and second generation Poles. The investigation of the Polish colonies in Texas was not made in any detail, and the report is very general, covering merely a few facts concerning the numbers, the founding and the present condition, of several of the more important settlements.

The total Polish population reached in the North was comprehended in 9<sup>c</sup> settlements or groups of settlements in the northern States, including 34 parishes and 4,856 families. The figures are, in the main, compiled from church records or from official tax lists or poll lists. Where town tax lists were used the town officials were relied on to determine the race when the name did not give evidence of the descent. Both first and second generation Poles are included.

<sup>a</sup>In 1901 the estimate made by Kruszką is 900 colonies of Poles, of which 700 are village or agricultural communities, averaging 100 families each. This would mean at least 70,000 persons in agricultural pursuits, reckoning one breadwinner to a farm. This estimate of farm families is probably too large.—See *Historia Polska w Ameryce*, Vol. VIII, p. 111, etc.

<sup>b</sup>Kruszką, *Historia Polska w Ameryce*, Vol. I, p. 90, etc.

<sup>c</sup>The Commission has data gathered from one settlement not written up in this report.

In Texas and the Southwest 13 parishes with about 1,363 families, numbering at least 7,225 persons, were visited.

There are numerous other Polish farm settlements in the States visited, but the reports cover only the largest and the most important.

TABLE 7.—*List of Polish rural settlements visited in the investigation.*

State.	County.	Name of group.	Number of parishes.	Approximate number of families.	Approximate number of persons.	Date of establishment.
<b>Northern States:</b>						
Wisconsin.....	Brown, Oconto, Shawano.	Sobleski and Pulaski	6	665	a 4,400	1883 to 1893
	Portage, Waushara.....	Portage County...	11	b 1,983	12,910	1858 to 1898
	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	1	50	a 320	1878
	Trempealeau.....	Independence.....	3	610	a 4,000	1864 to 1875
Illinois.....	Jefferson, Perry, Washington.	Radom.....	5	716	a 7,700	1875 to 1902
Indiana.....	Laporte, St. Joseph.....	New Carlisle.....	3	327	1,930	1892
New York.....	Orleans.....	Orleans.....	2	295	1,681	.....
Ohio.....	Cuyahoga.....	Berea.....	1	118	c 3,000	1873
Massachusetts.....	Hampshire.....	Sunderland.....	2	92	625	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	34	4,856	36,566	.....
<b>Southern States:</b>						
Texas.....	Karnes, Wilson, Falls, Grimes, Brazos, Robertson, Washington.	Texas.....	10	1,245	6,600	1855 to 1902
Arkansas.....	Pulaski.....	Marche.....	1	60	300	1884
Missouri.....	Washington and Gasconade.	Clover Bottom and Owensville.	2	58	325	1866 to 1873
Total.....	.....	.....	13	1,363	7,225	.....
<b>Total northern States.</b>	.....	.....	34	4,856	36,566	.....
<b>Total southern States.</b>	.....	.....	13	1,363	7,225	.....
<b>Grand total.</b>	.....	.....	47	6,219	43,791	.....

a Estimate (1901-1903) by Kruska, *Historia Polska w Ameryce*, Vol. II.

b Including Stevens Point.

c Including entire parish. Kruska, *op. cit.*

#### HISTORICAL.

Polish colonies have been known in rural United States since the settlement of Panna Marya, Texas, by 300 Silesian peasants in 1855. A few Polish immigrants had settled in rural districts previous to 1850, chiefly for political reasons, but what may be called the colonization of Poles in America did not begin until the Panna Marya colony. The first settlers on Wisconsin soil came by way of Canada and Chicago to Portage County shortly after 1850 and in larger numbers after 1859. The records of the Roman Catholic Church show that from 1854 to 1870, 16 Polish parishes, most of them rural colonies, were established in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Texas. Previous to 1860 the movement of Poles had been spontaneous, but more or less sporadic. From 1860 to 1870, though checked somewhat by the civil war, immigration was still spontaneous, but began to assume the character of a steady, ever-increasing influx. The census records 7,298 natives of Poland in the United States in 1860; this number (including Polish Hebrew) had increased to 14,436 in

1870. The immigration from 1850 to 1870 originated in hard economic conditions in Europe. Polish peasants and skilled laborers from the villages came as permanent settlers to rural America in the hope of improving their material welfare. From 1866 to 1870 the Austro-Prussian war and resulting conditions in Germany caused the exodus of a comparatively large number of Poles from all ranks of society, but for the most part the early arrivals were without means and came to make homes here.

It was after 1870, however, that the real immigration of Poles began. During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the "natives of Poland" in the United States increased by more than 34,000, the total number of foreign-born Poles being 48,557 in 1880. While much of this immigration found its way to the cities, there was also an important movement westward to the free wild land, mostly in timbered regions, where building materials, water, and fuel were easily obtained and where it was possible to earn a good living by working in the lumber camps and sawmills. The movement to the farms of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois assumed large proportions during the decade. The Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars and later the famous "May laws" occasioned the departure of great numbers of peasant Poles and others, who came in unorganized but rather close groups and entered both agriculture and industry. In 1880 there were 16 Polish churches in Wisconsin, 17 in Texas, and 6 each in Michigan and Missouri.

After 1885, when the stream of Slavic immigration had set in very strongly and Polish rural colonies began to dot the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas as well as the Lake States, many of the newer farm colonies presented a different economic aspect. A smaller percentage of the immigrants were Polish peasants directly from Europe, seeking homes for themselves, and more of them were day laborers who had been engaged in mines, steel mills, quarries, or other industrial pursuits in cities of the United States and had been attracted to farms by advertisements in Polish newspapers published here or by the solicitation of Polish land agents in the employ of some real-estate firm or large landowner. They came in small groups; their location was directed; they brought more money usually than did the first arrivals, since they had savings from their earnings in industrial pursuits. Most of them had been farmers or farmers' sons abroad; hence a very large percentage of them were promising pioneers, and there were few desertions. In Wisconsin they purchased cut-over timber land in the northern part of the State, previously owned by speculators or lumbermen. In the Dakotas frequently they settled on prairie land of the poorer sort, for the same reason that they bought unproductive land in Illinois and Indiana—because it was cheap.

The settlement of Poles on eastern abandoned farms is a more recent movement, which has not yet assumed large proportions, but one that in favored sections seems sure to increase. The significant fact is that this movement to eastern farms originated with Poles direct from their native land, who began as farm laborers, and that the immigration is kept up by direct immigration rather than by recruits from the ranks of New England's industrial laborers. Advertising by real-estate men is drawing some factory workers to the poorer hill

farms of New England, but only a few, and those very recently. The number of Poles who leave industrial establishments and engage in agriculture, either in the immediate vicinity of the industry or at a distance, is small. The scattered colony at Berea, Ohio, represents the comparatively small percentage of Poles who engage in farming to supplement their earnings in industry.

#### THE CHARACTER OF POLISH AGRICULTURE.

The first Poles became farmers because they wished to be land-owners rather than laborers. They migrated westward because land was free or very cheap. Of necessity they engaged in a self-sufficing, diversified, extensive form of agriculture. Those who came early have changed the form of agriculture in response to changing economic conditions, but somewhat more slowly than the Americans and, perhaps, the Germans. In certain sections dairying has taken the place of grain raising. In Portage County, Wis., the potato industry has developed to large proportions where the soil is peculiarly adapted to the crop, but the Poles have in few instances proved more skillful or resourceful than the native growers. The later Polish settlers and settlements have followed along the lines of agriculture previously introduced. In the western States wheat, flax, barley, peas, hay, dairy products, live stock, or some other special commercial crop is emphasized according to the market conditions of the locality. It can not be said that the Poles excel in any one line because of racial adaptability. That there are very few vegetable or fruit growers of any race in the regions where the colonies visited are located is perhaps the best explanation of the fact that few Poles are truckers or orchardists. In Texas the distinctive feature of a Polish cotton farm is that it is self-sustaining to a large degree. In New England the Poles have engaged in highly specialized forms of agriculture—onion and tobacco growing, crops requiring special soils, intensive culture, and a high degree of technical skill and business ability. They are succeeding remarkably well, but they are learning by observing their neighbors, by working as farm hands on tobacco and onion farms, and by questioning their countrymen who have succeeded.

The Pole has been called a lover of land; usually the Polish peasant hungers to possess landed property. He falls a little in his own estimation when he leaves peasant life in Europe for day labor in America. But the ability to acquire land for little or nothing has been the prime factor in making the Pole an owner rather than a tenant, so far as one may generalize from the colonies investigated. In Texas, where tenancy or "cropping" predominates, there are many Polish tenants. In Illinois and Indiana many were tenants before they became owners. In the Connecticut Valley there are a number who rent land on shares or at a high cash rental because the land is too valuable for them to purchase. In Illinois and Indiana an increasing number are renting high-priced land either for cash or on shares, because purchase of a farm and equipment requires more capital than the foreigner possesses. Not only is land more valuable, but the capital equipment required on more valuable land is much greater than that required on cheap land, where the culture is crude and extensive.

In the seventies and early eighties, and even more recently, many of the Poles in north central Wisconsin purchased land and began to farm with less than \$500, sometimes less than \$300, capital. There are now few places where a foreigner can make a satisfactory beginning in agriculture with less than \$1,500, and \$5,000 or somewhat more is required where population is dense. In a few instances, in old settlements, boys of the second or even of the third generation are renting land from their relatives or countrymen, because they have not been able to save enough by "working out" to purchase improved farms.

#### THE POLES AS FARMERS.

The Poles have made excellent pioneers. They have all of the qualifications, excepting, perhaps, resourcefulness and a high degree of initiative. They are independent and self-reliant, though clanish. No Polish colony visited needed artificial stimulus or charitable aid to support it. Some individuals have increased their incomes by working as farm laborers or as lumbermen when there was little work on the farm, but in general the farm has been the sole support almost from the first. Practically every Pole who owns a farm is exclusively a farmer; the members of the Ohio colony are the most notable exception.

They become more efficient husbandmen as time goes on. The sons are outdoing the older generation and are growing more skillful year by year. The contrast between the first and the third generations is very noticeable in the careful tillage, well-constructed houses and barns, fine herds of cattle, and the general evidences of thrift and prosperity. Brick houses are common in some old settlements that a few years ago contained but rude log huts or unpainted frame dwellings. With hardly an exception the Polish communities have shown material progress; in some instances advance has been slow.

The Poles studied are not students of agriculture; they work by rule of thumb. Nevertheless the evidences of thrift, prosperity, and rising standards of comfort displayed in some of the early colonies—for example, at Radom, Ill., or Independence, Wis.—are an agreeable surprise. Here the second stage of agricultural development is getting under way. The original owners, grown well-to-do through hard labor and the increase in the value of landed property, are turning their farms over to their sons, whose cooperation has been responsible for much of the prosperity of the parents; the sons rent the old farm and the parents move into the neighboring village, or live in a separate house on a few acres near the farm. In these communities large red barns, numerous well-constructed outbuildings, and excellent frame or brick farmhouses line the country roads. Land that twenty years ago was heavy forest or unproductive swamp is now 80 to 90 per cent in tillage, producing profitably.

In many instances the Poles have bought up large tracts of poor land, which American or German or Norwegian farmers had avoided as impossible for agricultural purposes. It has taken a long time to bring this land into cultivation and more years to make agriculture profitable, facts that must be borne in mind when estimating the progress of the Pole. Like the Italian, the Pole is a steady, untiring day laborer, and in clearing land, ditching, draining, and grubbing, he and his wife have succeeded as have few others.

## THE FUTURE OF POLISH RURAL IMMIGRATION.

The rural sections investigated showing the largest accretions of Poles at the present time are the New England Polish settlements and the newer colonies in Wisconsin, which are being stimulated by immigrant agents and real-estate men. The influx in the latter case seems to be from industrial centers rather than direct from abroad. When the way is open, real-estate agents who sell land on commission readily induce small companies of mill workers, who were once farmers and who have accumulated a little money, to visit the land open for purchase. The land is sold at a rather high price, but on very reasonable terms. The successful Polish farmers are pointed out to the land seekers and many inducements to settlement are offered.

In a number of townships in northern Wisconsin small Polish colonies of this type have been founded. Most of them are progressing slowly, and although some of the farmers are discouraged few are giving up their farms. It is of interest that numerous small settlements in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and northern Wisconsin, composed of young men from the older Polish settlements, are growing up. Land in the original locality is too high to purchase and the sons have gone West.

In the East the influx is directly from abroad, and while the increase in number of Polish farmers is not great, the movement to New England farms seems steady and permanent. There is an increasing number of Polish farm laborers in the North Atlantic States, partly seasonal laborers and partly permanent farm hands. The Pole usually does not care for employment that keeps him busy but two or three months in the year, nor does he desire uncertain employment. Consequently, most of the Poles soon leave seasonal employment and become permanent farm laborers and later farmers for themselves.

There has been no important stream of Polish immigration to the South or Southwest. The Texas settlements are not growing rapidly by accretions from without, but there are some new colonies forming.

## BOHEMIANS AND OTHER RACES IN AGRICULTURE.

## BOHEMIANS.

The largest body of Bohemian farmers is found in the prairie States of the upper Mississippi Valley and in Nebraska and Texas, where large and flourishing Bohemian settlements have been long established. The Commission made no detailed study of any Bohemian community except the small group of more or less scattered families on the Connecticut Highland. Several old settlements in Texas were visited, and a general summary of the Bohemian communities in that State appears in the complete report of the Commission.

The Twelfth Census figures on occupations showed 71,389 Bohemian males of the first generation and 32,707 of the second engaged in gainful occupations in 1900. Of this number 32 per cent of the first generation and nearly 43 per cent of the second generation were engaged in agriculture. These percentages are large and bear witness to the distinctively agricultural character of the Bohemian population; taken together, more than 35 per cent of all breadwinners of Bohemian origin were agriculturists in 1900. The high per-

centage of farmers, 25.8 per cent of the first generation, is noteworthy; only the Norwegians, with 38.3 per cent, the Danes, with 32.4 per cent, and the Swiss, with 27 per cent, showed higher proportions of farmers.<sup>a</sup>

In 1909 agents of the Commission visited 30 Bohemian settlements in 12 counties of Texas and estimated in the settlements visited 3,269 Bohemian farm families.<sup>b</sup> There are several other Bohemian rural settlements in the State, but those visited contain the greater part of the Bohemian farmers in the Southwest. The first settlements in Texas were made in Fayette County early in the fifties, where there are now 9 townships with groups of Bohemians on farms. The establishment of colonies or settlements continued through the seventies and up to 1885. In the counties visited only three settlements of recent establishment were found—1898, 1906, and 1909, respectively; all three are small communities, the largest having a population of 30 families, and all are in the most southerly counties, in the Brownsville trucking district.

None of the Texas colonies are large, the most populous being one of some 400 families in McLennan County. In all of the colonies there are farmers who came to Texas with their parents when small children; there are also young farmers of the second generation. The settlements are now growing from within, and so thoroughly American are many of them that no one speaks of them as foreign or immigrant. Since 1890 the influx of immigrants from abroad to the older settlements has been small. There has been, however, an increased Bohemian immigration to Texas since 1905. The breaking up of the large cattle ranches has put many acres of good land on the market in small tracts, and foreigners of several races have taken advantage of the opportunity to buy unimproved land. Just how many Bohemians have purchased land or become tenant farmers within the last decade there is no ready means of ascertaining. The Bohemians now settling, not only in Texas but in other States, are men with more money than the arrivals of three decades or more ago. They have more capital to start with and they are more immediately successful than those who came when the Southwest was almost entirely wild and untilled.

The Texas Bohemians have engaged in several lines of agriculture, but nearly all have had something to do with cotton raising. In contrast to the native Texans, the Bohemians, like the Germans and Poles, raise sufficient produce on their cotton farms to sustain their families and their work stock, and by this means lessen their store accounts. As is usual in cotton districts tenancy is common in almost all settlements. Among the Bohemians three classes of farmers are tenants on cotton farms: (1) The recent arrivals in the locality who have not sufficient money to buy land; (2) the young men of the second generation who either live at home with their parents and rent small acreages of cotton land, or who are young farmers launching out for themselves; (3) a number of apparently permanent tenants, or perhaps "croppers"—marginal farmers who, because of lack of thrift, skill, or ambition, do not rise to the owning class. The tenants are

<sup>a</sup> For more detailed information see the Reports of the Immigration Commission on Occupations, vol. 28 (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.), and on Agriculture, vols. 21 and 22 (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 24, 61st Cong., 2d sess.).

<sup>b</sup> Including a few families who live in small rural villages.

sometimes migratory, moving from one farm to another in the neighborhood or from one neighborhood to another in the hope of finding better land or securing more favorable terms; these comprise a small percentage of the total farm operators. The two classes first described are tenants temporarily only, and intend to purchase farms as soon as sufficient money has been accumulated; if the crops are poor, cotton low, or land high in price, it may be several years before the farmer emerges from the tenant class.

In the Bohemian communities in rural Texas there is noticeable the almost inevitable shift that takes place in the rural population when old improved land, valued at high rates, is situated within migrating distance of equally fertile wild land on sale at a low price. The movement of Bohemians to lands in the northern, western, or southern parts of Texas is a significant illustration of this population shift. The old settlers are selling out at good prices and buying more land elsewhere. Frequently the children move with them. Sometimes they move in groups, sometimes singly, but they are likely to settle in groups in the "Panhandle" or in western Texas and start a new Bohemian town. These persons are usually well-to-do practical farmers. They make progress much more rapidly than they did when they came direct from Bohemia and settled on their first purchases. The Bohemian is thoroughly respected as a farmer, and stands very well commercially and as a citizen. That the second generation is assimilating rapidly is indicated by the intermarriages, which are now becoming rather frequent occurrences, not only between the Germans and Bohemians, but also between the Bohemians and native Americans. The Bohemians are faithful supporters of schools and churches; very few are illiterate; almost none of the second generation over 10 years of age are unable to read and write English. The young women are teachers in the schools and the young men not on farms engage largely in clerical pursuits, for except on farms there are few Bohemian manual laborers.

The aspect of a Bohemian agricultural community is prepossessing. Nearly all the land—and the Bohemians own some of the finest black, waxy soil in Texas—is in cultivation; grain, hay, and pasture fields are interspersed with cotton areas, many of the farms are fenced, and the farmhouses and outbuildings look neat, well built, and comfortable. In some places, where the boll weevil has ravaged the cotton fields for years, there is discouragement, but the Bohemians are among the first to substitute a still more diversified agriculture for the one-crop cotton system, which they had already modified to some extent. More than this, they are beginning to combat the weevil successfully with careful, early cultivation, and quick-maturing plants. It is of interest that most of the Bohemians in Texas have continued to be farmers. Some small towns have grown up in the midst of the settlements, but the number of industries or commercial enterprises in which Bohemians engage is few. The old settlers remain farmers and the young are moving away much less commonly than the native-born of most foreign rural communities. The aggregate of incumbrances on the Bohemian farms visited is not large. Probably a large majority of the farmers have been out of debt for years. They have usually invested their savings in additional land or improvements on the old farm. The state banks, numerous throughout the black belt of Texas, have many



Bohemian depositors. Many, too, are lending money to their neighbors, a practice common in prosperous western farm neighborhoods. Financially the Bohemians have a good rating.

#### BOHEMIANS IN THE EAST.

The account of the Bohemians and Slovaks on the Connecticut hills deals in some detail with the financial problems and the conditions of agriculture on the worn-out ridges east of the Connecticut River. Most of the Bohemians here typify the movement of foreigners from industrial establishments, where they have been able to save a little capital, to the rural districts. If they have remained in the cities long enough to get in touch with the currents of American life and thought, to learn something of the English language, of business and of industry, but not long enough to become so attached to the life of the city that there will always be a harking back and a longing for the urban comforts left behind, then the period of industrial labor which fills in the hiatus between the arrival of the immigrant in America and the comparative isolation on a farm is valuable; otherwise, the term in industry is likely to disqualify the foreigner for rural life. In any event, the Bohemians in Connecticut are doing as well as can be expected on the infertile (worn-out) soil on which they are settled. They are comparatively few in number, settled through the instrumentality of advertisements in Bohemian papers and the solicitation of real-estate agents. They have come singly or by twos and threes within a few years; naturally the settlement of a first farmer serves as a nucleus around which others gather. The settlement of a few foreigners gives the real-estate dealer a talking point, and he finds it easy to sell farms lying near the land owned by the purchasers' countrymen. They can scarcely be called pioneers, for they are buying old homesteads on traveled roads not far from small villages, within easy communication with large cities, and but a few miles from a railroad. The city resident buying a country estate would select just such a location. But in respect to quality of land and ability to develop a self-sufficing agriculture, the pioneer on virgin soil is more favorably situated. The obstacles on the New England farms are several—the necessity of feeding the soil before it will produce, the small acreage adapted to cultivated crops, the necessity of raising a specialized commercial crop in order to supply ready capital, and the impossibility of raising and marketing such a crop with profit, owing both to inadequacy of marketing facilities and to lack of the requisite knowledge and skill necessary to produce a specialized crop.

These Bohemians seemed to be unusually capable, but most of them were credulous and knew little of land values except real-estate prices in New York City. Many of them bought land from their own countrymen and were unsuspicious of fraud. Most paid a large percentage of the purchase price in cash and moved at once, the "stock and tools" procured with the farm being the incentive to an immediate removal from the city to the farms. Few found it possible to make a living at once, and many still supplement their incomes by industrial earnings. The Bohemians sustain an excellent reputation both as neighbors and as farmers. They are intelligent and, in general, ambitious.

All in all, few rural colonies were visited whose members appeared more intelligent or more prosperous than some of the Bohemian communities in Texas. In the Northwest—Wisconsin, for instance—Bohemians are reputed to be on a par with the average farmers of any race of the same generation farming under similar conditions. The old settlements in Wisconsin have attained a high degree of prosperity.

#### SLOVAKS.

There are a few Slovak farmers in New England, a very small number in Pennsylvania and Virginia, a colony of about 50 families in Arkansas, and perhaps a few small scattered groups in other States, but the aggregate is not large. Popular reports of the presence of large numbers of Slovak farmers are apparently greatly exaggerated. The Slovaks seem to be industrial laborers rather than farmers. In a general way they differ little from the Polish rural settlers. The account in the Commission's complete report of the 50 farm families at Slovaktown, near Stuttgart, Ark., deals rather summarily with the conditions of agriculture there, and is probably typical of Slovak farming communities elsewhere.

There seems to be little movement of Slovaks to agriculture, either directly from abroad or from industrial pursuits in the United States. The Slovaks began their settlements in Connecticut very recently and can not fairly be compared with other foreigners in that State. All of those interviewed in Connecticut had been engaged in some form of day labor immediately previous to settlement in the rural community. A whole group of the Slovaks of Slovaktown, Ark., was recruited by a colonization company from the coal mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania. The colony is but fifteen years old, and while the settlement is to all appearances successful, very few additions have been made in recent years. The comparative isolation of the colony may have had an adverse influence on its development. This is the only colony of Slovaks of any importance in the States visited by the Commission.

#### MAGYARS.

Only two groups of Magyar farmers were found—one settlement of five or six families in New York, where they have just begun to establish themselves, and a few families in Louisiana. Here and there a Magyar farmer is found in a Polish settlement, and not infrequently a Lithuanian, Slovak, or Russian moves into a farming section with a group of Polish farmers. The few members of these races soon become lost in the general mass of Poles, by which name they are likely to be known. The Magyars are not engaging in agriculture to any extent east of the Mississippi River.

#### JAPANESE.

The discussion of the Japanese in Texas comprehends practically the entire number of that race engaged in agriculture in the State. The Commission's report on Japanese and other immigrant races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States<sup>a</sup> deals in detail with

<sup>a</sup>Japanese and other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vols. 23-25. (S. Doc. No. 633, pt. 25, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

the character of their agriculture west of the Rocky Mountains, where by far the greater number of Japanese in agriculture are reported. East of the Rocky Mountains Japanese farmers are chiefly confined to Texas and Florida, where perhaps 20 adult males have taken up pineapple and truck raising with rather doubtful results; there are some laborers in sugar-beet fields in Wisconsin, and perhaps a few in Michigan. The significant facts of Japanese agriculture east of the Rockies are discussed in the chapter dealing with Texas.

The Japanese in Florida are raising pineapples and vegetables, while those in Texas are engaged in capitalistic or specialized agriculture—rice, fruit growing, trucking, nurseries. Most of the Japanese in Texas have invested comparatively large amounts of capital in their enterprises, from which they have not yet realized correspondingly large net returns. The gross incomes reported may lead to a false impression of their economic progress unless the comparatively heavy capital investment and the expenses for labor be taken into account. On the other side, the recency of their settlement in Texas must be considered, and the fact that the land, the cultivation of the crop, and the methods of marketing are in most instances new to them, and that they are largely single men, or married men whose wives are still in Japan. Some of the Japanese farm proprietors are agricultural students and experts in particular lines of agriculture or related subjects. A number have been business men in Japan. They very soon learn the English language and American methods; many have a knowledge of English before emigrating.

#### PORTUGUESE.

The Portuguese farmers are discussed in the Commission's report on Japanese and other immigrant races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States and in the Commission's complete report on recent immigrants in agriculture, where a sketch of the history and distribution of Portuguese in the United States is given in connection with the report on the Portsmouth (R. I.) potato planters. The greatest numbers of Portuguese farmers in the East are found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in a very limited area, the Portuguese headquarters being New Bedford, Mass. The white Portuguese immigration, which comes largely from the Azores, is not large, but compared with the population of the islands is relatively important. The total number of Portuguese admitted during the year ending June 30, 1910, was 7,657,<sup>a</sup> this number including both the white Portuguese from the mainland and the Azores and the dark-skinned immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands. The islands whence they come are agricultural and densely populated.

The dark-skinned Portuguese are either seasonal agricultural laborers or dock hands. The white Portuguese become farm laborers, general laborers, mill hands, and farmers. As farmers and farm laborers the white Portuguese fill an important place in the agriculture of southeastern New England. They make steady, reliable, efficient farm hands and farmers. Just how many are engaged in farming for themselves it was impossible to ascertain accurately, but all along the "Cape," from Providence, R. I., to Provincetown,

Mass., they are operating small farms which they have purchased or rented.

The potato growers in Rhode Island are in part tenants and in part owners of the land they operate. They are industrious and energetic, but they are able to succeed better than their native New England neighbors, chiefly because they have a lower standard of living. They supply practically all the agricultural labor in this vicinity, and by buying or leasing the farms from native owners they have been supplanting the original American farmers.

### SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

In a certain sense the large majority of farm hands are seasonal laborers, since the average yearly period of farm labor is usually not more than eight months, extending from March or April to November. The employment of farm laborers by the year is becoming more customary where dairy farms or live-stock farms are common, but in grain farming, vegetable growing, or fruit raising the seasonal laborers far outnumber those employed by the year. In addition to the men employed for the entire crop season, however, there is another large body of laborers who are employed for specific tasks, sometimes by the piece, sometimes by the day, their season of employment ranging from four to six or eight weeks in the main.

This class of laborers in some sections of the United States is usually composed of foreign-born persons, who work in gangs and who are recruited outside of the neighborhood in which they find employment. For these reasons their employment raises a number of questions, interesting from the point of view both of agriculture and of immigration. There are thousands of such laborers employed yearly in all parts of the United States where specialized crops, for whose culture a relatively large amount of hand labor is essential, are produced. The present report deals only with seasonal laborers in a few selected agricultural industries east of the Mississippi River.

The complete report of the Commission includes accounts of the South Italian berry pickers in New Jersey, the South Italians and the Poles on the farms of canning companies in the western part of New York State, the black Portuguese cranberry pickers of Massachusetts, the Poles and Indians on the Wisconsin bogs, and the sugar-beet laborers in Wisconsin and in northern Ohio. These groups were selected as typical of much greater numbers all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the trucking and berry districts, of great numbers in the canneries in Maryland, New Jersey, and elsewhere, of sugar-beet employees wherever beets are grown extensively, and of fruit pickers of all sorts. Many day laborers also are at work in the market gardens near New York, Boston, and other large cities.

The methods employed by the Commission of gathering this information differed a little from those adopted in settled rural communities of foreigners. No family schedules for the seasonal laborers were secured. The information was obtained by visiting the different farms on which gangs or groups of foreigners were employed, interviewing the employer, the foreman of the gang (where a foreman was employed), and some of the laborers, inspecting the housing conditions, the

conditions of labor, food, and sanitation, and collecting such outside information or opinions of observers or neighboring farmers as could be gathered. Account was taken of the location and city home surroundings of the laborers, of the conditions of living, of their annual itinerary, of their seasons of labor, and their earnings. The personal results—economic, social, educational, moral, and physical—were considered and some attempt made to weigh them fairly. The more obvious effects on agriculture, on the community, and on society as a whole of these shifting bodies of laborers were looked into. A few of the more salient findings are here summarized.

#### RACE COMPOSITION.

The races more usually engaging in seasonal farm labor are the South Italians, the Poles, the black Portuguese on Cape Cod, an increasing number of Greeks and Syrians, and, in sugar-beet culture, Belgians, Bohemians, Finns, Poles, Hungarians, Japanese, and Indians, among whom the first named are the most prominent. In almost all cases the employees belong to a class of cheap laborers, who engage in unskilled day labor when not working on farms. In berry picking, and to some extent in beet cultivation, the present supply of laborers has been but recently installed, having supplanted other foreigners or native Americans. The Poles, Finns, and Italians have given away to the "Bravas" on the Massachusetts cranberry bogs, native Americans and Germans have left the berry fields of New Jersey to the South Italians, and the Japanese and Belgians appear about to monopolize the sugar-beet labor in some large districts.

Near Geneva, N. Y., South Italians are beginning to feel the competition of Greeks, who have been entering upon farm labor since 1905. In the vicinity of Oneida, N. Y., the Syrians and South Italians are both engaged in seasonal farm labor. While the Syrians at present number less than one-fourth of the whole, they are making a place for themselves, and with their comparatively low standards of living are proving no mean competitors for the South Italians. Picking berries and hoeing and weeding beets and vegetables are very simple operations, requiring little special skill, strength, or intelligence; consequently the laborers are heterogeneous, belonging to the occupational group of day laborers or to the otherwise unoccupied class. They have very low standards of living and receive comparatively small and uncertain earnings.

A fact of importance is that much of the labor required is within the comprehension and strength of the women and children under 14 years of age. This is particularly true of berry picking. In vegetable cultivation, however, children can weed and gather the product with as much facility as men or adult women. Since children and women can work efficiently, the laborers, particularly the South Italians, make the family the working unit. This means that the whole family engages in farm labor or berry picking and the earnings of all go into the family fund. Frequently only those members engage in agriculture who have no other gainful occupation. Husbands and children over 16 years old who can secure permanent employment in other industries do not go to the berry fields.

Another fact of economic significance is that work on farms is prosecuted most vigorously at a season of year when the children

enjoy a vacation from school duties and some of the factories are closed. Not that school duties would deter the children from engaging in agricultural labor, but were there no berry picking vacation would be a time of idleness in many households; consequently men, women, and children engage in nearly all seasonal occupations. One exception is sugar-beet culture, where fewer women and children and more single men are found than in the other occupations studied. This is partly because of the nature of the work, which is heavy, monotonous labor considered as a seasonal employment. Certain tasks are easy, but some of the hoeing, pulling, and topping can not be performed by weak or immature persons, and the long hours can not be endured by the women and younger children. Moreover, sugar beets are grown in sections where a sufficient supply of floating or semiunemployed laborers with families can not be recruited from points near at hand.

#### SOURCES WHENCE RECRUITED.

The seven groups, studied a little more in detail, reveal some points of likeness and numerous contrasts. The Hammonton, N. J., berry pickers are typical of thousands of South Italians, Poles, "hoboes," and negroes from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and some other cities, who move with their families to the country early in the season for the purpose of picking berries. They begin by picking strawberries in Delaware or southern New Jersey sometime in May and follow the berry crops northward to Hammonton and vicinity, where they gather blackberries and raspberries. Practically all studied in this group were South Italians from Philadelphia, largely family units, who are in the habit of spending their summers in the berry fields and cranberry bogs and their winters in Philadelphia. The main season of employment extends from May 15 or 20 to the end of July, with sometimes a month's work in the cranberry bogs in September and October. The interval between the blackberry harvest and cranberry picking they occupy in gathering huckleberries on the New Jersey wild lands. Practically all return to Philadelphia by October 15.

The cranberry pickers of Massachusetts, on the larger bogs, at least, are chiefly "Bravas," or black Portuguese. They are largely recruited from the ranks of dock laborers near New Bedford and neighboring sea-coast cities, and unless they are regular bog laborers they spend about six weeks of the year on the bogs. Five-sixths of them are men or boys, many of them single or without families in the United States. They have succeeded in forcing out the Poles, Italians, and, to a large degree, the Finns.

The cranberry pickers of central Wisconsin are Indians or Poles. The Indians are often employed at occasional occupations in the rural districts and are well adapted to berry picking. They are transported by the growers from neighboring reservations and bring their families with them to the bogs. Usually several families, accompanied by an Indian manager, boss, or foreman, come in one company and find employment with the same cranberry grower. The Poles employed in this work are small farmers who welcome the opportunity to add something to the meager incomes from their

farms. They, too, come with wives and children from places as far distant as 100 miles, and after cranberry harvest they return to their farms for the remainder of the year.

The sugar-beet laborers are chiefly Belgians, but in Wisconsin several races are represented. Nearly all are recruited from neighboring cities, where they make their headquarters. In Wisconsin the Bohemians and Germans frequently bring their families with them; the Belgians and Japanese are single men or men without families in the United States. The beet fields furnish employment from May 1 to July 15, and from about September 25 to November 1. The six weeks' interval takes many back to the cities, but some find employment on farms in the locality. In the winter they enter various occupations—the Belgians become lumbermen in Michigan or employees in the plow works or machine shops in Wisconsin, Indiana, or Illinois; the Japanese cut ice, work for farmers, or find employment as section hands on the railroads. The Bohemians and Germans are beginning to purchase tracts of wild land in some neighborhoods, while others return to the St. Louis breweries whence they are recruited. Some of the beet hands are efficient laborers and earn fair wages in industry. Others are typical unskilled day laborers and earn very little in any occupation.

The farm laborers in western New York are of two types: First, South Italians and Syrians, recruited from New York City, Buffalo, and other cities and brought to the locality in family groups by producers. Many of these remain the entire season, from June to October, at work either in the canning factories or on the farms of the canning companies; second, South Italians and Poles, who may be called settled agricultural laborers. These live near their places of employment in small cities or towns, own some property in the villages, and work almost the entire spring and summer on farms in the neighborhood. They are farm laborers and have practically no other employment. The Poles are especially worthy of study in this regard, and might well find a place in the division of this report devoted to settled rural groups, except that they are engaged not in independent agriculture but in seasonal farm labor.

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Wherever Italian laborers are recruited from cities at some distance from the place of employment, the padrone system is in operation. The padrone acts as a go-between for both laborer and employer. He receives an order from the employer for a gang of men, solicits them in their city quarters, brings them out to the farm, and acts as spokesman, general manager, and boss of the gang while at work. He is held responsible for the good behavior of his group, and the members of the group look to him to uphold their interests in any contingency that may arise. The padrone usually receives a certain sum per capita for securing the laborers, which varies somewhat according to conditions, and occasionally he collects a fee from both laborer and employer. For his work as foreman he receives a stipulated daily wage. In general the abuses found strictly attributable to the padrone or the padrone system were few. Most of the laborers know where employment can be obtained, and many are able to do without the services of a padrone. Some farmers (most of them Italians) do not engage help through such agents, and much less

money than formerly passes through the hands of professional padrones.

The padrone, as a general rule, seems to be of very little assistance to the members of his gang. The wages, hours, and conditions of labor are well established and a gang leader can do little to change them. The most complete account of the present padrone system is found in the description of the Hammonton berry pickers in the Commission's complete report. Labor agents or gang foremen are also employed in securing Indian and Polish cranberry pickers in Wisconsin. There no complaint was made by the pickers concerning injustice or harsh treatment. Agents of the beet-sugar companies recruit their laborers for the beet fields, and the cranberry growers of Massachusetts seem to be able to get enough pickers without solicitation. When additional cranberry pickers are wanted, the bog owners apply to labor agencies in Boston, Providence, or New Bedford.

The laborers in the sugar-beet fields are frequently handled in small gangs of 4 to 10 men, one of whom is by courtesy called "foreman." He has no authority, but acts as spokesman and takes the orders for his gang from the farmer or the sugar company. In cranberry picking, the gangs are larger, running up to about 40 pickers under one foreman. The foremen are experienced men, employed by the growers, and are infrequently of the same race as the laborers. Foremen or "bosses" are essential in the cranberry industry when foreign, unskilled pickers are employed.

Wages and hours vary greatly, and earnings vary both with the wages and with the length and character of the season. Piece wages are the rule in berry picking and in the cultivation of sugar beets; sugar-beet men are paid by the acre, either for the season or for one or more operations. The sugar company guarantees the wages, which are fixed by contract between grower and laborer. In Wisconsin the wage is \$20 an acre, and 10 acres are about as many as one laborer can take care of, even by working long hours. The hours are as long as the laborers wish to make them, and some ambitious beet hands work literally night and day. The earnings are about the same as in general agriculture, for though the daily wages may be greater the season of actual labor is short.

In western New York, on both the general farms and those owned by canning companies, wages for adult males range from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day of ten hours; for women and children, who are employed both on the farms and in the canning factory, the wages on the farms are less, but their earnings at piece wages in the factory practically equal those of the men. As a whole, wages are better in western New York in the industries cited below than in other industrial day labor; when the cost of living is considered, the foreign laborers who have their homes in the locality earn more than their countrymen occupied in cities. The South Italian families of four or five members who work from April to November on farms average from \$350 to \$450 for the season. The Poles earn about \$18 to \$20 per month and board the year round when they work as general farm laborers. Piece wages for men and women bring in \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day during the summer. When weeding, gathering peas, beans, or other vegetables, picking cherries, plums, or apples, the women often earn as much as the men. Berries of all kinds are



picked by the women, and wages depend upon quickness and skill quite as much as upon strength.

The length of day in blackberry gathering depends on the schedules of freight trains, since all berries are shipped the day they are picked; picking ceases for the day just before the last afternoon freight or express train is due. Blackberries may be gathered early in the morning, and some padrones get their laborers into the field by daylight. The grass and bushes are frequently damp enough to wet the clothing of the pickers, but no bad results were reported either by laborers or growers. Cranberries can not be gathered when there is dew or dampness on the vines, hence the cranberry pickers' day extends from late in the morning, 8 or 9 o'clock usually, until the dew begins to gather. The laborers for the New York canning companies work nine or ten hours when employed by the day, and the regular cranberry bog hands and general farm laborers have a nine and a ten hour day, respectively.

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Three systems of housing, varying widely in detail, convenience, and comfort, prevail:

(1) The permanent dwelling houses owned or rented the year round by the laborers themselves. This condition exists where, as in Geneva and in Orleans County, N. Y., many of the Poles and Italians live in small towns or cities near their place of employment and return to their homes every evening. There the conditions do not differ much from those surrounding the settled farmers of the race. A few of the black Portuguese live in miserable huts not far from the cranberry bogs on Cape Cod.

(2) The permanent quarters built by farmers or canning companies to shelter gangs of laborers during the season, or, in some instances, individual cottages or huts for the same purpose. The best of these company houses or "barracks" inspected were those erected by canning companies in western New York. They were well built, fairly well ventilated, sanitary in arrangement, and carefully inspected and cleansed at frequent intervals. The number of persons assigned to a house varied, and frequently large numbers were "bunked" in one building. The sexes were separated, however, and in but few instances was there any marked congestion. The water supply was satisfactory and the toilets (dry closets), at some distance from the buildings, were kept clean by the employers.

In Wisconsin the owners of the large cranberry bogs provided quarters for Polish pickers, and on some of the more extensive Massachusetts bogs the company houses were similar. The provision made for housing the berry pickers of New Jersey is less satisfactory. The houses which the Italian growers and many natives furnish for housing laborers were not originally designed for the purpose and are very inadequate. Barns, granaries, old outbuildings, stable lofts, and one old schoolhouse were some of the makeshifts utilized for the purpose. The houses especially constructed for pickers were but little better. Ventilation was not adequate. There was much congestion at times; whole families were crowded into bunks about 6 feet square or 6 by 8 feet, and in a number of instances no provision was made for separation of sexes except by a shawl or curtain thrown over a cord. Most growers made little or no effort to maintain sanitary quarters, and many of the houses and surroundings were

deplorably filthy. The chief defense made by the employer of the houses he provides is that the pickers will not preserve sanitary quarters even if provided; that the season is short, and better buildings are expensive when occupied but six weeks in a year; that good quarters are neither desired nor appreciated by the pickers, who are South Italians.

The houses occupied by the Bravas, where single families or where two families live in one two-story dwelling, are somewhat more satisfactory so far as ventilation and congestion are concerned, especially when some effort is made by the owners to insist on cleanliness and sanitary measures. In numerous instances where the Bravas are left to live as they please there is much filth, impurity, and foul odor about the miserable houses. The conviction forced itself, however, after investigation of several localities, that sanitary and moral conditions depended less on the race than on the interest, care, and effort of the owner or manager to maintain wholesome conditions.

(3) The portable houses provided by the beet-sugar companies for the use of their laborers. These are "shacks" on wheels, designed to serve as cooking, sleeping, and living quarters for a gang of 4 to 10 men. Since the shanties do not remain long in one place, little refuse or débris can gather around them; there is plenty of ventilation and, except for the crowded condition of the sleeping quarters, they are rather good houses to live in. When sufficiently well built to keep out rain and give protection from the early frosts in the fall, little complaint is made by the inmates. In fair weather the laborers spend little time in them.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING.

In the communities where the Commission's investigations were conducted the standard of living of seasonal migratory laborers was lower than that of permanent, settled agricultural laborers of the same race. There are exceptions, but the breaking up of the home, moving here or there at short intervals, being necessarily deprived of the accessories of a fixed abode, and living in an unconventional atmosphere, seem to make the laborers, especially those with families, content to live very primitively. The South Italian berry pickers live much more cheaply than their Sicilian employers.

The food of the Bravas, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, and Japanese is largely vegetable, obtained very cheaply in the country in summer; the Belgians and Slavs eat more meat. The Sicilians and Calabrians, with their Italian bread, macaroni, and peppers, sometimes get along on as little as 25 cents per week in New Jersey; on the New York cannery farms they expend from 50 cents to \$1 a week. The Bravas live almost as cheaply, perhaps quite as cheaply, the first year of their residence in the United States; later their food improves both in quantity, quality, and variety.

The Belgians while on the beet farms live on canned products, vegetables, meat, and eggs. Generally one of the men in the gang acts as cook one week, and another the next. The evening meal is the only one of much importance, but the quantity of food is always sufficient.

Poles live much as they do in settled rural districts. Their food is simple, coarse, and abundant, with more meat, cabbage, and potatoes than most other races use. Cost of living in one New

York settlement has been closely estimated at \$12 per month for a family of four or five when the family raise their own meat and vegetables, and about \$20 per month when all food has to be purchased.

Earnings are low per individual, owing to the lost time, although daily wages frequently run as high as \$3. The earnings per family are fairly good, since usually there is little or no rent to pay, fuel costs nothing, vegetables are cheap, and there is little opportunity to spend their earnings. The Poles, Bravas, Belgians, and most sugar-beet laborers save some money. Many of the Italians do not seem to make much progress in material welfare, although a small percentage are thrifty and lay up something. The thrifty are likely to give up berry picking after a few years. The permanent pickers are the least frugal and ambitious.

The Bravas are the best savers among those investigated. From the beginning they hoard their earnings, usually in savings banks, to take back with them to their island homes. The propensity to save is one of the most striking characteristics of the Brava.

#### AMERICANIZATION.

Except the Bravas, all of the groups of seasonal laborers interviewed expressed their intention to remain permanently in the United States. Many are migratory, but their homes are in America. The Brava has been in the habit of returning to his home in the Cape Verde Islands after a few years of residence here, taking his earnings with him. He does not become a citizen, cares nothing for American institutions, and takes little thought for anything except to save money for carrying away. The Bravas constitute the only adequate available source of supply of cranberry bog laborers, but they rise to nothing higher, as a rule. They are efficient, faithful under close supervision, but very illiterate, and neither resourceful nor intelligent.

As a rule, there are fewer citizens among seasonal laborers than among settled farmers of the same races. In the case of the Bohemians, Germans, and to some extent the few Japanese interviewed who are engaged in sugar-beet labor, the seasonal work is a stepping-stone to the acquisition of property, and they content themselves with this occupation for a few years only. With many of the South Italians seasonal labor is apparently a permanent status.

The moral effect of the miscellaneous housing and the unconventional life can not, to put it mildly, be very satisfactory. School authorities assert that the itinerary breaks in on the school routine with very detrimental results educationally. Certain medical and hygienic authorities declare with conviction that the exposure to rain, cold, and malarial atmospheres is provocative of fevers and tuberculosis and that neither the water supply nor the unhygienic surroundings are conducive to physical well-being. These matters have been made the objects of investigation by state and city organizations in New Jersey. On the whole, the situation seems in almost every respect to be more satisfactory than that surrounding contract gangs of the same laborers on railroad and other construction work, but the limited duration of the employment, except in a few occupations, has prevented a great influx of foreigners into the agricultural industries. There is no organization among the seasonal laborers and no unanimous demand for better conditions. Occasionally a gang strikes

for certain improvements, and nearly every betterment has come as a result of such local strikes. When there is a scarcity of laborers the demands are ordinarily granted and thereafter serve as precedents for the community.

**GENERAL SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE IMMIGRANTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES FROM WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED.**

In the following tables data for the total number of immigrants engaged in agriculture for whom detailed information was secured are presented. The data from which these tables were compiled were collected from a number of scattered groups of immigrants in widely separated localities and engaged in various forms of agriculture. No locality is represented by more than fifty households, and the tables are therefore significant only of the racial tendencies of the immigrants who have entered agriculture and can not well be used as a basis for fixed conclusions.

The table first submitted shows the number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual:

**TABLE 8.**—*Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White.....	88	76	164	3.2	3.3	3.3
Native born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	55	49	104	2.0	2.1	2.1
Croatian.....	2	1	3	.1	(a)	.1
Flemish.....	16	17	33	.6	.7	.7
German.....	48	53	101	1.8	2.3	2.0
Hebrew.....	129	137	266	4.8	5.9	5.3
Italian, North.....	172	167	339	6.4	7.2	6.8
Italian, South.....	374	302	676	13.8	13.1	13.5
Japanese.....	1	4	5	(a)	.2	.1
Lithuanian.....	30	21	51	1.1	.9	1.0
Magyar.....	20	10	30	.7	.4	.6
Norwegian.....	3	3	6	.1	.0	.1
Polish.....	459	406	865	16.9	17.6	17.2
Portuguese.....	31	33	64	1.1	1.4	1.3
Slovak.....	27	40	67	1.0	1.7	1.3
Swedish.....	6	1	7	.2	(a)	.1
Belgian (race not specified).....	24	20	44	.9	.9	.9
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	54	36	90	2.0	1.6	1.8
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	1	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	1	1	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Flemish.....	12	9	21	.4	.4	.4
French.....	1	1	2	.0	(a)	(a)
German.....	34	29	63	1.3	1.3	1.3
Hebrew.....	199	201	400	7.3	8.7	8.0
Irish.....	1	1	2	.0	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	192	157	349	7.1	6.8	7.0
Italian, South.....	283	236	525	10.7	10.2	10.5
Japanese.....	100	14	114	3.7	.6	2.3
Lithuanian.....	37	31	68	1.4	1.3	1.4
Magyar.....	10	10	20	.4	.4	.4
Norwegian.....	1	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	227	175	402	8.4	7.6	8.0
Portuguese.....	25	23	48	.9	1.0	1.0
Slovak.....	33	35	68	1.2	1.5	1.4
Swedish.....	4	4	8	.1	.2	.2
Belgian (race not specified).....	5	6	11	.2	.3	.2
Grand total.....	2,708	2,309	5,017	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,397	1,261	2,658	51.6	54.6	53.0
Total native-born.....	1,485	1,337	2,822	54.8	57.9	56.2
Total foreign-born.....	1,223	972	2,195	45.2	42.1	43.8

<sup>a</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

In the preceding table it is seen that data were obtained for 5,017 persons, 2,708 of whom were males and 2,309 females. Of the total number 3.3 per cent were native-born of native father white, 53 per cent were native-born of foreign father, and 43.8 per cent were foreign-born. The higher percentages of the persons tabulated were of the Italian, Polish, and Hebrew races, which aggregate 42.8 per cent of the native-born of foreign father and 33.5 per cent of the foreign-born, or 76.3 per cent of the total. Poles show the largest percentage of native-born of foreign father, followed by South Italians, North Italians, and Hebrews, in the order mentioned. Among the foreign-born the same races lead, though in different order. Including native-born of foreign father, Bohemians and Moravians constitute 3.9 per cent, Slovaks 2.7 per cent, Japanese 2.4 per cent, and Portuguese 2.3 per cent of the total. Foreign-born Japanese, Poles, and South Italians show larger numbers of males than of females, while Hebrews and Slovaks show slightly larger numbers of females than of males.

The table next submitted shows the number of persons within each age group, by sex, and by general nativity and race of head of household instead of individual.

TABLE 9.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	58	22.4	32.8	1.7	8.6	12.1	20.7	1.7
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	101	13.9	24.8	4.0	9.9	12.9	15.8	18.8
German.....	65	12.3	29.2	1.5	10.8	6.2	30.8	9.2
Hebrew.....	327	14.1	24.2	5.2	10.4	10.4	16.5	19.3
Italian, North.....	365	11.0	22.5	4.9	11.8	15.9	17.0	17.0
Italian, South.....	669	17.9	24.4	5.1	11.7	10.5	12.9	17.6
Japanese.....	100	1.0	2.0	.0	2.0	60.0	31.0	4.0
Lithuanian.....	67	29.9	14.9	3.0	4.5	10.4	26.9	10.4
Polish.....	670	15.1	26.3	6.7	9.7	11.6	10.4	20.1
Portuguese.....	56	35.7	21.4	5.4	.0	14.3	21.4	1.8
Slovak.....	64	20.3	15.6	1.6	14.1	9.4	18.8	20.3
Grand total.....	2,707	15.5	23.6	4.8	10.1	13.5	15.5	17.1
Total native-born of foreign father..	127	19.7	29.1	2.4	8.7	12.6	17.3	10.2
Total foreign-born.....	2,580	15.3	23.3	5.0	10.2	13.5	15.4	17.4

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	49	34.7	16.3	8.2	8.2	12.2	14.3	6.1
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	79	19.0	16.5	8.9	10.1	7.6	21.5	16.5
German.....	69	20.3	27.5	2.9	1.4	10.1	20.3	17.4
Hebrew.....	335	13.7	23.9	6.6	11.6	12.8	15.5	15.8
Italian, North.....	324	18.8	23.5	5.6	9.3	13.0	15.1	14.8
Italian, South.....	551	17.8	25.0	6.7	8.7	11.6	13.8	16.3
Japanese.....	18	22.2	.0	.0	.0	33.3	38.9	5.6
Lithuanian.....	53	18.9	24.5	1.9	1.9	17.0	22.6	13.2
Polish.....	568	16.5	26.4	5.6	10.6	10.6	13.0	17.3
Portuguese.....	56	33.9	28.6	1.8	5.4	12.5	16.1	1.8
Slovak.....	76	22.4	27.6	7.9	5.3	7.9	21.1	7.9
Grand total.....	2,309	17.9	24.2	5.9	9.1	11.9	15.6	15.3
Total native-born of foreign father..	106	23.6	19.8	6.6	9.4	12.3	17.9	10.4
Total foreign-born.....	2,203	17.7	24.4	5.9	9.1	11.8	15.5	15.6

TABLE 9.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	107	28.0	25.2	4.7	8.4	12.1	17.8	3.7
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	180	16.1	21.1	6.1	10.0	10.6	18.3	17.8
German.....	134	16.4	28.4	2.2	6.0	8.2	25.4	13.4
Hebrew.....	662	13.9	24.0	5.9	11.0	11.6	16.0	17.5
Italian, North.....	689	14.7	22.9	5.2	10.6	14.5	16.1	16.0
Italian, South.....	1,220	17.9	24.7	5.8	10.3	11.0	13.3	17.0
Japanese.....	118	4.2	1.7	0	1.7	55.9	32.2	4.2
Lithuanian.....	120	25.0	19.2	2.5	3.3	13.3	25.0	11.7
Polish.....	1,238	15.8	26.3	6.2	10.1	11.1	11.6	18.8
Portuguese.....	112	34.8	25.0	3.6	2.7	13.4	18.8	1.8
Slovak.....	140	21.4	22.1	5.0	9.3	8.6	20.0	13.6
Grand total.....	5,016	16.6	23.8	5.3	9.6	12.7	15.6	16.3
Total native-born of foreign father..	233	21.5	24.9	4.3	9.0	12.4	17.6	10.3
Total foreign-born.....	4,783	16.4	23.8	5.4	9.7	12.8	15.5	16.6

The foregoing table furnishes data for 5,016 persons, 16.6 per cent of whom are under 6 years of age, 23.8 per cent from 6 to 13 years, 27.6 per cent from 14 to 29 years, and 31.9 per cent 30 years of age or over. Approximately one-third of the Portuguese, one-fourth of the Lithuanians, and one-fifth of the Slovaks are under 6 years of age, while the Bohemians and Moravians, Hebrews, Italians, and Poles exhibit the largest percentages who are 45 years of age or over. Of the foreign-born the Portuguese show the smallest percentage 20 years of age or over, followed by South Italians, Poles, and Slovaks; the Japanese report only 7.6 per cent under 20 years old, more than 50 per cent of this race being 20 to 29 years of age. Females show larger percentages than are shown by males in each age period under 16 years and smaller proportions in each of the following periods with the exception of 30 to 44 years of age.

The table following shows the per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual:

TABLE 10.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	87	5.7	31.0	63.2
Flemish.....	21	14.3	14.3	23.8
German.....	63	4.8	23.8	71.4
Hebrew.....	400	29.8	52.0	78.8
Italian, North.....	349	25.8	46.4	73.6
Italian, South.....	525	6.7	22.1	62.1
Japanese.....	112	83.9	99.1	100.0
Lithuanian.....	68	23.5	66.2	95.6
Magyar.....	20	5.0	25.0	60.0
Polish.....	402	4.0	14.4	31.8
Portuguese.....	48	16.7	70.8	85.4
Slovak.....	68	19.1	45.6	79.4
Total.....	2,190	18.4	37.2	64.8

Data are presented in the preceding table for 2,190 persons, 18.4 per cent of whom have been in the United States under five years, 37.2 per cent under ten years, and 64.8 per cent under twenty years. With the exception of the Flemish, the Poles have had the longest period of residence in the United States, 68.2 per cent having been here more than twenty years and only 4 per cent less than five years. The Magyars, South Italians, Bohemians and Moravians, and Germans show fairly large percentages in this country twenty years or over and small proportions here under five years. The largest proportion in the United States ten years or over is shown by the Flemish, with 85.7 per cent, followed by the Poles, South Italians, and Germans in the order mentioned. The Japanese show the shortest period of residence, only 0.9 per cent having been here ten years or over, while 83.9 per cent have been here under five years.

The next table is interesting in this connection as showing the number and per cent of heads of families who have been in the locality each specified number of years, by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 11.—*Number and per cent of heads of families who have been in locality each specified number of years, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in locality each specified number of years.				Per cent in locality each specified number of years.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	3	1	2			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	9				9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North.....	1				1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	15	1	2	5	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	10				10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	35	10	16	3	6	28.6	45.7	8.6	17.1
Croatian.....	1				1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Flemish.....	11	2		3	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	25	3	4	13	5	12.0	16.0	52.0	20.0
Hebrew.....	115	55	21	26	13	47.8	18.3	22.6	11.3
Italian, North.....	117	36	21	30	30	30.8	17.9	25.6	25.6
Italian, South.....	205	28	36	81	60	13.7	17.6	39.5	29.3
Japanese.....	21	18	3			85.7	14.3		.0
Lithuanian.....	23	4	9	8	2	17.4	39.1	34.8	8.7
Magyar.....	10	7	1	2		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	1				1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	219	14	27	58	120	6.4	12.3	26.5	54.8
Portuguese.....	20	2	12	4	2	10.0	60.0	20.0	10.0
Slovak.....	25	12	4	9		48.0	16.0	36.0	.0
Swedish.....	4		4			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Belgian (race not specified).....	5			1	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>71.1</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The preceding table presents data for 875 heads of families, 837 of whom are foreign-born and 38 native-born of foreign father. The table shows that 22.8 per cent of the foreign-born have been in their present locality under five years, 18.9 per cent five to nine years, 28.6 per cent ten to nineteen years, and 29.7 per cent twenty years or over. Eighty-five and seven-tenths per cent of the Japanese have been in their present locality under five years, compared with 48 per cent of the Slovaks, 47.8 per cent of the Hebrews, and much smaller percentages of the other races. The table indicates a comparatively long period in agriculture for the Germans, Poles, and South Italians, more

than two-thirds of the families of these races having resided in their present locality ten years or over. The largest proportion in the locality five to nine years is shown by the Portuguese, with 60 per cent.

The number and per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual, are shown in the table following.

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of persons in each conjugal condition, by sex and age groups, and by general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 80 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

## MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	20 to 29 years of age.				30 to 44 years of age.				45 years of age or over.				20 years of age or over.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—			Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who are—		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	64	90.6	9.4	0.0	18	11.1	88.9	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	73.2	26.8	0.0
Foreign-born:																
Hebrew.....	24	75.0	25.0	0.0	54	3.7	96.3	0.0	63	0.0	96.8	3.2	141	14.2	84.4	1.4
Italian, North.....	31	61.3	38.7	0.0	56	17.9	82.1	0.0	64	1.6	87.5	10.9	151	19.9	75.5	4.6
Italian, South.....	47	68.1	31.9	0.0	86	2.3	95.3	2.3	118	8.9	96.6	2.5	251	13.9	84.1	2.0
Japanese.....	60	86.7	13.3	0.0	31	35.5	61.3	3.2	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	66.3	32.6	1.1
Polish.....	19	68.4	31.6	0.0	65	7.7	92.3	0.0	135	0.9	90.4	9.6	219	8.2	85.8	5.9
Grand total.....	365	77.3	22.5	0.3	419	10.7	87.6	1.7	462	9.9	92.9	6.3	1,246	26.6	70.5	3.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	143	85.3	14.7	0.0	37	21.6	73.0	5.4	10	0.8	0.0	20.0	190	68.4	29.5	2.1
Total native-born.....	150	85.3	14.7	0.0	38	21.1	73.7	5.3	10	0.8	0.0	20.0	198	68.7	29.3	2.0
Total foreign-born.....	215	71.6	27.9	0.5	381	9.7	89.0	1.3	452	9.3	1.6	6.0	1,048	18.6	78.2	3.1

## FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	41	65.9	31.7	2.4	32	3.1	93.8	3.1	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	76	36.8	60.5	2.6
Foreign-born:																
Hebrew.....	36	38.9	61.1	0.0	51	0.9	98.0	2.0	53	0.0	94.3	5.7	140	10.0	87.1	2.9
Italian, North.....	22	31.8	68.2	0.0	45	22.2	75.6	2.2	45	0.9	91.1	8.9	112	15.2	80.4	4.5
Italian, South.....	51	13.7	86.3	0.0	71	0.9	97.2	2.8	90	1.9	95.6	3.3	212	3.8	93.9	2.4
Japanese.....	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	7	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	14	0.0	100.0	0.0
Polish.....	26	3.8	96.2	0.0	50	0.9	98.0	2.0	96	0.9	91.7	8.3	172	6.9	94.2	5.2
Grand total.....	274	36.9	62.8	0.4	361	4.7	93.4	1.9	354	1.1	91.0	7.9	989	12.3	84.0	3.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	99	68.7	30.3	1.0	57	8.8	89.5	1.8	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	165	44.2	54.5	1.2
Total native-born.....	101	68.3	30.7	1.0	62	8.1	90.3	1.6	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	172	43.0	55.8	1.2
Total foreign-born.....	173	18.5	81.5	0.0	299	4.0	94.0	2.0	345	1.2	90.7	8.1	817	5.9	90.0	4.2

## TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Polish.....	105	81.0	18.1	1.0	50	6.0	92.0	2.0	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	158	55.7	43.0	1.3
Foreign-born:																
Hebrew.....	60	53.3	46.7	0.0	105	1.9	97.1	1.0	116	0.0	95.7	4.3	281	12.1	85.8	2.1
Italian, North.....	53	49.1	50.9	0.0	101	19.8	79.2	1.0	109	9.9	89.0	10.1	243	17.9	77.6	4.6
Italian, South.....	98	39.8	60.2	0.0	157	1.3	96.2	2.5	208	1.0	96.2	2.9	443	9.3	88.6	2.2
Japanese.....	66	78.8	21.2	0.0	38	28.9	68.4	2.6	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	109	57.8	41.3	0.9
Polish.....	45	31.1	68.9	0.0	115	4.3	94.8	0.9	231	0.9	90.9	9.1	391	4.9	89.5	5.6
Grand total.....	639	59.9	39.7	0.3	780	7.9	90.3	1.8	816	1.0	92.0	7.0	2,235	20.3	76.5	3.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	242	78.5	21.1	0.4	94	13.8	83.0	3.2	19	0.8	89.5	10.5	355	57.2	41.1	1.7
Total native-born.....	251	78.5	21.1	0.4	100	13.0	84.0	3.0	19	0.8	89.5	10.5	370	56.8	41.6	1.6
Total foreign-born.....	388	47.9	51.8	0.3	680	7.2	91.2	1.6	797	1.0	92.1	6.9	1,865	13.0	83.4	3.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



Statistics are presented in the foregoing table for 2,235 persons 20 years of age or over, 20.3 per cent of whom are single, 76.5 per cent married, and 3.3 per cent widowed. The Japanese show a far higher per cent of single persons than any other immigrant race. The largest percentage married and the smallest percentage single are reported by the Poles, followed by the South Italians and Hebrews in the order mentioned. In the group 20 to 29 years of age, the Japanese have the maximum of 78.8 per cent single and the Poles the minimum of 31.1 per cent. The Hebrews, South Italians, and Poles have about the same proportion married in each of the two periods 30 to 44 and 45 years of age or over, the number exceeding 90 per cent in each instance. The native-born show in each age group a smaller percentage married and, with the exception of those 45 years of age or over, a larger percentage single than are shown by the foreign-born.

A comparison of males and females shows that 18.6 per cent of the foreign-born males are single and 78.2 per cent married, while 5.9 per cent of the foreign-born females are single and 90 per cent married. With the native-born, however, the males show a larger proportion single and a smaller proportion married than are shown by the females.

The table next submitted shows the present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming, by race of individual:

TABLE 13.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian .....	24	14	1	58.3	4.2
Hebrew .....	80	43	26	53.8	32.5
Italian, North .....	82	40	15	48.8	18.3
Italian, South .....	147	68	23	46.3	15.6
Lithuanian .....	24	2	1	8.3	4.2
Polish .....	128	81	20	63.3	15.6
Slovak .....	21	5	2	23.8	9.5
Total .....	537	276	92	51.4	17.1

This table shows that of the 537 foreign-born males for whom data were obtained, 51.4 per cent are fully naturalized and 17.1 per cent have first papers, 31.5 per cent being aliens. Of those fully naturalized the Poles rank first, with 63.3 per cent, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians, with 58.3 per cent, and the Hebrews, with 53.8 per cent, the last named having the largest proportion, or 32.5 per cent, with first papers only. The Lithuanians, with 8.3 per cent, show the smallest percentage fully naturalized, followed by the Slovaks, with 23.8 per cent; these two races show the largest proportions of aliens.

The industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males and females who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming is shown by the following tables:

TABLE 14.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Bohemian and Moravian....	35	7	20	4	4	20.0	57.1	11.4	11.4
German.....	32	7	8	10	7	21.9	25.0	31.3	21.9
Hebrew.....	105	9	40	12	44	8.6	38.1	11.4	41.9
Italian, North.....	125	7	45	35	38	5.6	36.0	28.0	30.4
Italian, South.....	166	7	64	31	64	4.2	38.6	18.7	38.6
Japanese.....	89	35	22	28	4	39.3	24.7	31.5	4.5
Polish.....	141	9	86	33	13	6.4	61.0	23.4	9.2
Total.....	752	84	315	167	186	11.2	41.9	22.2	24.7

TABLE 15.—*Industrial condition before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—				Per cent—			
		Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.	Without occupation.	Working for wages.	Working without wages.	Working for profit.
Bohemian and Moravian....	26	22	4	.....	.....	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0
German.....	26	19	7	.....	.....	73.1	26.9	.0	.0
Hebrew.....	114	111	3	.....	.....	97.4	2.6	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	90	87	3	.....	.....	96.7	3.3	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	153	148	3	2	.....	96.7	2.0	1.3	.0
Polish.....	89	68	17	4	.....	76.4	19.1	4.5	.0
Total.....	569	519	43	6	1	91.2	7.6	1.1	.2

TABLE 16.—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born males who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.						Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.			
			Farm labor.	General labor.	Trade.	Tailoring.	Other.	Total.	Farm labor.	Other.	Total.	Farming.	Trade.	Other.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian....	35	20.0	0.0	17.1	17.1	5.7	17.1	57.1	11.4	0.0	11.4	8.6	2.9	0.0	11.4
German.....	32	21.9	6.3	9.4	3.1	.0	6.3	25.0	31.3	.0	31.3	18.8	3.1	.0	21.9
Hebrew.....	105	8.6	3.8	3.8	15.2	3.8	11.4	38.1	8.6	2.9	11.4	16.2	15.2	10.5	41.9
Italian, North.....	125	5.6	12.8	4.8	8.0	4.0	6.4	36.0	28.0	.0	28.0	29.6	.0	.8	30.4
Italian, South.....	166	4.2	21.1	11.4	4.2	.0	1.8	38.6	17.5	1.2	18.7	36.7	.6	1.2	38.6
Japanese.....	89	39.3	9.0	.0	1.1	.0	14.6	24.7	23.6	7.9	31.5	4.5	.0	.0	4.5
Polish.....	141	6.4	41.8	10.6	4.3	1.4	2.8	61.0	21.3	2.1	23.4	9.2	.0	.0	9.2
Total.....	752	11.2	18.2	7.4	7.0	1.9	7.3	41.9	20.2	2.0	22.2	20.1	2.7	2.0	24.7

**TABLE 17.**—*Occupation before coming to the United States of foreign-born females who were 16 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent without occupation.	Per cent working for wages.					Per cent working without wages.			Per cent working for profit.		
			Farm labor.	Domestic service.	Trade.	Other.	Total.	Farm labor.	Other.	Total.	Farming.	Other.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian .....	26	84.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
German .....	26	73.1	0.0	7.7	3.8	15.4	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hebrew .....	114	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, North .....	99	96.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian, South .....	153	96.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Polish .....	89	76.4	12.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total .....	569	91.2	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	7.6	.4	.7	1.1	.2	.0	.2

Information is given in these tables for 1,321 persons, including 752 males and 569 females. Eleven and two-tenths per cent of the males were without occupation before coming to the United States, 41.9 per cent were working for wages, 22.2 per cent were working without wages, and 24.7 per cent were working for profit. The largest proportion of males without occupation is shown by the Japanese, with 39.3 per cent, followed by the Germans with 21.9 per cent, and the Bohemians and Moravians with 20 per cent. The South Italians have the smallest proportion, 4.2 per cent, without occupation. Among the males working for wages the Poles rank highest with 61 per cent and the Japanese lowest with 24.7 per cent. The percentage of males working without wages varies from 11.4 per cent of the Bohemians and Moravians and the Hebrews to 31.5 per cent of the Japanese, and the proportion working for profit varies from 4.5 per cent of the Japanese to 41.9 per cent of the Hebrews. Ninety-one and two-tenths per cent of the females were without occupation before coming to the United States, 7.6 per cent were working for wages, 1.1 per cent were working without wages, and 0.2 per cent were working for profit. The proportion without occupation varies from 73.1 per cent of the Germans to 97.4 per cent of the Hebrews, and the proportion working for wages from 2 per cent of the South Italians to 26.9 per cent of the Germans. Poles and South Italians alone were working without wages, the proportion so employed being less than 5 per cent for each race, and none of the races specified reports any females working for profit.

The table next submitted shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual:

TABLE 18.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	87	100.0	77.8
German.....	63	100.0	87.0
Hebrew.....	384	93.1	83.4
Italian, North.....	342	75.4	73.2
Italian, South.....	524	92.1	61.6
Japanese.....	109	(a)	91.7
Lithuanian.....	68	88.9	72.9
Polish.....	402	89.6	75.7
Portuguese.....	47	93.3	53.1
Slovak.....	68	100.0	71.2
Total.....*	2,159	88.2	74.4

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

In the preceding table the percentage speaking English among persons under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States is larger for each race than such percentage among those 14 years of age or over at time of coming, 88.2 per cent of the total under 14 showing this ability, compared with 74.4 per cent of those 14 or over. Of those under 14 at time of coming, the Bohemian and Moravian, German, and Slovak races show 100 per cent each able to speak English, compared with slightly less than 90 per cent of the Lithuanians and Poles and 75.4 per cent of the North Italians. Of those 14 years of age or over at the time of coming, the Japanese rank first with 91.7 per cent speaking English, followed by the Germans with 87 per cent and the Hebrews with 83.4 per cent, while the Portuguese rank lowest in this group, only 53.1 per cent being able to speak English.

The table on the following page shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.

**TABLE 19.**—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who speak English, by years in the United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	87	60.0	81.8	86.7
German.....	63	100.0	91.7	87.5
Hebrew.....	384	76.4	88.4	91.7
Italian, North.....	342	53.6	70.4	84.5
Italian, South.....	524	14.7	66.7	75.8
Japanese.....	109	90.1	94.1	100.0
Lithuanian.....	68	62.5	79.3	78.3
Polish.....	402	25.0	81.0	80.5
Portuguese.....	47	57.1	65.4	71.4
Slovak.....	68	38.5	88.9	86.5
Total.....	2,159	64.4	77.9	81.9

Increased ability to speak English as length of residence in the United States increases is clearly indicated in the above table. Of the 2,159 persons represented the largest proportion speaking English is exhibited by the group in the United States ten years or over, with 81.9 per cent able to speak English, compared with 77.9 per cent of the persons in this country five to nine years, and 64.4 per cent of those here under five years. Of those in the United States under five years, the Germans with 100 per cent show the largest proportion speaking English, followed by the Japanese with 90.1 per cent, and the Hebrews with 76.4 per cent. The Japanese show the largest percentages speaking English in the second and third periods, followed in the second period by the Germans and the Slovaks, and in the third by the Hebrews and Germans. The Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Portuguese exhibit relatively small proportions speaking English in each period, the South Italians with 14.7 per cent ranking lowest in the period under five years, while the Portuguese show the smallest proportions, or 65.4 and 71.4 per cent, in the two following periods.

Some idea of the extent to which the rural immigrants have acquired a knowledge of the English language may be obtained from the table which follows, showing the per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 20.—*Per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	34	75	100.0	100.0	100.0
German.....	39	39	78	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hebrew.....	92	97	189	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	134	112	246	99.3	97.3	98.4
Italian, South.....	255	205	460	99.6	98.5	99.1
Polish.....	362	316	678	93.6	91.5	92.6
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	51	36	87	92.2	72.2	83.9
German.....	34	29	63	91.2	86.2	88.9
Hebrew.....	189	195	384	91.0	82.6	86.7
Italian, North.....	191	151	342	79.6	66.9	74.0
Italian, South.....	289	235	524	82.7	55.3	70.4
Japanese.....	97	12	109	96.9	41.7	90.8
Lithuanian.....	37	31	68	91.9	54.8	75.0
Polish.....	227	175	402	90.3	62.9	78.4
Portuguese.....	25	22	47	88.0	40.9	66.0
Slovak.....	33	35	68	87.9	68.6	77.9
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>

Ninety-one and eight-tenths per cent of the 2,223 males and 80.5 per cent of the 1,843 females represented in the above table speak English. Ninety-six and four-tenths per cent of the total native-born of foreign father speak English, compared with 78 per cent of the foreign-born. One hundred per cent of the native-born of Bohemian and Moravian, German, and Hebrew descent speak English, compared with slightly lower percentages of the native-born of Italian parentage, and only 92.6 per cent of the native-born of Polish lineage. Each of the foreign-born races shows a larger percentage of males than of females able to speak English, the difference being the greatest in the case of the Japanese, Portuguese, and Lithuanians. Comparing the totals for the foreign-born the Japanese rank first in ability to speak English, followed by the Germans and Hebrews with slightly smaller percentages, the smallest proportion speaking English being shown by the Portuguese.

The table next presented shows the per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and the per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 21.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by age at time of coming to United States.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming to United States.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	85	95.5	96.8	95.5	96.8
German.....	62	87.5	96.3	87.5	96.3
Hebrew.....	356	99.0	91.7	99.0	90.5
Italian, North.....	323	77.2	73.4	76.2	71.6
Italian, South.....	515	63.4	39.4	59.2	37.3
Japanese.....	108	.....	99.1	.....	99.1
Lithuanian.....	64	100.0	59.3	60.0	42.4
Polish.....	400	93.3	81.8	77.3	75.4
Portuguese.....	45	61.5	31.3	53.8	21.9
Slovak.....	64	83.3	76.9	83.3	71.2
Total.....	2,089	80.7	73.0	76.3	69.7

The above table shows a greater degree of literacy in the case of persons under 14 years of age at the time of coming to the United States than is exhibited by those 14 years of age or over at the time of coming. Eighty and seven-tenths per cent of the persons under 14 at the time of coming to this country, compared with 73 per cent of those 14 or over, are able to read, and 76.3 per cent of those under 14 at the time of coming, compared with 69.7 per cent of those 14 or over, can read and write. The greatest degree of literacy is shown by the Japanese, who report 99.1 per cent able to read and write, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians with a slightly lower percentage, while the Portuguese show the greatest percentage of illiterates, the South Italians ranking next to the Portuguese in this regard.

The table next submitted shows the per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and the per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 22.—*Per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent who read.			Per cent who read and write.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	31	28	59	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	98.3
German.....	23	27	50	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hebrew.....	71	67	138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, North.....	97	88	185	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	167	135	302	91.0	90.4	90.7	87.4	89.6	88.4
Polish.....	333	248	581	79.0	96.8	86.6	77.8	96.4	85.7
<b>Foreign-born:</b>									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	49	36	85	95.9	97.2	96.5	95.9	97.2	96.5
German.....	33	29	62	90.9	100.0	95.2	90.9	100.0	95.2
Hebrew.....	171	185	356	96.5	91.4	93.8	96.5	89.7	93.0
Italian, North.....	177	146	323	80.2	67.8	74.6	79.7	65.1	73.1
Italian, South.....	285	230	515	54.0	36.1	46.0	50.5	34.3	43.3
Japanese.....	96	12	108	100.0	91.7	99.1	100.0	91.7	99.1
Lithuanian.....	35	29	64	74.3	48.3	62.5	63.0	24.1	43.8
Polish.....	225	175	400	87.1	80.0	84.0	80.9	69.1	75.8
Portuguese.....	24	21	45	50.0	28.6	40.0	37.5	23.8	31.1
Slovak.....	33	31	64	90.9	64.5	78.1	84.8	61.3	73.4
Grand total.....	1,970	1,596	3,566	83.2	89.3	81.9	80.9	77.4	79.3
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	786	654	1,440	88.2	96.6	92.0	86.6	95.9	90.8
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	809	668	1,477	88.1	96.7	92.0	86.7	95.7	90.7
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	1,161	928	2,089	79.8	68.5	74.8	76.8	64.3	71.3

Data are presented in the preceding table for 3,566 persons, including 1,970 males and 1,596 females, and of the total number 81.9 per cent are able to read and 79.3 per cent to read and write. Ninety-two per cent of the native-born of foreign father are able to read and 90.8 per cent to read and write, compared with 74.8 per cent of the foreign-born who read and 71.3 per cent who read and write. One hundred per cent of the native-born of German, Hebrew, and North Italian parentage and 98.3 per cent of the native-born of Bohemian and Moravian parentage read and write, compared with 88.4 per cent of the native-born of South Italian and 85.7 per cent of the native-born of Polish descent.

Comparing the foreign-born, it is seen that the Japanese show the greatest degree of literacy, followed by the Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, and Hebrews, each of which shows more than 90 per cent able to read and write. The Portuguese exhibit the largest percentage of illiterates, showing only 31.1 per cent who read and write. The percentages able to read and to read and write are slightly larger for the males than for the females, the greatest difference between the sexes being shown by the Portuguese, Lithuanian, Slovak, and South Italian races.

Further data on the literacy of immigrants engaged in agriculture are presented in the table following, which sets forth the per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and the per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

TABLE 23.—*Per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and per cent who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only races with 40 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent who read, by years in United States.			Per cent who read and write, by years in United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	85	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	95.0
German.....	62	100.0	100.0	93.7	100.0	100.0	93.7
Hebrew.....	356	95.3	98.7	91.1	95.3	97.4	90.1
Italian, North.....	323	67.1	71.2	78.6	67.1	71.2	75.9
Italian, South.....	515	30.3	35.6	49.1	30.3	34.2	46.0
Japanese.....	108	100.0	94.1	100.0	100.0	94.1	100.0
Lithuanian.....	64	57.1	66.7	60.9	14.3	55.6	47.8
Polish.....	400	50.0	75.0	86.6	37.5	55.0	79.9
Portuguese.....	45	66.7	32.0	42.9	50.0	24.0	35.7
Slovak.....	64	63.6	81.3	81.1	63.6	81.3	73.0
Total.....	2,089	79.2	71.4	74.7	76.6	67.4	71.1

The Bohemians and Moravians exhibit the greatest degree of literacy in the preceding table and are closely followed by the Germans, each of these races showing 100 per cent of those in the United States under ten years and more than 90 per cent of those here ten years or over able to read and write. Of those here five to nine years, the greatest proportion of illiterates is shown by the Portuguese, with only 24 per cent who read and write. The percentage of illiterates is considerably larger among the Poles, Slovaks, and Lithuanians in the United States under five years than among those here five years or over.



The table following shows the per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 24.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only races with 40 or more children reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
Native-born of native father, White.....	41	12.2	87.8	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	25	12.0	88.0	.0
German.....	21	23.8	76.2	.0
Hebrew.....	58	5.2	93.1	1.7
Italian, North.....	76	11.8	82.9	5.3
Italian, South.....	178	25.3	71.9	2.8
Polish.....	218	19.3	78.4	2.3
Foreign-born:				
Hebrew.....	38	5.3	94.7	.0
Italian, North.....	25	76.0	24.0	.0
Grand total.....	769	19.8	77.9	2.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	628	18.8	78.7	2.5
Total native-born.....	669	18.4	79.2	2.4
Total foreign-born.....	100	29.0	69.0	2.0

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.....	29	0.0	100.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	21	14.3	85.7	.0
German.....	21	9.5	85.7	4.8
Hebrew.....	69	11.6	88.4	.0
Italian, North.....	69	18.8	81.2	.0
Italian, South.....	164	22.0	76.8	1.2
Polish.....	179	20.1	79.9	.0
Foreign-born:				
Hebrew.....	33	18.2	81.8	.0
Italian, North.....	24	37.5	58.3	4.2
Grand total.....	695	19.7	79.7	.6
Total native-born of foreign father.....	583	19.7	79.8	.5
Total native-born.....	612	18.8	80.7	.5
Total foreign-born.....	83	26.5	72.3	1.2

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.....	70	7.1	92.9	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	46	13.0	87.0	.0
German.....	42	16.7	81.0	2.4
Hebrew.....	127	8.7	90.6	.8
Italian, North.....	145	15.2	82.1	2.8
Italian, South.....	342	23.7	74.3	2.0
Polish.....	397	19.6	79.1	1.3
Foreign-born:				
Hebrew.....	71	11.3	88.7	.0
Italian, North.....	49	57.1	40.8	2.0
Grand total.....	1,464	19.7	78.8	1.5
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,211	19.2	79.2	1.6
Total native-born.....	1,281	18.6	79.9	1.5
Total foreign-born.....	183	27.9	70.5	1.6

The preceding table presents data for 1,464 persons, and shows that 19.7 per cent are at home, 78.8 per cent at school, and 1.5 per cent at work. Seven and one-tenth per cent of the native-born of native father are at home, 92.9 per cent at school, and none at work, compared with 19.2 per cent of the native-born of foreign father at home, 79.2 per cent at school, and 1.6 per cent at work, and 27.9 per cent of the foreign-born at home, 70.5 per cent at school, and 1.6 per cent at work. The Hebrews exhibit the highest percentage at school and the smallest percentage at home in the two groups of native-born of foreign father and foreign-born, the South Italians showing the largest percentage at home and the smallest percentage at school of the native-born of foreign father, and the North Italians the largest percentage at home and the smallest percentage at school of the foreign-born. The proportion at work is less than 3 per cent for each race, none of the Hebrews nor the native-born of Bohemian or Moravian parentage being so engaged.

Comparing the males and females, it is seen that the former show the larger percentages at home and at work and the latter the larger percentage at school. The foreign-born North Italians, both male and female, rank highest in the percentage at home and lowest in the percentage at school. Seventy-six per cent of the foreign-born North Italian males are at home and 24 per cent at school, compared with 37.5 per cent of the females at home and 58.3 per cent at school.



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ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
JAPANESE AND OTHER IMMIGRANT RACES  
IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN STATES.

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For the complete report on Japanese and other immigrant races in the  
Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States see Reports of the  
Immigration Commission, vols. 23-25.



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## JAPANESE AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS RACES IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

The immigration problem of the West takes a form somewhat different from that of the eastern and middle States, principally because of differences in location with reference to sources of immigration, comparative sparsity of population, and extent of resources remaining to be developed and exploited. The expense involved in direct immigration to the West from Europe is so great that European immigrants are secured chiefly as a part of the general westward movement. On the other hand, the location and climate of New Mexico, Arizona, and California are such as to cause them to share with Texas most of the immigrants from Mexico, while the location of the three Pacific coast States, California, Oregon, and Washington, is such as to bring to them practically the whole of the eastern Asiatic immigration and the secondary movement from the Hawaiian Islands. The Rocky Mountain States, save New Mexico and Arizona, are so placed that they must compete with other States, since through other States immigration from all sources save Canada must come.

Though the westward movement has been strong, as is indicated by the fact that in 1900 more than one-half of the native-born had come from States other than those in which they resided, the population of most localities is still sparse. In 1900 the population of the 11 States and Territories comprising the Western division was only 4,091,349, or 5.37 per cent of the total for the continental United States. Though the movement of population westward has been very rapid since the census of 1900 was taken, the public lands, the large holdings capable of being subdivided and more fully utilized, the mines, smelters, lumber mills, fisheries, and general construction work present a demand for a much larger population than any of these States now has. One problem has been to settle the country more fully and to meet the demand for labor. Another has been presented by the immigration of certain races which have arrived at Pacific coast ports. The importance of the one is indicated by the activity of promotion committees at work in the Middle West and East in an effort to induce a larger movement of population west and the "recruiting" of laborers practiced by railway companies, general contractors, beet-sugar companies, operators of mines and smelters, and, in sporadic cases, by California fruit growers. The importance of the other has made itself apparent in the general insistence upon the exclusion of laborers of certain races, which is already largely an accomplished fact.



In 1900, 846,321, or 20.7 per cent, of the 4,091,349 persons reported by the census as living in the 11 States and Territories of the Western division, were foreign-born. Two per cent of the population and about one-tenth of the foreign-born had immigrated from Asia. About one-eighth of the total population and more than three-fifths of the foreign-born had immigrated from north European countries, the Germans with 135,459, the English with 102,656, the Irish with 83,532, and the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes with 116,175 being the most conspicuous elements. Some 89,800 immigrants from Canada, or 2.2 per cent of the population, may be added to this group as being largely of the same stock. Beside these, there were 107,860 who had immigrated from south and east European countries, forming 2.6 per cent of the population of the Western division. Among the latter the Italians were the most numerous, followed by the various races of Austria, the Finns, and the Portuguese. Finally, 29,579 Mexicans had found a place in the population, constituting 0.7 per cent of the whole. The table which follows shows the population of each State of the Western division, and of the continental United States, in 1900, together with the total number of foreign-born and the number of the same born in each specified country, and the percentage of each nationality in the United States residing in the Western division. The countries from which the immigration has been small are not included in the table.

TABLE 1.—Total population and number of foreign-born persons in continental United States and in each specified State of the Western division, by country of birth. 1900.

[Compiled from the reports of the census of 1900, Vol. I, Population, Pt. I, pp. xx, xxi, and 732. Population of Hawaii not included.]

Country of birth.	Total number of persons in continental United States.	Total in States of Western division.		Number of foreign-born persons in each specified State.											
		Number.	Per cent.	Arizona.	California.	Colorado.	Idaho.	Montana.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Utah.	Washington.	Wyoming.	
Austria.....	276,477	20,517	7.42	298	5,356	6,024	294	3,575	96	352	893	240	2,343	1,046	
Bahama.....	29,830	1,905	6.39	33	785	1,170	42	145	9	25	298	29	340	29	
Belgium.....	156,999	1,826	1.16	16	504	330	81	177	5	15	231	13	396	58	
Canada, English.....	787,459	79,009	10.03	1,116	27,498	8,837	2,528	10,310	810	680	6,634	1,203	18,385	1,068	
Canada, French.....	396,415	10,791	2.73	153	2,410	960	395	3,516	222	84	874	128	1,899	150	
China.....	84,918	60,615	71.40	1,296	40,262	581	1,411	1,675	1,279	314	9,367	544	3,462	424	
Denmark.....	154,544	29,657	19.19	199	9,040	2,050	1,626	1,041	339	57	1,963	9,132	3,026	884	
England.....	842,752	102,656	12.19	1,561	35,746	13,575	3,943	8,077	1,167	908	5,963	18,879	10,481	2,596	
Finland.....	65,412	12,931	20.39	32	2,763	844	292	2,103	51	29	2,131	775	2,732	1,220	
France.....	104,434	17,248	16.51	253	12,256	1,162	194	539	303	268	2,775	220	1,065	183	
Germany.....	2,608,010	135,459	5.08	1,245	72,449	14,006	2,974	7,162	1,179	1,360	13,292	2,360	16,086	2,146	
Greece.....	8,600	846	9.84	10	372	37	9	20	4	1	95	3	65	230	
Holland.....	105,079	3,263	3.11	23	1,015	260	50	316	3	99	324	523	632	18	
Hungary.....	145,810	2,448	1.68	22	799	574	37	274	3	3	156	33	222	287	
India.....	2,054	464	22.59	8	263	44	5	17	2	6	38	23	50	8	
Ireland.....	1,619,244	83,532	5.16	1,159	44,476	10,132	1,633	9,436	1,425	692	4,210	1,516	7,262	1,591	
Italy.....	484,645	40,210	8.30	699	22,777	6,818	779	2,199	1,296	661	1,014	1,062	2,124	781	
Japan.....	25,356	23,675	93.38	284	10,264	51	1,305	2,427	228	9	2,522	419	5,769	397	
Mexico.....	103,421	29,579	28.60	14,172	8,086	274	28	47	98	6,649	53	53	73	58	
Norway.....	338,228	26,128	7.72	123	12,068	1,149	1,173	3,354	50	33	2,789	2,128	9,891	378	
Portugal.....	30,652	12,664	36.78	18	28	28	35	34	176	6	142	8	137	12	
Russia.....	424,314	11,534	2.72	107	3,421	2,938	124	394	27	99	1,753	119	2,462	90	
Scotland.....	234,272	18,129	12.01	399	9,467	4,069	796	2,422	247	427	2,283	3,143	3,023	1,253	
Sweden.....	574,485	60,390	10.51	342	14,549	10,765	2,822	5,346	278	244	4,555	7,025	12,737	1,727	
Switzerland.....	93,723	10,384	13.6	136	1,949	1,955	732	935	128	105	401	2,141	1,509	393	
Wales.....	615,192	40,461	6.58	529	23,685	2,922	1,296	1,526	668	371	3,592	2,111	3,393	358	
Total foreign-born.....	10,399,305	846,321	8.16	24,233	367,240	91,155	24,004	67,067	10,093	13,025	65,748	53,777	111,364	17,415	
Total population.....	76,149,386	4,091,349	5.37	122,931	1,485,653	539,700	161,772	243,329	42,335	195,310	413,536	276,749	518,103	92,531	

The more important changes in the population since 1900 have been incidental to—

(1) A rapid influx from 1900 to 1907 of Japanese (with a few Koreans) from Japan or Hawaii, or both, until the number of that race now residing in the Western division is in excess of 90,000, more than one-half of whom are in California and one-sixth in Washington;

(2) A diminishing number of Chinese, their decline being due to the exclusion law and a tendency exhibited by the members of that race to move to the eastern cities;

(3) An influx of Mexicans continued until the number in the Western States has increased several fold;

(4) A continued influx of English, Scandinavians, and other north Europeans, in part a direct immigration, in part a westward movement of industrial workers before the increasing number of south and east Europeans employed in industry in the East, and in part a westward movement of families, generally to locate on farms;

(5) An influx of immigrants from southern and eastern European countries, the smaller part of them, except in the case of the North Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dalmatians, coming directly from their native land, much the larger number coming from the States in the East to engage in common or semiskilled labor on the railways, in the mines and smelters, and other industries in which much unskilled labor is required and in which laborers are employed in large numbers.

The percentage of the immigrants of each race, save the Japanese, arriving in the United States between July 1, 1900, and June 30, 1909, who gave some State of the Western division as their destination, is presented in Table 2. The Japanese who arrived are not given, for the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration do not include those who have come to the mainland from the Hawaiian Islands. More than 90 per cent of them have remained in the Western division. The number of Chinese destined to the Western division of States, as given in the table, is much too small, but correct data in this regard are not available for the reason that during the first three years of the period under consideration the Bureau of Immigration did not record the destination of Chinese entering the United States at the port of San Francisco. It should be added, also, that the figure given for Mexicans is not complete, for the reason that until 1908 the Bureau of Immigration did not record the number of Mexican immigrants entering the United States overland. Therefore, the number admitted and the number destined to the Western division of States, during the period considered, are both too low.

TABLE 2.—*Immigrants entering continental United States during the years 1901 to 1909, inclusive, by race.*

[Compiled from reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1901-1909.]

Race.	Total number entering continental United States, 1901 to 1909.	Number giving Western division as destination.	Per cent giving Western division as destination.
Armenian.....	19,333	769	4.0
Bohemian and Moravian.....	86,132	1,454	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	81,958	4,206	5.1
Chinese.....	15,149	8,804	58.1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	270,157	16,908	6.3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	25,739	5,959	23.2
Dutch and Flemish.....	69,934	4,190	6.0
East Indian.....	3,843	2,908	75.7
English.....	332,113	44,179	13.3
Finnish.....	117,311	11,503	9.8
French.....	89,566	12,415	13.9
German.....	626,256	35,910	5.7
Greek.....	171,648	9,290	5.4
Hebrew.....	891,995	5,461	.6
Irish.....	333,335	15,234	4.6
Italian, North.....	311,303	66,088	21.2
Italian, South.....	1,568,914	29,906	1.9
Lithuanian.....	135,372	484	.4
Magyar.....	291,370	963	.3
Mexican.....	23,683	4,492	19.0
Polish.....	745,306	2,990	.4
Portuguese.....	56,301	8,763	15.6
Roumanian.....	68,011	352	.5
Russian.....	63,257	4,390	6.9
Ruthenian.....	115,236	408	.4
Scandinavian.....	477,860	51,818	10.8
Scotch.....	108,382	13,456	12.4
Slovak.....	300,027	1,976	.7
Spanish.....	36,108	7,383	20.4
Syrian.....	43,560	790	1.8
Turkish.....	11,433	195	1.7
Welsh.....	16,376	1,655	10.1

\* 17,486 Mexicans were recorded as destined to Texas during the period considered.

## SCOPE AND METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

The investigation conducted by the Commission in the West was planned to include (1) a study of the industrial and social conditions of immigrants in the more important industries, (2) a study of selected immigrant races in some of the larger cities, (3) a special study of agricultural laborers and of immigrant farmers, and (4) a detailed examination of Japanese, Korean and East Indian immigration in its various phases, the emphasis to be placed upon the last named because it presents a problem peculiar to the Pacific coast and with reference to which the fullest possible information was to be desired. No special investigation of Chinese immigration was planned. Most of the Chinese now in the United States have resided here so long and have lived and worked under such conditions that an investigation of them along the lines adopted for other races would not show the effects of a free or of a restricted immigration, nor would the data be comparable with those collected for other races. The difficulties involved in the administration of the exclusion law have been so great that the Chinese laborers were very suspicious of the motives of the Commission's agents so that it was found difficult in most places to secure any data of value from them. The slight

investigation made of Chinese immigration was, therefore, purely incidental to the investigation of industries in which they are or have been employed.

The most important industries of the West from the point of view of the number of men and especially the number of immigrants employed, are steam railroad transportation, with a probable total of 75,000 employees; metalliferous mining and smelting, with a total of between 125,000 and 150,000; coal mining, with a total of more than 36,000 in 1908; the lumber industry, with 57,657 in 1905; electric railway transportation, with almost 20,000 in 1907; general construction work, the growing of sugar beets and manufacture of beet sugar, and hop, fruit, and vegetable growing, especially in California, with their allied industries; and the fishing industry of the Northwestern States and Alaska. These industries, together with others of less importance but which are of interest in connection with certain phases of the problem, have been investigated. The investigation included the collection of individual schedules from the employees of the selected establishments; the testimony of employers, foremen, and others with reference to certain points; and pay rolls in so far as such data would supplement those obtained in other ways, and where the pay rolls were in such form that they would be suitable for tabulation.<sup>a</sup> The industries investigated, the total number of persons for whom schedules were obtained, and the number of each race, by sex and nativity, in each industry upon which a special report is submitted, as well as the length of residence in the United States of employees, are shown in the tables following.

<sup>a</sup> For schedule forms see Vol. II, pp. 653-662, 668-670, 674-677, and 680-681.

TABLE 3.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race and by industry.

## MALE.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agriculture.	Beer-sugar manu- facturing.	Canneries, fish.	Canneries, fruits and vegetables.	Cement.	Cigars and to- bacco.	Clothing.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Laundries.	Lumber.	Mining, coal.	Mining, metallif- erous.	Powder.	Railways, electric.	Railways, steam.	Shoes.	Smelting.
Native-born of native father:	17,701	1,538	977		212	241	32	13	4	118	59	864	738	1,427	109	3,497	6,430	45	1,337
White.....	352	6	7		3	40	2									32	93		36
Negro.....	101	64															37		
Indian.....																			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																			
Australia.....	12		1												1	1	9		
Austria-Hungary.....	131	9	3		1	2				1		6	50	6		13	20		20
Azores.....	32	5	13		1									1	5	3	3		
Belgium.....	19	1	1		1				1			2	3	1	1	3	5		2
Brazil.....	1																		
Canada.....	645	22	17		2	9	1				1	48	10	114	4	104	249	1	63
Chile.....	8	1	1			1							2		3	1	1		1
China.....	67	35		2	22										1		5		
Cuba.....	12																		
Denmark.....	102	14	6		2					3		16	8	11	1	34	59	3	35
England.....	1,515	33	31		6	19	5	1	1	8	3	48	171	319	13	191	556	8	132
Finland.....	14											2	4	3					
France.....	179	9	12	2			2	1		3	2	9	8	11	5	32	73	1	5
Germany.....	2,067	86	83		20	38	18	11	1	31	7	109	56	142	21	374	793	8	206
Greece.....	3	1															2		
Hawaii.....	2		1									1							
Iceland.....	1																		
Ireland.....	2,266	74	33		17	36	2	7	1	27	8	57	51	594	32	214	865	42	206
Italy.....	188	20	2		30				1	2		4	43	18	3	12	36	1	16
Japan.....	1																		
Korea.....	1			1															
Mexico.....	202	29	23		4	3					1			16	1	22	96	1	62
Netherlands.....	40	1	1		2		1			1		3	1	3	1	4	22	4	4
Norway.....	201	4	1		4	2				1		52	2	18	1	30	58		28
Panama.....	1																	1	
Peru.....	1																		
Portugal.....	141	10	14		10	3	1		33			1		2	7	27	31	2	
Russia.....	53	6	5		5		1			2		4	8	2		9	9		2
Scotland.....	546	9	14		4	8			1	5	3	20	97	62	4	68	169	1	45

TABLE 3.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agriculture.	Beet-sugar manu- facturing.	Canneries, fish.	Canneries, fruits and vegetables.	Cement.	Cigars and to- bacco.	Clothing.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Laundries.	Lumber.	Mining, coal.	Mining, metallur- gous.	Powder.	Railways, electric.	Railways, steam.	Shoes.	Smelting.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Cont'd.																			
Spain.....	21		2		1	1	1		1			43	11			3	10		2
Sweden.....	308	6	2		1	2	2			1	1	1				61	111	3	61
Switzerland.....	116	12	8		3		1			1		13	3	3	2	11	45	1	6
Trinidad.....	1																1		
Turkey.....	4	3																	
Wales.....	239	4	2			1				3	1	2	88	44		16	58		21
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	3	2											1						1
Africa (country not specified).....	3																		
South America (country not speci- fied).....	2																		
Total.....	9,295	395	277	5	142	127	35	20	40	89	27	447	621	1,395	114	1,225	3,326	72	908
Total native-born.....	27,419	2,063	1,261	5	337	408	69	33	44	267	86	1,313	1,490	2,822	283	4,754	9,886	117	2,281
For alien-born, by race:																			
Arabian.....	1																		
Armenian.....	81	57	4		19							12	55		1		1	2	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	136	6				1	1									9	35	1	29
Bosnian.....	79	2															42	31	
Bulgarian.....	126		1			16	3					1	4			3	73	28	
Canadian, French.....	177	2	4		2				1			20	2	51	23	23	33	36	
Canadian, Other.....	1,398	47	12			18	4			6	2	136	53	319	23	187	445	3	143
Chinese.....	669	369	4	22	131	6								23	41		73		
Croatian.....	1,484					7					3	6	419	117	1		267		643
Cuban.....	5						2									1			
Dalmatian.....	670	19	1		2	38			2			91	68	135	4	1	206		95
Danish.....	434	42	11		3	6	3		3	1	2	36	17	26	8	100	112	34	
Dutch.....	123	5	10		2	2						6	12	4	1	13	62		36
East Indian.....	305	382	3															6	
English.....	3,319	79	39		8	25	4	2	4	1		59	421	1,452	34	276	739	4	172
Filipino.....	11	2											9						
Finnish.....	804	2		12		2						150	225	201	6	31	56	1	28
Flemish.....	27		3			1				1		3		6		4	5		4

French.....	348	28	18	2	5	1	1	2	61	18	64	13	5	20	78	33
German.....	2,084	311	133	12	30	12	2	14	5	141	159	128	29	215	668	4
Greek.....	2,570	86	15	42	46			20		95	66	5		120	1,879	3
Hawaiian.....	3			1												
Hebrew, Russian.....	12	1	1			4		1		1				5	4	1
Hebrew, Other.....	16					2									4	1
Herzegovinian.....	296														49	59
Icelandic.....	8															
Irish.....	3,136	37	14	3	25	2		6		33	36	1,083	57	37	909	15
Italian, North.....	4,459	397	28	301	170	7	1	10	9	8	1,183	557	31	367	1,109	223
Italian, South.....	2,027	163	9	104	122		5	9		28	478	49	14	142	725	1
Italian (not specified).....	3										3					
Japanese.....	5,154	1	368	201	3			161		231	403		102			6
Korean.....	8,327	2														
Lithuanian.....	86															
Macedonian.....	27									5	65	4				3
Magyar.....	210	2	3							3	89	6	5	5	54	36
Mexican.....	6,154	323	372	11	155	54				5	41	610	543	3,087	953	
Montenegrin.....	410			1	15					9	193	87		1	34	70
Negro.....	3															
Norwegian.....	1,029	10	3	2	1	18				337	14	75	10	127	289	141
Persian.....	3															
Polish.....	429	3								37	247	11	2	9	56	52
Portuguese.....	581	71	67	14	63			2	1	3	1	1	58	17	166	
Romanian.....	41	1	1	5				1	1	5	4	7	5	21	71	1
Russian.....	378	8	51		22	3		34		63	64	1				2
Ruthenian.....	25									15	1			1		1
Scotch.....	760	20	15	4	8	1		16	2	1	30	168	76	17	74	2
Scotch-Irish.....	14															
Servian.....	107	2	1		15					3	19	19		12	17	22
Slovak.....	468	2	1	2						28	215	6	4	7	10	19
Slovenian.....	1,180	8	14		7			1		12	482	142	1	8	62	456
Spanish.....	269	22	2		41	10				10	6	48	1	8	82	16
Swedish.....	1,756	48	17	1	22	3		3	4	390	55	183	8	258	439	3
Syrian.....	23															
Turkish.....	33									6	2	3		7	11	1
Welsh.....	407	5						7		2	216	71		8	67	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	16	2	1		4					1			1	24	38	42
Australian (race not specified).....						9				2						
Austrian (race not specified).....	397		1							16	143	30		52	150	4
Belgian (race not specified).....						1						2		1	2	
Bosnian American (race not specified).....	8															
Swiss (race not specified).....	56									8						
Total foreign-born.....	48,411	7,843	874	407	877	940	126	6	165	120	293					
Grand total.....	75,830	9,846	2,135	412	1,234	1,348	195	39	209	327	349					
	</															



TABLE 3.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

## FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agriculture.	Canned fruits and vegetables.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Laundries.	Powder.	Shoes.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>	1,523	742	405	26	179	16	14	109	8	24
White.....	20	54	12			1		7		
Negro.....										
Indian.....										
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:</b>										
Australia.....	4		2		2					
Austria-Hungary.....	20	6	2	3	4	3	2			
Azores.....	18		3			13		2		
Belgium.....	4	1	2		1					
Canada.....	41	13	12	1	6	2		5	1	1
Chile.....	5	2	1		2					
Denmark.....	22	12	4		2					
England.....	67	11	27		17	3	1	2	1	1
France.....	39	9	13		9	1	3	3		4
Germany.....	233	42	53		80	17	7	19	1	1
Ireland.....	248	14	34	8	101	8	8	2	2	5
Italy.....	226	25	97	29	59	11	1	4	2	16
Madeira Islands.....	1									
Mexico.....	29	5	17	1	4			2		
Netherlands.....	3				1				2	
Norway.....	13	6	2		3	1				1
Portugal.....	122	6	48	2	2	60		2	2	
Russia.....	12	11	1							
Scotland.....	26	4	4		11	3		3		1
Spain.....	8	4	2		2					
Sweden.....	16	3	3		4		2	4		4
Switzerland.....	20	2	9	4	4			1		
Turkey.....	5	3	2					2		
Wales.....	3	1						2		
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	3	1						2		
South America (country not specified).....	1								1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Foreign-born, by race:</b>										
Armenian.....	91	63	37							
Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	1	3					1		



TABLE 3.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agriculture.	Beer-sugar manu- facturing.	Canneries, fish.	Canneries, fruits and vegetables.	Cement.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Laundries.	Lumber.	Mining, coal.	Mining, metallur- gous.	Power.	Railways, electric.	Railways, steam.	Shoes.	Smelting.
Native-born of native father:																			
White.....	19,224	2,280	977		617	241	58	192	20	132	168	864	738	1,427	177	3,497	6,430	69	1,337
Negro.....	372	6	7		15	40	2		1		7	2	131			32	93		36
Indian.....	155	118															37		
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																			
Australia.....	16		1		2			2	3	3						1	9		
Austria-Hungary.....	151	15	3		3	2	3	4	3			6	50	6		13	20		20
Azores.....	50	5	13		4				14		2					5	3		
Belgium.....	23	1	1		3			1				2	3	1	1	3	5		2
Brazil.....																			
Canada.....	686	35	17		14	9	2	6	2		6	48	10	114	5	104	249	2	63
Chile.....	13	3	1		22	1		2							3		1		1
China.....	67	35		2									2		1		5		
Cuba.....	2																		
Denmark.....	24	26	6		6			2		3	2	16	8	11	2	34	59	4	35
England.....	1,612	44	31		33	19	6	18	4	9	6	48	171	319	13	191	556	12	132
Finland.....	14			2								2	4	3			3		
France.....	218	18	12		19			10	1	6	4	9	8	11	6	32	73	2	5
Germany.....	2,240	128	83		73	38	26	91	18	38	26	109	56	142	26	374	793	13	206
Greece.....	3	1															2		
Hawaii.....	2		1									1							
Iceland.....	1																		
Ireland.....	2,514	88	33		51	36	23	108	9	35	52	57	51	594	34	214	865	58	206
Italy.....	414	45	2		127		29	59	12	3	4	4	43	18	3	12	36	1	16
Japan.....	1																1		
Korea.....	1			1															
Madeira Islands.....	1				1														
Mexico.....	291	34	23		21	3	1	4			3		4	16	1	22	96	1	62
Netherlands.....	49	1			2	2	1	1		1		3	1	3	3	4	22	4	
Norway.....	214	10	1		6	2		3	1	1		52	2	18	1	30	58	1	28
Panama.....	1																		
Peru.....	2		1																
Portugal.....	263	16	14		58	3	3	2	33		2	1		2	9	27	31	1	

Russia.....	65	17	5	5	6	1	11	4	2	6	4	97	2	9	0	2	9	0	2	45	
Scotland.....	572	13	14	14	8	8	11	4	5	6	62	4	68	199	2	45					
Spain.....	29	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	5	18	5	3	10	3	51					
Sweden.....	324	9	2	2	4	2	4	4	1	1	11	3	2	11	45	1				6	
Switzerland.....	136	14	8	12	12	5	5	4	1	1	13	10	2	11	45	1					
Trinidad.....	1	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	44	88	44	16	58	21					
Turkey.....	9	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Wales.....	242	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1					
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	6	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1					
Africa (country not specified).....	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1					
South America (country not specified).....	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1					
Total.....	10,454	576	277	5	481	127	105	334	162	113	447	621	1,395	1,225	3,326	102	908				
Total native-born.....	30,205	2,980	1,201	5	1,113	408	165	526	183	245	299	1,490	2,822	303	4,754	9,886	171	2,281			
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Arabian.....	1	110	4	4	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Armenian.....	172	7	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	55	4	9	35	1	29				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	81	4	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	42	1	31				
Bosnian.....	126	2	4	4	5	3	2	1	6	6	20	2	51	3	73	28	36				
Bulgarian.....	182	2	4	4	5	18	5	8	6	6	136	53	319	23	187	445	3	143			
Canadian, French.....	1,432	63	12	12	132	6	6	8	6	6	23	319	41	23	73	3	143				
Canadian, Other.....	1,670	369	4	22	132	6	6	8	6	6	419	117	1	1	287	643					
Chinese.....	1,488	3	4	4	4	7	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					
Croatian.....	6	6	4	4	4	7	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					
Cuban.....	672	20	1	1	3	38	3	1	3	1	91	68	135	4	9	206	95				
Dalmatian.....	447	45	11	11	8	6	3	1	3	1	36	17	26	8	100	142	34				
Danish.....	123	5	10	10	2	2	4	15	11	2	6	12	4	1	13	62	6				
Dutch.....	395	382	3	3	2	2	4	15	11	2	3	5	1	1	5	1	1				
East Indian.....	3,376	89	39	39	25	25	4	15	11	2	7	59	421	34	276	739	6	172			
English.....	11	2	2	2	2	2	4	15	11	2	9	9	1	1	1	1	1				
Filipino.....	804	2	3	3	12	2	1	1	1	1	150	225	291	6	31	56	1	28			
Finnish.....	29	14	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	4	4	5	4				
French.....	404	30	18	18	14	5	1	5	6	2	18	64	13	5	20	78	32				
German.....	2,385	513	133	133	72	30	12	31	3	14	141	159	128	29	215	668	6	220			
Greek.....	2,573	86	15	15	45	46	12	31	3	14	95	66	5	120	1,879	3	193				
Hebrew.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1				
Hawaiian.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1				
Hebrew, Russian.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1				
Hebrew, Other.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1				
Herzogovinian.....	298	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	131	1	1	49	49	59				
Icelandic.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Irish.....	3,213	43	14	14	30	25	4	30	4	7	33	36	1,083	57	407	909	16	503			
Italian, North.....	4,887	412	28	28	537	170	24	123	17	13	57	1,183	557	31	367	1,109	223				
Italian, South.....	2,318	233	9	9	278	122	9	29	8	12	3	28	478	49	14	142	725	1	178		
Italian (not specified).....	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Japanese.....	8,441	5,232	1	368	237	3	102	161	101	101	231	403	102	1,638	1,638	65					
Korean.....	216	122	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	2	2	77	77	3				
Lithuanian.....	90	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	65	4	1	1	1	1				
Macedonian.....	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	5	1	21	36				
Magyar.....	216	2	3	3	1	6	1	5	5	5	3	80	6	5	54	36					
Mexican.....	6,248	344	372	372	58	155	56	23	1	1	3	41	610	543	3,087	953					

TABLE 3.—Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race and by industry—Continued.

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Agriculture.	Beet-sugar manu- facturing.	Canneries, fish.	Canneries, fruits and vegetables.	Cement.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Cotton goods.	Glass.	Laundries.	Lumber.	Mining, coal.	Mining, metal- lifer- ous.	Powder.	Railways, electric.	Railways, steam.	Shoes.	Smelting.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>																			
Montenegrin.....	410				1	15						9	193	87		1	34		70
Negro.....	3																		
Norwegian.....	1,049	11	3	2	4	18		3		3	3	337	14	75	10	127	289		141
Persian.....	3	3																	
Polish.....	431	2			1	9			2	1	2	37	247	11	2	9	56		52
Portuguese.....	915	82	67		172	63	3	1	271		8	3	3	1	60	17	166		
Roumanian.....	44	1	1		6	8					1	5	4	1	1	9	3	1	1
Russian.....	421	8	51		36	22	3	5		34	2	63	64	7	5	21	71	2	27
Ruthenian.....	25					2			1			1	15	1					5
Scotch.....	787	25	15		8	8	1	5	27	2	3	30	168	76	17	74	244	2	82
Scotch-Irish.....	16							1			1	1	1	1			12		
Servian.....	107	2	1			15						5	19	19		7	17		22
Slovak.....	471	3	1		4	10				1		28	215	19		7	17		190
Slovenian.....	1,191	8	2		11	7						12	482	142	1	8	62		456
Spanish.....	290	23	14		5	41	20	4	2		5	10	6	48	1	6	89		16
Swedish.....	1,778	49	17	1	1	22	4	9		3	9	390	55	153	9	258	439	3	321
Syrian.....	28				3	1							2	3		7			1
Turkish.....	93					4				7		6	1	3		8	67		
Welsh.....	410	6	1		2	4			4		3	2	216	71	1	24	38		42
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	30	5	1				20					1		1			2		
Australian (race not specified).....	4																		
Austrian (race not specified).....	398		1				1			1		16	143	30		52	150		4
Belgian (race not specified).....	8												3	2		1			
South American (race not specified).....	12	3															1		
Swiss (race not specified).....	58		13			1	4	1				8		7	1	13	6		9
Total foreign-born.....	59,507	8,349	874	407	1,777	940	185	307	357	134	379	2,117	5,757	5,764	367	3,288	14,297	47	5,161
Grand total.....	80,712	11,329	2,135	412	2,890	1,348	350	833	540	379	678	3,430	7,247	8,586	670	8,042	24,193	218	7,442

TABLE 4.—Number and per cent of employees of each race for whom information was secured, by sex.

General nativity and race.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	17,701	1,523	19,224	23.3	31.2	23.8
Negro.....	352	20	372	.5	.4	.5
Indian.....	101	54	155	.1	1.1	.2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:						
Australia.....	12	4	16	(a)	.1	(a)
Austria-Hungary.....	131	20	151	.2	.4	.2
Azores.....	32	18	50	(a)	.4	.1
Belgium.....	19	4	23	(a)	.1	(a)
Brazil.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Canada.....	645	41	686	.9	.8	.9
Chili.....	8	5	13	(a)	.1	(a)
China.....	67	.....	67	.1	.0	.1
Cuba.....	2	.....	2	(a)	.0	(a)
Denmark.....	192	22	214	.3	.5	.3
England.....	1,545	67	1,612	2.0	1.4	2.0
Finland.....	14	.....	14	(a)	.0	(a)
France.....	179	39	218	.2	.8	.3
Germany.....	2,007	233	2,240	2.6	4.8	2.8
Greece.....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
Hawaii.....	2	.....	2	(a)	.0	(a)
Iceland.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Ireland.....	2,266	248	2,514	3.0	5.1	3.1
Italy.....	188	226	414	.2	4.6	.5
Japan.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Korea.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Madeira Islands.....	.....	1	1	.0	(a)	(a)
Mexico.....	262	29	291	.3	.6	.4
Netherlands.....	46	3	49	.1	.1	.1
Norway.....	201	13	214	.3	.3	.3
Panama.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Peru.....	2	.....	2	(a)	.0	(a)
Portugal.....	141	122	263	.2	2.5	.3
Russia.....	53	12	65	.1	.2	.1
Scotland.....	546	26	572	.7	.5	.7
Spain.....	21	8	29	(a)	.2	(a)
Sweden.....	308	16	324	.4	.3	.4
Switzerland.....	116	20	136	.2	.4	.2
Trinidad.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Turkey.....	4	.....	4	(a)	.1	(a)
Wales.....	230	5	242	.3	.1	.3
West Indies (other than Cuba).....	3	3	6	(a)	.1	(a)
Africa (country not specified).....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
South America (country not specified).....	2	1	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:						
Arabian.....	1	.....	1	(a)	.0	(a)
Armenian.....	81	91	172	.1	1.9	.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	156	4	160	.2	.1	.2
Bosnian.....	79	2	81	.1	(a)	.1
Bulgarian.....	126	.....	126	.2	.0	.2
Canadian, French.....	177	5	182	.2	.1	.2
Canadian, Other.....	1,398	34	1,432	1.8	.7	1.8
Chinese.....	669	1	670	.9	(a)	.8
Croatian.....	1,484	4	1,488	2.0	.1	1.8
Cuban.....	5	1	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dalmatian.....	670	2	672	.9	(a)	.8
Danish.....	434	13	447	.6	.3	.6
Dutch.....	123	.....	123	.2	.0	.2
East Indian.....	395	.....	395	.5	.0	.5
English.....	3,319	57	3,376	4.4	1.2	4.2
Filipino.....	11	.....	11	(a)	.0	(a)
Finnish.....	804	.....	804	1.1	.0	1.0
Flemish.....	27	2	29	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	348	56	404	.5	1.1	.5
German.....	2,084	301	2,385	2.7	6.2	3.0
Greek.....	2,570	3	2,573	3.4	.1	2.9
Hawaiian.....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
Hebrew, Russian.....	16	2	18	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Other.....	12	3	15	(a)	.1	(a)
Herzegovinian.....	296	2	298	.4	(a)	.4
Icelander.....	8	.....	8	(a)	.0	(a)
Irish.....	3,136	77	3,213	4.1	1.6	4.0
Italian, North.....	4,459	428	4,887	5.9	8.8	6.1
Italian, South.....	2,027	291	2,318	2.7	6.0	2.9
Italian (not specified).....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
Japanese.....	8,327	114	8,441	11.0	2.3	10.5
Korean.....	214	2	216	.3	(a)	.3
Lithuanian.....	86	.....	86	.1	.0	.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.



TABLE 4.—*Number and per cent of employees of each race for whom information was secured, by sex—Continued.*

General nativity and race.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born, by race—Continued.</b>						
Macedonian.....	27	.....	27	(a)	0.0	(a)
Magyar.....	210	6	216	0.3	.1	0.3
Mexican.....	6,154	94	6,248	8.1	1.9	7.7
Montenegrin.....	410	.....	410	.5	.0	.5
Negro.....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
Norwegian.....	1,029	11	1,040	1.4	.2	1.3
Persian.....	3	.....	3	(a)	.0	(a)
Polish.....	429	2	431	.6	(a)	.5
Portuguese.....	581	334	915	.8	6.8	1.1
Roumanian.....	41	3	44	.1	.1	.1
Russian.....	378	43	421	.5	.9	.5
Ruthenian.....	25	.....	25	(a)	.0	(a)
Scotch.....	760	27	787	1.0	.6	1.0
Scotch-Irish.....	14	2	16	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	107	.....	107	.1	.0	.1
Slovak.....	468	3	471	.6	.1	.6
Slovenian.....	1,180	11	1,191	1.6	.2	1.5
Spanish.....	269	21	290	.4	.4	.4
Swedish.....	1,756	22	1,778	2.3	.5	2.2
Syrian.....	26	2	28	(a)	(a)	(a)
Turkish.....	93	.....	93	.1	.0	.1
Welsh.....	407	3	410	.5	.1	.5
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	16	14	30	(a)	.3	(a)
Australian (race not specified).....	4	.....	4	(a)	.0	(a)
Austrian (race not specified).....	397	1	398	.5	(a)	.5
Belgian (race not specified).....	8	.....	8	(a)	.0	(a)
South American (race not specified).....	12	.....	12	(a)	.0	(a)
Swiss (race not specified).....	56	2	58	.1	(a)	.1
Grand total.....	75,830	4,882	80,712	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	9,265	1,189	10,454	12.2	24.4	13.0
Total native-born.....	27,419	2,786	30,205	36.2	57.1	37.4
Total foreign-born.....	48,411	2,096	50,507	63.8	42.9	62.6

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 5.—*Per cent of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes in each section only races with 80 or more reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

## MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian.....	80	11.3	15.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	23.8	15.0	2.5	2.5
Bohemian and Moravian.....	156	2.6	3.8	13.5	17.9	7.1	18.6	9.0	7.7	19.9
Bulgarian.....	126	1.6	42.9	31.7	7.9	4.0	7.9	2.4	.8	.8
Canadian, French.....	175	1.1	1.1	1.7	.0	1.1	6.9	10.3	17.7	60.0
Canadian, Other.....	1,388	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	12.9	11.7	12.2	49.9
Chinese.....	628	.5	.6	.6	.0	.2	1.6	2.4	3.2	90.9
Croatian.....	1,484	1.6	5.2	11.9	13.1	8.6	35.4	11.1	8.0	5.1
Dalmatian.....	670	1.3	10.3	26.9	15.2	10.9	23.4	5.4	2.7	3.9
Danish.....	433	.9	2.3	4.8	3.5	6.5	14.1	6.7	16.4	44.8
Dutch.....	122	4.9	4.9	11.5	7.4	13.1	14.8	10.7	9.8	23.0
East Indian.....	394	5.1	26.4	47.7	18.8	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.5
English.....	3,304	2.7	5.9	8.7	5.7	4.5	12.1	6.5	9.9	44.1
Finnish.....	803	1.9	2.4	7.7	7.1	7.8	30.3	14.3	14.6	13.9
French.....	347	3.5	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	22.8	8.4	12.1	30.8
German.....	2,081	1.8	5.0	6.2	3.7	2.7	14.4	5.3	11.5	49.4
Greek.....	2,558	2.4	17.8	29.4	19.5	10.6	18.9	.8	.2	.4
Herzegovinian.....	294	3.1	12.2	24.1	23.1	11.6	20.1	3.4	1.0	1.4
Irish.....	3,125	1.3	3.4	6.7	4.8	5.3	15.1	10.9	10.0	42.4
Italian, North.....	4,451	3.2	10.0	18.8	13.3	9.1	25.9	7.9	5.7	6.1
Italian, South.....	2,025	2.9	8.7	16.5	12.7	8.9	29.7	9.2	6.8	4.6
Japanese.....	8,314	.9	5.3	12.9	22.9	15.7	33.4	7.7	1.0	.2
Korean.....	214	.0	.9	3.3	35.5	34.1	19.2	.0	.0	.9
Lithuanian.....	86	1.2	1.2	3.5	8.1	3.5	40.7	12.8	15.1	14.0

TABLE 5.—Per cent of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race—Continued.

## MALE—Continued.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Magyar.....	210	1.9	6.2	9.5	14.3	10.5	33.8	8.6	8.6	6.7
Mexican.....	6,115	14.2	11.8	14.3	11.2	7.3	24.3	8.2	4.4	4.3
Montenegrin.....	409	.7	6.6	30.1	31.5	13.4	16.4	.5	.5	.2
Norwegian.....	1,027	2.0	7.0	11.4	8.1	5.6	22.6	5.6	9.0	28.8
Polish.....	427	2.8	5.2	11.9	16.4	8.7	25.1	10.5	9.4	10.1
Portuguese.....	581	1.0	8.6	10.2	6.4	6.5	22.5	9.1	10.5	25.1
Russian.....	377	10.3	18.8	17.8	9.5	4.0	20.7	6.9	5.8	6.1
Scotch.....	757	2.9	4.4	8.2	4.5	3.7	12.2	5.2	8.3	50.7
Servian.....	106	1.9	8.5	22.6	11.3	7.5	33.0	5.7	7.5	1.9
Slovak.....	467	1.7	6.4	9.9	4.7	4.7	25.5	13.5	10.7	22.9
Slovenian.....	1,180	3.2	3.5	13.2	10.9	9.2	31.0	12.7	9.3	6.9
Spanish.....	209	6.3	32.7	24.2	7.1	5.6	13.4	3.3	3.0	4.5
Swedish.....	1,752	1.1	4.3	5.1	3.8	3.8	19.8	7.1	15.3	39.8
Turkish.....	93	1.1	16.1	54.8	14.0	7.5	6.5	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	407	1.5	4.9	7.6	3.7	4.9	7.9	3.4	6.6	59.5
Total.....	48,229	3.6	7.8	13.5	12.2	8.3	22.9	7.6	6.4	17.8

## FEMALE.

Armenian.....	91	14.3	7.7	4.4	12.1	8.8	37.4	12.1	2.2	1.1
German.....	300	2.3	17.0	12.7	1.7	2.3	28.3	9.3	10.7	15.7
Italian, North.....	426	7.3	15.5	11.0	9.2	6.3	26.1	8.0	7.3	9.4
Italian, South.....	291	2.4	12.0	9.6	6.9	6.5	31.6	14.8	10.0	6.2
Japanese.....	114	15.8	7.9	16.7	29.8	14.0	9.6	3.5	1.8	.9
Mexican.....	93	1.1	1.1	8.6	7.5	6.5	41.9	11.8	9.7	11.8
Portuguese.....	334	1.5	10.5	13.5	12.3	9.3	25.4	6.0	8.4	13.2
Total.....	2,086	5.1	11.4	10.9	8.7	6.5	25.3	8.8	9.0	14.3

## TOTAL.

Armenian.....	171	12.9	11.1	5.8	11.1	10.5	31.0	13.5	2.3	1.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	160	2.5	3.8	13.1	17.5	8.1	18.8	8.8	7.5	20.0
Bosnian.....	80	12.5	21.3	35.0	7.5	5.0	11.3	1.3	1.3	5.0
Bulgarian.....	126	1.6	42.9	31.7	7.9	4.0	7.9	2.4	.8	.8
Canadian, French.....	180	1.1	1.1	1.7	.0	1.1	6.7	10.0	17.8	60.6
Canadian, Other.....	1,421	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.3	1.8	12.9	11.9	12.5	49.5
Chinese.....	629	.5	.8	.6	.0	.2	1.6	2.4	3.2	90.8
Croatian.....	1,488	1.6	5.2	12.0	13.0	8.5	35.3	11.1	7.9	5.2
Dalmatian.....	672	1.3	10.3	26.8	15.3	10.9	23.5	5.4	2.7	3.9
Danish.....	446	1.1	2.2	4.7	3.6	6.3	14.1	6.5	16.8	44.6
Dutch.....	122	4.9	4.9	11.5	7.4	13.1	14.8	10.7	9.8	23.0
East Indian.....	394	5.1	26.4	47.7	18.8	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.5
English.....	3,360	2.6	5.8	8.7	5.6	4.5	12.0	6.6	10.1	44.0
Finnish.....	803	1.9	2.4	7.7	7.1	7.8	30.3	14.3	14.6	13.9
French.....	403	3.5	6.5	8.2	5.5	5.5	22.1	8.9	11.4	28.5
German.....	2,381	1.9	6.5	7.1	3.5	2.6	16.1	5.8	11.4	45.1
Greek.....	2,561	2.4	17.8	29.4	19.4	10.5	18.9	.9	.2	.4
Herzegovinian.....	296	3.0	12.2	24.0	23.0	11.5	20.3	3.4	1.0	1.7
Irish.....	3,198	1.3	3.3	6.7	4.7	5.2	15.0	10.8	10.1	42.9
Italian, North.....	4,877	3.5	10.5	18.1	12.9	8.9	25.9	7.9	5.9	6.4
Italian, South.....	2,316	2.8	9.1	15.6	12.0	8.6	30.0	9.9	7.2	4.8
Japanese.....	8,428	1.1	5.3	12.9	23.0	15.7	33.1	7.7	1.0	.2
Korean.....	216	.0	.9	10.2	35.2	33.8	19.0	.0	.0	.9
Lithuanian.....	86	1.2	1.2	3.5	8.1	3.5	40.7	12.8	15.1	14.0
Magyar.....	216	2.3	6.0	9.7	13.9	10.6	33.8	8.8	8.3	6.5
Mexican.....	6,208	14.0	11.7	14.2	11.1	7.3	24.5	8.2	4.4	4.4
Montenegrin.....	409	.7	6.6	30.1	31.5	13.4	16.4	.5	.5	.2
Norwegian.....	1,038	2.0	6.9	11.3	8.0	5.5	22.7	5.5	9.1	29.0
Polish.....	429	2.8	5.4	11.9	16.3	8.6	24.9	10.5	9.3	10.3
Portuguese.....	915	1.2	9.3	11.4	8.5	7.5	23.6	8.0	9.7	20.8
Russian.....	420	10.0	19.8	17.9	11.2	4.5	19.3	6.2	5.7	5.5
Scotch.....	784	2.9	4.5	8.2	4.3	3.8	12.0	5.1	8.7	50.5
Servian.....	106	1.9	8.5	22.6	11.3	7.5	33.0	5.7	7.5	1.9
Slovak.....	470	1.7	6.8	9.8	4.7	4.7	25.3	13.4	10.6	23.0
Slovenian.....	1,191	3.2	3.7	13.2	11.1	9.1	31.1	12.6	9.2	6.9
Spanish.....	290	10.0	30.7	22.4	6.6	5.5	13.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Swedish.....	1,774	1.1	4.3	5.0	3.7	3.8	19.8	7.2	15.2	39.8
Turkish.....	93	1.1	16.1	54.8	14.0	7.5	6.5	.0	.0	.0
Welsh.....	410	1.5	5.1	7.6	3.7	4.9	8.0	3.7	6.6	59.0
Total.....	50,315	3.7	7.9	13.4	12.0	8.3	23.0	7.6	6.5	17.6



The investigation of agriculture as planned embraced a study of farmers of different races in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Utah, of Mexicans in Arizona and New Mexico, and of agricultural labor in intensive farming. The investigation of agricultural labor embraced a study of sugar-beet growing in all of the Western States in which the industry finds a place, the growing of hops in California and Oregon, and the growing of different kinds of fruits, vegetables, and grapes in California, together with the closely allied packing, canning, and wine-making industries. In general, the methods used were the same as in the investigation of the various industries before mentioned except that it was necessary to place more emphasis upon the collection of data from other sources and less upon the collection of personal schedules from laborers. However, individual schedules were obtained from 9,846 agricultural laborers, principally in California, while more detailed schedules were obtained from 733 others. With the exception of beet sugar, no effort was made to cover an industry in its entirety, but localities in which the best opportunities for the study of immigration were offered were selected for careful investigation.

The original plans of the Commission included a study of immigrant families in several cities in the Western division of States, but the inquiry was finally limited to Los Angeles, and a report based upon investigations in that city is submitted.

The investigation of immigrant farming was limited to the Japanese and a few other races the members of which were farming in the same communities and to some extent competing with the Japanese. Schedules showing detailed information were secured from 856 households engaged in farming, and in addition data were gathered from other sources in the community and presented in special reports made by the field agents. The number of localities in which immigrant farming was investigated and the number of schedules taken in each are shown, by race of the farmer, in the table next presented.

TABLE 6.—*Number of households studied in selected farming localities of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	California.																	Oregon.	Northern Utah.
		Fresno County.	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers district.	Los Angeles County.	Florn district.	Newcastle district.	Pajaro Valley.	About Alviso and Agnew.	About Sacramento.	Sonoma County.	San Francisco County.	Santa Clara County.	San Luis Obispo County.	Anaheim, Orange County.	About San Leandro.	Northern Colorado.	Near Denver, Colo.	About Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.		
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish.....	1										1									
German.....	9												9							
Italian, South.....	1															1				
Norwegian.....	1											1								
Portuguese.....	1													1						
Swedish.....	2											2								
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian.....	17	17																		
Danish.....	46	25									14	4					3			
German.....	46												32				14			
German-Russian.....	31	17													14					
Italian, North.....	88		27						7	15	24						7	8		
Italian, South.....	26															22	4			
Japanese.....	490	34	128	68	25	55	20	20	17			1				36	53	15		
Norwegian.....	11																10			
Portuguese.....	55		20											35			6			
Swedish.....	31										4	21								
Total.....	856	93	175	68	25	55	20	20	24	15	24	20	28	41	36	50	23	97		
																		15		

The investigation covered all of the industries in which Japanese and East Indians have in any considerable number found employment. It included an investigation of Japanese farming in all of the States in which many of that race are occupied and of Japanese business in eleven cities. In investigating Japanese business, data as to households and families were collected, together with information regarding the business conducted, such as the amount of capital employed, the approximate value of annual transactions, the rental value of the property occupied, the number, occupations, races, and wages of employees, the provision made for boarding and lodging employees, patronage by white and oriental races, and, if in mercantile trade, the proportions of oriental and other products dealt in. These schedules were collected in six cities where the number of Japanese in business was sufficiently large to warrant it, and in collecting schedules an effort was made to secure them from representative persons. As much supplementary information as possible was obtained, and the business inquiries were made of a few members of other races engaged in branches of business in which Japanese competition had been keenly felt. From 395 of the 3,000 or more East Indians individual schedules were obtained, and 24 groups containing 79 laborers of that race have been studied in detail. Of the 90,000 or more Japanese, 8,442 laborers were studied by means of individual schedules; family schedules were obtained for 360 groups of wage-earners in cities and those engaged in independent business, for 530 households

of farmers, their partners, and farm laborers employed by them, and for 45 groups of laborers working in coal mines or lumber mills, and as section hands. In addition to this material, information from individual and family schedules for 1,517 foreign-born Japanese, not included in connection with other reports, was used in discussing several features in the general summary of Japanese in the Western States.

The number of individual schedules collected and tabulated in connection with the various reports is shown in Table 3 (p. 627). The number of household groups for which schedules were obtained, together with the number of persons in these households, is shown in the following tables:

TABLE 7.—*Number of households studied, by general nativity and race of head of household and by occupation.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number where head of household is—	
		Farmer or farm laborer.	In business for self or wage-earner in city.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Danish.....	1	1	.....
German.....	9	9	.....
Italian, South.....	1	1	.....
Norwegian.....	1	1	.....
Portuguese.....	1	1	.....
Swedish.....	2	2	.....
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Armenian.....	17	17	.....
Danish.....	46	46	.....
Finnish.....	28	.....	28
French.....	30	.....	30
German.....	209	46	163
German-Russian.....	31	31	.....
Hebrew.....	175	.....	175
Italian, North.....	209	92	117
Italian, South.....	125	59	66
Japanese.....	890	530	360
Mexican.....	37	.....	37
Norwegian.....	11	11	.....
Portuguese.....	87	55	32
Russian.....	27	.....	27
Slovenian.....	28	.....	28
Swedish.....	31	31	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,063</b>

• In addition to this number a study has been made of 24 groups of East Indian laborers in lumber mills and rope factories, and of 45 groups of Japanese (5 groups of coal miners, 13 groups of railroad laborers, and 27 groups of laborers in lumber mills).

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.		Farmers.		Farm laborers.		In business for self.		Wage-earners in city.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Native-born of native father, White.....	28	37	65	16	22	38			3	3	6	9	12	21
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:														
Armenian.....	16	14	30	16	14	30								
Danish.....	67	66	133	67	65	132								
Dutch.....		2	2											
English.....		4	4											
Finnish.....	24	31	55											
French.....	24	22	46											
German.....	280	288	568	87	85	172								
German-Russian.....	42	44	86	42	44	86								
Hebrew.....	213	184	397											
Irish.....		6	6											
Italian, North.....	228	219	447	118	122	240								
Italian, South.....	188	187	375	35	31	65								
Japanese.....	200	205	405	121	108	229								
Mexican.....		22	22	44	1									
Norwegian.....	13	17	30	13	17	30								
Polish.....		1	1											
Portuguese.....	119	145	264	77	94	171								
Russian.....	22	16	38											
Scotch.....				1	1									
Slovenian.....	33	34	67											
Spanish.....		1	1											
Swedish.....	33	37	70	33	37	70								
Total.....	1,540	1,514	3,054	630	627	1,257	45	40	85	373	377	750	487	949
Total native-born.....	1,348	1,351	2,699	646	649	1,295	45	40	85	376	380	756	496	970
Foreign-born:														
Armenian.....	44	35	79	44	35	79								
Canadian (other than French).....	1	1	2		1	1								
Croatian.....	3	1	4											
Dalmatian.....	1	1	2											
Danish.....	54	45	99	54	44	98								

a Including 5 whose fathers work in lumber mills.  
b Including 5 whose fathers work in lumber mills and 3 whose fathers work as railroad laborers

<sup>c</sup> See notes *a* and *b*.

TABLE 8.—Total number of persons for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual, and by occupation of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.			Farmers.			Farm laborers.			In business for self.			Wage-earners in city.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born—Continued.</b>															
East Indian.....	a 79	.....	a 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish.....	40	27	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	38	37	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	267	233	500	53	49	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German-Russian.....	61	47	108	61	47	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew.....	255	222	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North.....	407	235	642	144	80	233	67	2	69	58	40	98	138	104	242
Italian, South.....	197	154	351	30	29	59	64	53	117	55	44	100	47	28	75
Japanese.....	b 2,405	c 542	d 2,947	819	269	1,088	418	27	445	459	205	664	428	27	455
Korean.....	e 1	.....	e 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	64	63	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	13	8	21	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	136	102	238	65	49	114	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	98	109	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovakian.....	44	25	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	33	32	65	31	31	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	f 4,245	f 1,927	f 6,172	1,313	654	1,967	565	83	648	815	490	1,305	1,191	686	1,877
<b>Grand total.....</b>	f 5,813	f 3,478	f 9,291	1,959	1,303	3,262	610	123	733	1,191	870	2,061	1,687	1,160	2,847

a These 79 men are working in lumber mills and rope factories.

b Including 135 working as railroad laborers, 102 as laborers in lumber mills, and 44 as coal miners.

c Including 3 wives of railroad laborers and 11 wives of laborers in lumber mills.

d See notes b and c.

e Works as railroad laborer.

f See notes to detail.

The results of the western investigation are submitted in a number of reports, the titles of which are shown in the classified list presented below. The most general of the results of the western investigation are briefly stated in the following pages of this report.

#### JAPANESE AND EAST INDIANS.

##### *Japanese.*

#### **PART I. THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.**

#### **II. THE JAPANESE IN CITY EMPLOYMENTS AND BUSINESS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.**

Introduction.

San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.

State of Washington (with special reference to Seattle).

Portland, Oreg.

Denver, Colo.

Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

State of Idaho.

##### *East Indians.*

#### **III. THE EAST INDIANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.**

#### **AGRICULTURE.**

#### **•PART I. IMMIGRANT LABOR IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES OF THE WESTERN STATES.**

Immigrant labor in California agricultural industries.

Immigrant labor in the beet-sugar industries in the Western States.

Immigrant labor in the hop industry of California and Oregon.

Immigrant labor in selected agricultural and allied industries in California:

Immigrant labor in the deciduous-fruit industry in the Vaca Valley.

Immigrant labor in the garden and deciduous-fruit industries of Santa Clara County.

Immigrant labor in the orchards about Suisun.

Immigrant labor in the citrus-fruit industry.

Immigrants in the Newcastle district.

The celery industry of Orange County.

Immigrants in the Imperial Valley.

Immigrant labor in fruit and vegetable canneries.

The wine-making industry.

#### **II. IMMIGRANT FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES.**

Introduction: Immigrant farmers in the Western States.

Immigrant farming in selected localities:

California—

Immigrant farming on the reclaimed lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Japanese farmers of Los Angeles County.

Japanese tenant and landowning farmers of the Florin district.

Immigrants in the fruit industries of Newcastle district.

Japanese farmers in the Pajaro Valley.

Japanese berry growers and gardeners about Alviso and Agnews.

Japanese truck gardeners about Sacramento, with comparisons with the Italians.

North Italian farmers of Sonoma County.

Italian vegetable gardeners of San Francisco County.

Scandinavian farmers in Santa Clara County.

Scandinavian farmers in San Luis Obispo County.

German and German-American farmers of Anaheim, Orange County.

Portuguese farmers about San Leandro.

**PART II. IMMIGRANT FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES—Continued.**

Immigrant farming in selected localities—Continued.

Other localities—

- Immigrant farming about Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.
- Japanese and Italian farmers in Oregon.
- Japanese and German-Russian farmers of northern Colorado.
- South Italian truck gardeners near Denver, Colo.
- Japanese farmers of northern Utah.

**III. IMMIGRANTS IN FRESNO COUNTY, CAL.****DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.****PART I. IMMIGRANT LABORERS EMPLOYED BY STEAM RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.**

- II. IMMIGRANT LABORERS EMPLOYED BY STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE CITIES OF THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.
- III. IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE METALLIFEROUS MINING, SMELTING, AND REFINING INDUSTRY OF THE WESTERN STATES.
- IV. IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE COAL AND COKE INDUSTRY OF THE WESTERN STATES.
- V. IMMIGRANTS IN THE LUMBER AND SHINGLE INDUSTRIES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.
- VI. IMMIGRANT LABOR IN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN THE WESTERN STATES.
  - Immigrant labor in the manufacture of cement.
  - Salmon canneries on the Columbia River and Puget Sound.
  - Immigrant laborers in the Alaskan fish canneries.
  - Immigrant labor in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in San Francisco, Cal.
  - Immigrant labor in the powder factories of California.
  - Immigrants in Los Angeles.

**EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.**

In their economic and social positions there is a more or less clearly defined difference between the immigrants from the British Isles, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and Canada, on the one hand, and those from the south and east European countries on the other. The Mexicans, the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese, and the East Indians constitute three distinct groups. The smaller groups from western Asia also stand by themselves. It seems best to deal first of all with European and Canadian immigration and then with each of the Asiatic races and the Mexicans separately. By so doing the immigrant races which are found almost entirely in the Western division are segregated and may be given the emphasis which the circumstances demand.

The difference between the north European and Canadian and the south and east European groups is closely connected with the fact that the former represents the older, the latter, with minor exceptions, the newer, immigration. Many Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and English Canadians, and a smaller number of French and Scandinavians were among the earlier settlers of the Western States. These settlers have been followed by others who immigrated directly, and frequently as families, with the expectation of becoming permanent residents, and by still others who have migrated along with a larger number of natives from the eastern and middle States. With the exception of the more recent non-English-speaking immigrants who have come directly to the Western States very little and no essential difference is found between these north European immigrants, their offspring, and the Americans born of

native father. Here and there colonies of Germans, of Swedes, and of Danes are found. All of these races have their own societies; most of them exhibit a strong tendency to progress in certain directions—as the Scandinavians from industrial occupations to farm ownership, and the races of the British Isles in industry and trade—but occupy the same industrial and economic position as the native-born. They and the natives constitute the great majority of the business and salaried classes and as wage-earners occupy most of the skilled and better remunerated positions in industry. The less capable and steady and the newer immigrants without industrial training find a place as unskilled laborers.

With the south and east Europeans, however, the situation is different, particularly where the majority of the representatives have immigrated to the United States and the locality within recent years. With minor exceptions, which are becoming more numerous, they occupy lower industrial, economic, and social positions and stand apart from the natives and Americanized north Europeans, who constitute the majority of the population.

In the industries investigated in the West it was found that the Italians, Greeks, Slavs, Finns, and other less important south and east European immigrants, together with the Mexicans and Asiatics, constitute the great majority of those employed in general construction work, as section hands on the railways, common laborers in railway shops and smelters, and a large percentage, when not a majority, of the common laborers in lumber yards and mills, in the underground work in coal and ore mines, and in salmon fisheries. The inferior position occupied by them in the large industries has been made evident in the industrial reports submitted by an occupational tabulation of the employees.

A large number of Italians and of members of a few other south or east European races have immigrated directly to the West during recent years. A much larger number have gradually worked their way west or have been "recruited" by employment agents and "bosses" in cities of the Middle West or obtained by advertising from places farther east.

With the exception of the Poles, a majority of all south and east European races which were employed in large numbers in industries investigated have been in the United States less than ten years, and in the cases of the Dalmatians, Greeks, Herzegovinians, North Italians, Montenegrins, and Russians more than half have been here less than five years. More than a third of several other races have resided in this country less than five years. A rather large number of Italians, Slovaks, and Slovenians have been in the United States as long as twenty years, but the great majority of the south and east European immigrants have been introduced into these industries within the last fifteen years. In general, they have entered the less desirable occupations which have been gradually vacated by the natives and north Europeans as these races have found more remunerative places in industry or have withdrawn to engage in business or farming. They have supplied the demand for unskilled labor at the prevailing or slowly advancing wages which were insufficient to retain the former employees. This gradual movement during the last twelve or fifteen years has brought about a radical change in the racial composition of the labor supply.



Few instances of race displacement by Europeans working at a lower wage have been found. Indeed, with the rapid expansion of industry, the immigrants introduced for construction work have at times been paid more than those previously employed, the numbers of the latter being insufficient to meet the increasing demand, but such instances are unusual. In most cases when more men have been needed they have been available from the more recent immigration at the prevailing wage. Italians and Greeks have been employed as section hands on the railroads, as laborers about mines, smelters, coke ovens, and lumber mills at a lower wage than other white men, including the Slavs, but to such a limited extent as to be unimportant. Generally they have been paid the "white man's wage."

These south and east European races have on several occasions been introduced as strike breakers, as, for example, in the coal mines of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, and in the metalliferous mines of Colorado. In such cases they have made possible the retention of the old scale of remuneration, because of the failure of the strikes, and have discouraged the efforts of the trade unions. The numbers introduced for such purposes have, however, been relatively small, and their use in this connection is an exception to the general conditions of their advent in western industry.

Although there has been little underbidding by them, the effect of the introduction of the south and east European races into the industries has been important. The availability of such a supply of unskilled laborers has, on the one hand, assisted greatly in the expansion of industry, while, on the other, it has seriously retarded the advance of wages in those occupations where such labor could be advantageously used. A striking example of this retardation is found in the rate of wages of section hands on the various steam railways, which has varied little during the last fifteen years, while the wages of others have materially increased. Japanese and Mexicans have been largely employed at this work, but the recent European immigration has also played an important part in the situation. Wages of Japanese have advanced materially, but those of the south and east European and Mexican races have increased only slightly.

The statement that the employment of immigrants has retarded the advance of wages is further substantiated by the fact that in those localities where south and east European immigrants are largely employed the rate of wages is noticeably lower than in those where natives and north European immigrants predominate in the labor supply. An example of this is afforded by a comparison of the earnings of street-railway employees in various communities. In one locality in the State of Washington where natives and north Europeans constituted the majority of those employed, wages for maintenance of way and construction laborers varied from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, while in another community near by, where Italians and Greeks were largely employed, similar labor received a wage varying from \$1.75 to \$2.25. In three California localities where the south and east European element predominated in the construction and maintenance of way "gangs," the prevailing wages ranged between \$1.75 and \$2.25 per day, while in two localities where natives and north Europeans were largely employed the rates varied between \$2 and \$2.50 and \$2.25 and \$3 per day, respectively. Other instances

of this retardation might be cited from the various industries, as, for example, the wages earned by coal miners in northern Colorado and the employees of ore mines and smelters in Montana, where the natives and north Europeans are generally employed, which wages are considerably higher than those paid for similar work in other localities where a large percentage of south and east Europeans are employed.

The influence of the trade unions in this connection should be noted, however, for in both the Montana and the Colorado districts mentioned union organization is strong and has been chiefly responsible for securing and maintaining the higher rates of wages which obtain there. But the maintenance of higher rates has been accomplished in a large measure by attracting skilled men of the older immigration from nonunion districts and keeping out, by means of public sentiment, and in some cases by other means, the cheaper immigrant labor from south and east Europe. On the other hand, in exceptional instances high wages have been secured by means of organization in localities where the more recent immigrants predominate. A striking example of this condition is found in the Wyoming coal fields, where 85.9 per cent of the employees were foreign-born, and of these 39.9 per cent south and east Europeans, and 20.6 per cent Orientals. In spite of this preponderance of the last-mentioned races union rates obtain similar to those in effect in northern Colorado, and the wages and earnings of the miners are high. Conditions in Wyoming are, however, somewhat unusual. In general, it is true that the lack of union organization and the prevalence of relatively low wages are coextensive with the predominance of south and east Europeans in the labor supply.

As noted above, the immigrants from south and east Europe have found unskilled work in the expanding industries of the West. Their influx and the gradual withdrawal of natives and north Europeans from the less remunerative branches of work have developed rather sharp occupational differences among the various races employed and corresponding differences in their earnings. A comparatively small percentage of the south and east Europeans are engaged in skilled occupations in the large industries, and those who are so employed are for the most part North Italians, Slovenians, and Slovaks, who have been in this country somewhat longer than the others of the same general group. The slight occupational progress of the majority is largely traceable to recent immigration. They have not the knowledge of American methods of industry and the familiarity with the English language which are essential in skilled or supervisory positions. These obstacles have been less easily overcome by members of this race group because of their tendency to "colonize" and their consequent treatment as separate groups by employers. In fact, it is the avowed policy of many employers who use south and east Europeans to a considerable extent to keep them segregated as much as possible in order to avoid any display of race antipathy and to simplify supervision. The few members of these races who occupy supervisory positions are in most cases foremen of "gangs" of men of their own race, in which capacity they are very effective because of their knowledge of the language and habits of the men they oversee.

The progress of the various races employed in the industries of the West toward assimilation is indicated in some measure by the proportions who have learned to speak English. Comparing them on the basis of length of residence in the United States, it is clear that a fairly distinct line may be drawn between the north European races on the one hand and the south and east Europeans on the other. This difference is most marked among those immigrants who have been in the United States less than five years. Approximately four-fifths of the members of non-English-speaking north European races who have resided in this country less than five years speak English, as opposed to less than half of most of the races of the other group. It should be noted, however, that of the south and east Europeans the Finns, Dalmatians, and Croatians show the greatest progress, while the least advance is noticeable among the Russians, Slovaks, Herzegovinians, and North and South Italians.

Among those who have resided in the United States from five to nine years there is not so marked a difference between the members of the two race groups. Approximately nine-tenths of the north Europeans speak English, while some four-fifths of the Russians, the Croatians, the Herzegovinians, the Greeks, and the Montenegrins have gained a command of our tongue. The proportions of the other south and east European races who speak English are somewhat lower, only about three-fifths of the North and South Italians having acquired the language. Practically all of the north Europeans the length of whose residence in this country has been ten years or over speak English. Moreover, approximately nine-tenths of the members of the most important south and east European races of similar length of residence speak English. Among the older immigrants those reporting the least progress are Poles, Portuguese, Slovaks, and South Italians.

Thus it is evident that the wide difference as shown between the north Europeans and the south and east Europeans during the first four years of residence in this country, tends to disappear in later years and that the south and east Europeans are much handicapped in the beginning is very clear. They are given the most unskilled and disagreeable work, when first employed, and are usually placed in "gangs" of their own race, under bosses who speak their native language. Where this is not the case they are avoided by their fellow-workmen of other races who speak English, while few of their own race have been in the country long enough to become familiar with our language. Thus they have little chance to associate with English-speaking people at their work, and it is commonly true that this segregation is carried into their home life. The single men, and the married men whose wives are abroad, are often herded into "bunk houses" in race groups, and boarded as race groups either by private individuals or by the employers. Furthermore, the men with families usually "colonize" and have little to do with other races than their own. Such segregation is usually voluntary on their part, but whatever its cause may be it is a serious hindrance to assimilation. The races from south and east Europe speak languages more radically different from English than the Teutonic speech of the north Europeans, who besides having the advantage of a similarity in language associate freely among themselves and with the natives, both at work and in their social life. Moreover, they

more frequently have families with them and have children at school. English thus tends to become the language used in the home.

In general literacy, the north European races and the Finns show as high a standard as that of the native-born laborers, practically all being able to read and write, while other races have a large percentage of illiteracy. The races from south and east Europe, other than the Finns, with the largest percentages of literates, are the Slovenians, the North Italians, the Greeks, and the Montenegrins, approximately nine-tenths of whom read and write, while those with the largest percentage of illiterates among them are the South Italians, the Portuguese, the Russians, and the Croats, of whom between one-third and two-fifths can not read and write.

Seasonal labor is demanded in several industries, notably railway maintenance of way, lumbering, fishing, and some parts of coal and ore mining. Recent immigrants who are unmarried, or whose wives have not yet left their native lands, are mostly engaged in this work. Most of these are drawn from south and east European races. Small proportions of the Greeks, Montenegrins, Russians, and Dalmatians so employed are married, and few of these have their wives with them. However, those races whose members have been in the United States for a comparatively long period of time show a greater proportion of married men and a greater number of their wives in the United States. Important among these are the Italians, Slovaks, Slovenians, and Finns. Men of these races who have families usually find their way into the more settled kinds of unskilled labor, such as that ordinarily offered at coal or ore mines and in the smelters. Of the few south and east Europeans who have risen to skilled or supervisory positions, a majority are married and have their wives in the United States. Their occupations are such as to encourage marriage, and, moreover, they are early immigrants in most cases and have thus had more time in which to bring their wives from their native land, if they did not do so at the time of immigration.

The natives, north Europeans and English Canadians, on the other hand, are found principally in the skilled and supervisory occupations and in the more regular kinds of general labor, and are for the most part men with families. Furthermore, practically all of the married immigrants in this group have their wives in the United States. With the exception of a few youths and a number of men of migratory habits, members of these races who are employed in the industries studied may be regarded as settled laborers from the point of view of conjugal condition.

Not only are the north European and English Canadian immigrants a more settled class of labor and superior in point of literacy, but they show also a much greater civic interest than do the south and east Europeans. Comparing only those who have been in the United States for similar periods of time it is found that a much greater proportion of the former group than of the latter have taken out first papers, or have become fully naturalized. The difference is marked among those whose period of residence is relatively long—showing that the north Europeans develop civic interest much more generally than do the south and east Europeans.

In general, similar classes of differences were found, though less extreme, between these two groups in the cities in which investigations were made. With the exception of the Greeks, Italians, Slove-

nians, Dalmatians, Bohemians, and the Russian Hebrews, the great majority of the south and east Europeans are laborers, while the occupational distribution of the north Europeans and their offspring is not essentially different from that of the native-born of native parents. The Greeks and Italians are numerous represented in petty business, and they and the Slovenians and Dalmatians are very conspicuous in conducting restaurants and similar establishments. In San Francisco, where the Italian colony is the largest on the Pacific coast, the North Italians have become an important element in the larger kinds of business and in the professions of the city. Most of the South Italians, however, are fishermen and on the whole occupy a distinctly inferior position. With the exception of the Greeks, all of the south and east Europeans have a large percentage of their families with them; many of their representatives have resided here for years, some have risen from the ranks of common labor, the great majority of them speak English, and with few exceptions show a tendency to leave the colonies of their own people for better residence districts. As a rule the children differ little from those of American stock, unless brought up in colonies such as those of the Russians in Los Angeles. The most conspicuous feature perhaps is the extent to which these various races have organized benevolent societies for the care of those who meet with misfortune. While these societies are frequently indicative of the fact that the race is far from being Americanized and while they frequently retard the process of assimilation, they encourage thrift and cause to rest upon the charitable institutions of the communities a much smaller burden than that imposed by the Irish and the native races.

According to the census of 1900,<sup>a</sup> 27.31 per cent of those gainfully occupied in the Western division were engaged in agricultural pursuits. A large percentage of all of the north European races and their native-born offspring, the Irish and French excepted, and the Canadians, other than French, have exhibited a strong tendency to acquire farms. Of those one or both of whose parents were born in Great Britain, 25.64 per cent, in Ireland 15.07 per cent, in Canada (English) 24.39 per cent, in Germany 23.05 per cent, and in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark 28.3 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, the majority of them as farmers on their own account. Those of British descent constituted 39.4 per cent of all the farmers and overseers in Utah, 15.9 per cent of those in Idaho, 13.3 per cent of those in Wyoming, and 10.9 per cent of all in the Western division. The Germans constituted 11.8 per cent of the class in Washington, 10.7 per cent in Oregon, 9.7 per cent in Colorado, 10 per cent in California, and 8.7 per cent in the entire Western division. The Scandinavian element constituted 20.9 per cent in Utah, 10.8 per cent in Idaho, 9.1 per cent in Washington, and 6.5 per cent of those in the entire division. With the rapid migration of that race in more recent years, the percentages given for the division as a whole, and for Washington and Oregon particularly, have doubtless materially increased. The Canadians, being fewer in number, the Irish, not exhibiting a tendency to engage in farm work, and the French, being both few in number and not attracted to farm life, are not conspicuous as farmers.

<sup>a</sup> United States Census, 1900, Special Reports. Occupations. Tables 31 and 41.

The north European immigrants engaged in farming have in many instances engaged in business or in industry as wage-earners in the West, and then after accumulating some capital have taken up government land (in Montana and Idaho) or have purchased farms. A large number have moved from farms in the Central States along with a large number of natives of native parentage to acquire new homes in the West. This is especially true of the Scandinavians, who in recent years have moved in large numbers from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to Washington and Oregon, or, to a less extent, to other States of the Western division. Here and there the Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes are colonized to a certain degree. These cases are exceptional, however, and are almost invariably connected with a colonization scheme which has been adopted for disposing of large tracts of land. With the exceptions stated, the farmers of these classes scattered throughout the communities engage in very much the same kinds of farming as the natives, and though, as a rule, married to persons of the same general race group, are thoroughly Americanized. The only feature requiring comment is the strong tendency of the Danes to engage in dairy farming.

The only south Europeans engaged extensively in farming in the West are the Italians and the Portuguese. North Italians acquired land near San Francisco before 1870, and near Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle somewhat later. They have been conspicuous as small farmers in the vicinity of Denver for twenty years or more. In this latter instance a large percentage are from the southern provinces of Italy, and in comparatively recent years the same element has settled to some extent on farms farther west. Yet the Italian farmers are predominantly from the northern provinces. In all of the cases mentioned these farmers are primarily growers of "green vegetables." The gardeners supplying the San Francisco and Denver markets are very largely Italian and they share chiefly with the Asiatics the Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and other markets of less importance. In addition to these gardeners the Italians are settled on the land in many localities in central California, where they are closely identified with grape growing and wine making, the production of such vegetables as beans, and, less extensively, fruit growing. It is impossible to estimate the total number of Italian farmers or the acreage controlled by them except in certain communities. In 1900,<sup>a</sup> farmers, dairymen, gardeners, etc., of Italian parentage, numbered 2,599 in the West, more than two-thirds of them in California, this number being 8.08 per cent of the entire number of Italians gainfully occupied in this division. If the agricultural laborers are added, the percentage of the whole is 20.51. With the rapid influx of the members of that race during the last ten years, the number of those who have located upon the land has greatly increased, for the Italians from the northern provinces have exhibited as strong a desire to settle upon the land as any European race, excepting perhaps the German-Russian, immigrating to the West.

The Italian farmers, except in a few California communities, are closely colonized. This is partly due to the fact that in most places they are engaged in market gardening. The areas suitable for that

<sup>a</sup> United States Census, 1900, Special Reports. Occupations. Table 41.

purpose are limited, and the necessary cooperation in marketing has emphasized colony life. Clannishness, which exhibits itself in various ways, has also had its effect. Most of the Italian gardens are conducted as partnership enterprises, and generally the Italian farmers have begun farming after a few years' employment as wage-laborers by purchasing a share in a partnership already organized or by gaining a partnership in process of formation for cultivating leased land. In this way the majority of those who have engaged in truck farming have been able to establish themselves upon the land in much less time than the north European immigrants who come without capital. In other kinds of agriculture engaged in by Italians this cooperation is only less marked. However, they usually purchase land in severalty as soon as through extraordinary thrift they are able to accumulate a part of the purchase price.

Thus the Italians usually engage in intensive farming requiring much hand labor rather than in diversified or general farming, and in this, as well as in the frequency of colony life and the partnership form of organization, differ from the native and north European farmers. They also differ in that the wives and older children do much more of the work in the fields and in that because of their thrift their housing is usually below the standard set by the community and the premises and housekeeping are frequently neglected.

The Italians are good farmers. While in growing certain kinds of vegetables they do not obtain as large crops as the Chinese, they have developed their gardens to a great degree of fertility, and as vineyardists they take high rank. In Sonoma County, and less conspicuously in other counties of California, they have converted grazing land and tracts previously used for general farming into productive vineyards and orchards and contributed greatly to the wealth and development of the community.

The Portuguese have immigrated to only a few sections of the United States, among these being California, which in 1900 reported 12,068 of the total of 30,632 in the continental United States.<sup>a</sup> Portuguese from the Azores have been immigrating to California in small numbers for more than fifty years. The first settlers were largely of the sailor class. Later these were followed by farmers immigrating directly and still others coming to the mainland from the Hawaiian Islands, where at different times a large number have been induced to go to work on the sugar plantations. Still others in comparatively recent years have moved west from settlements in the eastern States to join friends or to find better opportunities for farming. Though some of the newer arrivals have worked as common laborers and a comparatively large number have been employed as stevedores, deck hands on the "river boats," and in similar capacities, the Portuguese men have engaged mainly in agricultural pursuits, usually as laborers for their countrymen, then as tenant, and then as landowning farmers. In some communities where land has been available at a low price the second step indicated has been eliminated.

The Portuguese farmers have tended strongly to colonize in certain localities, and the great majority are found in central California and within 100 miles of San Francisco, where most of them have entered the United States. A large number are engaged in dairy farming and

<sup>a</sup> United States Census, 1900. Population, part 1.

many are occupied in growing potatoes and the coarser vegetables. Such interests are usually combined with general farming, however.

The Portuguese are excellent farmers, and frequently, while improving their land, obtain two or three crops from the same field in the course of the year. In their thrift, investment of savings in more land, in the character of their housing and standard of living, they are very much like the Italians. In some instances, however, their housing is of a distinctly better type. The one important difference between the two races, besides the kind of crops usually produced, is found in the fact that the Italians cooperate in leasing land, while the Portuguese are very individualistic and seldom rent or own land in partnership. Because of this circumstance and the fact that the members of this race, unlike the Asiatics and German-Russians, have not been induced to settle upon the land as a solution of the labor problem, the Portuguese, in spite of their perseverance in their efforts to establish themselves as independent farmers, have usually made slower progress in this direction than the Italians, Japanese, and German-Russians.

Few of the other south European immigrants are engaged in agriculture. A few Greeks have become tenant farmers, but without much success. About Watsonville, Cal., a comparatively large number of Dalmatians have engaged in apple growing, but this instance perhaps stands alone. In fact, immigrants from the south European countries, and the east European as well, Italians and Portuguese excepted, have come to the West too recently to have established themselves. Moreover, in most cases the number of transient laborers is large as compared to the number who have come to this country to make their permanent home. The principal exception to this is found in the German-Russians, an agricultural people, who have come to this country to escape heavy taxation and military service and in search of better land. Within some twenty years several thousand have come to Fresno County, Cal., where they have worked at unskilled labor to begin with, though a comparatively large number have been able to establish themselves as farmers, which is the goal practically all have in view. The acreage controlled by them is roughly estimated at 5,000. In Colorado there are perhaps between 800 and 900 tenant and landowning farmers of this race, occupying for the greater part holdings in excess of 60 acres and not infrequently much larger tracts. This farming has developed within the last ten years and has been incidental to the growth of the beet-sugar industry. The sugar companies have brought large numbers of families of this race from Nebraska to do the hand work involved in growing sugar beets. From laborers doing the hand work on a piece basis they have rapidly advanced to tenant and to landowning farmers. Their advance is in part to be ascribed to their great industry, the labor of all members of the family except the smallest children, to their very great thrift, to the liberal advances of capital made by the sugar companies, and the credit extended to them freely by the banks.

Not even the Japanese have made as rapid advance as the German-Russians. A comparatively small number of German-Russians are engaged in tenant farming in one locality in Idaho also. They, too were brought to the community (from Portland) by the manufacturers of beet sugar, and settled upon the land. In their housing



and the labor of children the German-Russians rank lower than the south European immigrant farmers, and in their thrift they are perhaps equaled by none. Whether aside from their economic contribution they will prove to be an asset to the communities in which they live only the time will show.

Except in the case of the Italians and Portuguese few of the European immigrants become agricultural laborers in the West, and in the case of the non-English-speaking those who are so employed work very largely for their countrymen as "regular hands." Also, in the case of the Italians and Portuguese, the opportunities for acquiring land by lease or purchase have been so good that thus far laborers of these races have been employed almost entirely by their countrymen. The Portuguese farmers employ their own countrymen largely, and, as a rule, at lower wages than those generally prevailing in the community. This is still more characteristic of the Italians, of whom few work for members of other races except when they are employed in large numbers about dairies. Because of the strong desire to live with their countrymen and be able to have the food and wine to which they are accustomed, they are frequently found working for \$1 per day of twelve hours or more upon Italian farms in communities where the current wage per day of ten or eleven hours for the same work is \$1.50.

#### CHINESE.

Though a few thousand Armenians are found in the West, most of them in Fresno County, Cal., and perhaps a thousand Syrians in Los Angeles, most of the Asiatic immigration has been from eastern Asia—China, Japan, Korea, and India. For reasons already given, no special investigation was made of the Chinese. Such data as were obtained were secured incidentally to the investigation of other races and of industries in which Chinese are or have been employed. A few points concerning their number, occupations, and related matters may be commented on briefly, however, chiefly for convenience in discussing Japanese immigration, upon which most emphasis was placed in the investigation made in the Western division.

According to the census, the number of Chinese in the continental United States in 1900 was 93,283. Of these, 88,758 were males and 4,525 were females. In all probability the number of adult males was somewhat larger than the figure reported, as it is almost impossible to enumerate all but a negligible percentage of the foreign-born males living under such conditions as were at that time found among the Chinese. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons of that race now in the United States, as many have died or returned to China since 1900, while others have returned from China to this country, and men, women, and children of the eligible classes to the number of 19,182 have been admitted to the United States between July 1, 1899, and June 30, 1909.<sup>a</sup> Moreover, it is acknowledged by those familiar with the administration of the law that some foreign-born have secured admission as "native sons" while others have been smuggled across the Canadian or the Mexican boundary. However, it has become evident from the investigation conducted by the Commission that the number of Chinese in all of the cities of the West,

<sup>a</sup> See reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1900 to 1909.

and the number engaged in the different industries in which they have found employment in the past, have materially decreased within the last decade or so. It is unlikely that the migration from the Coast States, mainly from California to the East, and the more general distribution of Chinese throughout the country, explain entirely the decreasing number of persons of that race, including the native-born, found in the West.

The immigration of Chinese laborers to this country may be said to date from the rush to California in search of gold sixty years ago. Within ten years a relatively large number of persons of that race, more than 45,000 in fact, found a place in the population of that State. Before the close of the decade of the sixties, they had engaged in a variety of occupations, as the absence of cheap labor from any other source, their industry and organization, and the rapid growth of the country placed a premium upon their employment. The largest number (some 20,000 in 1861) engaged in gold mining; several thousand, many of them imported under contract, were employed toward the end of the decade in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, which was to form the first of the transcontinental railways making possible an influx of laborers from the East. Other Chinese engaged in gardening, laundering, domestic service, and hand labor in the fields, while still others found employment in factories and workshops or engaged in business for themselves. As domestic servants in San Francisco, in 1870, they numbered 1,256 out of a total of 6,800, their number being exceeded by that of the Irish only, of whom 3,046 were reported. Chinese laundrymen numbered 1,333 in a total of 2,069 reported. As laborers in domestic and personal service they numbered 2,128 in a total of 8,457. According to the census for 1870, they numbered 296 of 1,551 persons employed in San Francisco in the manufacture of boots and shoes, 1,657 of the 1,811 employed in the manufacture of cigars, 253 of 393 employed in the manufacture of woollens, and 110 of 1,223 employed in the manufacture of clothing, a total of 2,316 of a grand total of 4,978 employed in these four industries.<sup>a</sup> These were the chief branches of manufacture in cities in which they found employment. With the development of salmon canning in Oregon and Washington during the eighties and still later with the development of the same industry in Alaska, they were for many years employed almost exclusively in canning, under contract, the fish caught by white fishermen. They also constituted a large percentage, when not a majority, of the "powder makers" and general laborers employed in powder factories.

For twenty years, beginning in the late sixties, several thousand found employment as construction laborers upon the new railways constructed from time to time and as section hands upon those already constructed. They also found employment as general laborers, engine wipers and boiler washers, and in other occupations calling for little skill in railroad shops. Of still greater importance, however, was their employment, beginning previous to 1870, as hand laborers in the orchards, fields, hopyards, and vineyards of

<sup>a</sup>United States Census, 1870, Population and Social Statistics, p. 799. These figures may include small numbers of Japanese, of whom there were but 55 in this country at that time.

California north of the Tehachepi, and in the canneries and other establishments incidental to conserving and marketing the crops produced. In 1870 they numbered 1,637 in a total of 16,231 farm laborers reported by the census for California. Though the estimate made by the California bureau of labor in 1886, that Chinese constituted seven-eighths of the agricultural laborers of the State, was doubtless a great exaggeration, they did most of the hand work, such as hoeing, weeding, pruning, and harvesting, in all localities in the central and northern part of the State in which intensive farming was carried on. Their presence and organization at a time when cheap and reliable white laborers were difficult to obtain made possible the high degree of specialized farming which came to prevail in several localities. They occupied a much less conspicuous place in the harvest work involved in general farming. Being inefficient with teams, and white men being available for such work in most localities, they were practically limited to hand work. In other States than California they found little place in agricultural work, the largest number being employed in the hop industry of the Northwest. In fact, until the eighties few of the Chinese resided outside of California. This race never gained a place in coal mining except in Wyoming, where they were employed in the mines developed after the completion of the Union Pacific Railway.

The ease with which the Chinese found employment and the place they came to occupy in the West is explained by several facts. First of all, they were the cheapest laborers available for unskilled work. The white population previous to the eighties was drawn almost entirely from the eastern States and from north European countries, and, as in all rapidly developing communities, the number of women and children was comparatively small. According to the census of 1870, of 238,648 persons engaged in gainful occupations in California, 46 per cent were native-born, 13 per cent were born in Ireland, 8 per cent in Germany, 4.8 per cent in England and Wales, 2 per cent in France, and 1.4 per cent in Italy. The Chinese, with 14 per cent of the total, were more numerous than the Irish. The Chinese worked for lower wages than the white men in the fields and orchards, in the shoe factories, the cigar factories, the woolen mills, and later in most of the other industries in which the two classes were represented. As a result of this, a division of labor grew up in which the Chinese were very generally employed in certain occupations while white persons were employed in other occupations requiring skill, a knowledge of English, and other qualities not possessed by the Asiatics, and sufficiently agreeable in character and surroundings to attract white persons of the type at that time found in the population of the West. Upon occasion, too, the lower cost of production with Chinese labor caused more of the work to fall into their hands as they became well enough trained to do it. Instances of this are found in the manufacture of cigars and shoes in San Francisco.

Chinese labor was well organized and readily available, for the cigar makers, shoemakers, and tailors, as well as the launderers, were organized into trade guilds with an interpreter and agent or "bookman" in each white establishment in which they were employed. Agricultural laborers were secured through a "boss" and employed under his supervision. The same organization was found in fish canneries, where the work was done under contract at so much per case, also

in the fruit and vegetable canneries—in fact in all industries in which more than a few men were employed. The hiring and supervision of men in this way was convenient and of great advantage to the employer in such industries as were seasonal in character. In agriculture, where several times as many men were wanted for a limited period as during the remainder of the year, this organization of labor placed a great premium upon the Chinese as employees.

In the manufacture of cigars, some manufacturers state that Chinese were found to be much slower than women and youths, while in the manufacture of boots and shoes they never attained to highly skilled work. In other industries, however, they were very generally regarded as efficient workers for all kinds of hand work. This is especially true of fish, fruit, and vegetable canning and of all kinds of hand work in orchards and vegetable gardens. Though unprogressive and slow, they accomplished much work through industry and long hours, and by the exercise of care the quality of the work performed was of a high order.

Finally, to mention only the more important of the facts giving rise to an effective preference for Chinese for such work as they were employed to do, in canneries, on the ranches, and in other places where the employees ordinarily could not live at home, they found favor because they involved the least trouble and expense. They provided their own subsistence where white men, if they did not live close at hand, would ordinarily be provided with board. Lodgings were easily provided for the Chinese, for whatever may be said concerning their standard of living as a whole, they are gregarious and are less dissatisfied when “bunked” in small quarters than is any other race thus far employed in the West.

After much ineffective state and local legislation in California the further immigration of Chinese of the laboring class was forbidden by the first of the federal exclusion laws enacted in 1882.<sup>a</sup> There had been opposition to the Chinese in the mining camps of California as early as 1852, this finally leading to the miners' license tax collected from them alone, in the cigar trade in San Francisco as early as 1862, and in other trades in which the Chinese were engaged beginning somewhat later. For the opposition many reasons were assigned, but the most important appears to have been race antipathy based upon color, language, and race traits, which has frequently found expression where numerous Chinese and white men of the laboring classes have been brought into close contact. This feeling found expression not only in San Francisco on numerous occasions, but in many other towns in California, in Tacoma, where Chinese have not been permitted to reside, and in the riots at Rock Springs, Wyo., in 1882. In public discussion many reasons were advanced rightly or wrongly for excluding the Chinese, but that the opposition was more than a part of a labor movement is evidenced by the fact that many ranchers who were employing Chinese at the time voted “against Chinese immigration” at the election held in California in 1879, at which time the matter of Chinese exclusion was submitted to popular vote.

It has been estimated that the number of Chinese in the United States at the time the first exclusion act went into effect (1882) was

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 785-788.

132,300.<sup>a</sup> The number of Chinese laborers did not diminish perceptibly for several years after this. More recently, because of the wider distribution of the Chinese among the States, the decreasing number in the country, the large percentage who have grown old, a strong sentiment against employing Asiatics in manufacture, and the appearance of the Japanese, a change has taken place in the occupations in which the Chinese engage.

During the nineties, with the growth of the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, the number of Chinese engaged in cannery work has grown, but owing to the increasing difficulty involved in securing them and the higher wages which they have come to command since 1900, an increasing number of Japanese and, very recently, Filipinos, have been employed.

During the year 1909 some 3,000 Chinese were employed in canneries in Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, most of them migrating from San Francisco and Portland. The number of Japanese employed was approximately the same. Both races are employed in the great majority of the establishments, a Chinese ordinarily having the contract for the work done, employing his countrymen for the more skilled work, and Japanese, under a Japanese "boss," and other persons for the less skilled occupations. The Chinese command much higher wages than the Japanese. In fruit and vegetable canning in California perhaps 1,000 or more Chinese are employed. Of 750 men employed in six asparagus canneries on the Sacramento River, nearly all are Chinese secured through one Chinese "boss." Most of the others are employed in two canneries operated by Chinese companies. In other canneries European immigrants of the newer type, chiefly Italians, Greeks, and Portuguese, have been substituted for them. In some instances where Chinese were formerly employed but were discharged by their employers because of the feeling against the race or because of public criticism, Asiatics are not now employed.

Few Chinese are now employed in railway work. As section hands they had all but disappeared ten years or more ago, and the number still employed in railway shops is small. As they grew old and their numbers diminished so that they could not furnish a large percentage of the laborers required their departure was hastened by the well-organized Japanese, who took employment at the same wages (and less than was paid to other races), though the Chinese are almost universally regarded as better "help" than the Japanese except in such occupations about the shops as require adaptability and progressiveness. The Chinese were in part replaced by other races before Japanese became available, and where this was done it was generally at a higher wage, except in the case of the Mexicans, than the Chinese had received.

The Chinese engaged in agriculture were very largely replaced by Japanese. The Chinese engaged in the growing of sugar beets were underbid and displaced by the more progressive and quicker Japanese and have all but absolutely disappeared from the industry. In the hop industry the Japanese underbid the Chinese as the Chinese had the white men. Because of this fact and the further fact that the

<sup>a</sup> Coolidge, Chinese Immigration, p. 498. The number reported by the census for 1880 was 105,465, of which number 75,132 were in California, 9,510 in Oregon, 5,416 in Nevada, 3,379 in Idaho, 3,186 in Washington, and the remaining 8,842 in other States.

Japanese had the same convenient organization and were more numerous, the Chinese have come to occupy a comparatively unimportant place in that industry. The same is true in the deciduous-fruit industry, though Chinese lease orchards and in almost every locality are employed in comparatively large groups on some of the older ranches. The largest amount of land is leased by them and the largest number of them are employed for wages in the orchards and on the large tracts devoted to the production of vegetables on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. In a few localities they migrate from place to place for seasonal work, but such instances have become exceptional. Nearly all work in the same place throughout the year. Moreover, as the Japanese have advanced the Chinese have leased fewer orchards and withdrawn to grow vegetables or have gone to the towns and cities. Though the number employed in agricultural work is by no means small, they are no longer a dominant factor in the labor supply, and especially in that required for harvesting the crops. The place once occupied by them has for several years been occupied by the Japanese.

The number of Chinese engaged in mining has for many years been small, some 40 in coal mining in Wyoming as against several hundred formerly employed there, and several hundred as against many thousand in gold mining in California.

Many Chinese are living in the small towns of the West, engaged in laundry work, petty business, and gambling, or rather conducting places for gambling. The laundries are patronized chiefly by white people, the shops by Chinese, and the gambling places by Chinese and Japanese. In San Francisco they are much less conspicuously employed in domestic service and manufacture than formerly. Most of those engaged in domestic service are high-priced cooks in private families and in saloons. They now have a scarcity value. The most recently published estimate made by the assessor for the city and county of San Francisco of the number of Chinese engaged in manufacture (in San Francisco) was, for 1903, 2,420, the branches of manufacture having more than 100 being cigar making, with 800 Chinese in a total of 1,300; clothing, with 250 in a total of 1,050; shirt making, with 300 in a total of 1,500, and shoemaking, with 250 in a total of 950. Their numbers in all of these cases are smaller than formerly. In shoe and cigar making many were discharged during the seventies and eighties because of public criticism or fear of boycott. When white persons were substituted it was, in some cases at least, at a higher wage and for a shorter work day. At present the Chinese employed are among the low paid laborers in "white shops." The same is true of those employed in powder factories, where the number is much smaller than formerly.

The assessment roll for 1908 shows 20 cigar factories, 3 broom factories, 1 shoe factory, and 5 overall factories conducted by Chinese in San Francisco. By far the largest number of Chinese, however, some 1,000, are employed in the 100 Chinese laundries. The other branches of business are of comparatively little importance save the art and curio stores, which are conducted by business men from China. Of the Chinese in other cities much the same may be said, except that they occupy no important place in manufacture and that they frequently conduct cheap restaurants, patronized largely by

workingmen. In Portland they also conduct numerous tailor shops. On the whole, the Chinese have not shown the same progressiveness and competitive ability either in industry or in business for themselves as the Japanese. They have, however, occupied a more important place in manufacture, especially in San Francisco, where, until within the last twenty years, little cheap labor has been available from other sources.

#### JAPANESE.

The Japanese laborers have fallen heir to much of the work and the occupational and social position of the Chinese, whose diminishing numbers in the Western States since 1890 have been mentioned. The history of the Japanese in this country can be understood in certain respects only when connected with that of the Chinese whose immigration was earlier and who, in decreasing numbers, have continued to work along with the members of the newer race.

Until 1898 the number of Japanese immigrating to the continental United States had never reached 2,000 in any one year. In 1900 the total number in the continental United States, excluding Alaska, was reported by the census as 24,326. From 1899-1900 to 1906-7 the number arriving from Japan, Mexico, and Canada varied between 4,319 (in 1905) and 12,626 (in 1900), while between January 1, 1902, and December 31, 1907, 37,000, attracted by the higher wages, better conditions, and better opportunities to establish themselves as farmers or as business men, came from the Hawaiian Islands to the mainland. For the greater part of this time these immigrants had come regardless of the avowed wishes of the Japanese Government, for the great influx in 1900 gave rise to a demand that the Chinese exclusion law should be amended so as to apply to Japanese and Koreans as well. As emigration to the continental United States was discouraged, however, the Japanese subjects emigrated to Hawaii, where their labor was desired on the sugar plantations, and then came in large numbers to the mainland. During 1906 and 1907 there was a similar movement from Mexico also, where several thousand laborers had been sent by the emigration companies under contract to work for corporations. A similar movement of less importance has also taken place between British Columbia and the United States, primarily because the latter presented better opportunities than the former. The influx of Japanese laborers has been controlled and reduced to small proportions during the last two years. This has been accomplished not by an exclusion law but by a series of measures which permits the greater part of the administrative problem to rest with the Japanese Government.

Since 1905 there has been a general and organized demand on the Pacific coast, and particularly in California, for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the continental territory of the United States. The separation of Japanese from white children in the public schools of San Francisco, and other manifestations of anti-Japanese sentiment, together with a number of anti-Japanese measures under consideration by the legislature of California, precipitated an acute situation in 1906 and 1907. On the other hand it developed that the Japanese Government had for some time looked with disfavor on the emigration of its working population to distant countries, and an understanding was therefore reached between the Jap-

anese and the United States Governments that the former should thenceforth issue passports to only such members of the laboring class as had been residents of this country and were returning here, were parents, wives, or children of residents of this country, or had an already possessed right to agricultural land.<sup>a</sup> The granting of passports to "nonlaborers" remained as before. The immigration law was amended by Congress so as to give the President power to order that where a race was entering the continental United States from any country to the "detriment of labor conditions" such immigration should not be permitted except upon passports for the United States properly granted by the government to which the bearer owed allegiance.<sup>b</sup> The President exercised the authority vested in him and, by order dated March 14, 1907, denied admission to "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom" to the continental territory of the United States. More recently (1908) the number of passports to be granted in any one year to Japanese emigrating to Canada has been limited to 400 by agreement between the Japanese and Canadian Governments, while the Japanese Government has also suspended the practice of the emigration companies of sending contract laborers to Mexico. It should be added, also, that the Japanese Government by its own initiative has applied the same regulations to the issuing of passports to the Hawaiian Islands as to the mainland. Thus, by agreement, it is understood that Japanese laborers, except as above noted, shall not enter the territory of the United States, and the Canadian and Mexican borders have been protected by practically refusing to permit emigration to the neighboring countries. All of the data gathered by the agents of the Commission show that since the summer of 1907 very few Japanese have entered the Western States except those who came directly from Japan and were regularly admitted at the immigration stations.

During the year 1907-8 the number of Japanese who were admitted to the continental United States was 9,544, and among them there were many of the class not presumed under the agreement to receive passports, but, as explained by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, "the system did not begin to work smoothly in all of its details until the last month of the fiscal year."<sup>c</sup> During the two years which have since elapsed, however, the numbers admitted have been very much smaller—2,432 and 1,552 for the two years, respectively. Of the 2,432 admitted in 1908-9, 768 were former residents, leaving 1,664 who came for the first time. A comparatively small number who were admitted came with passports to which, according to the understanding of the Bureau of Immigration, they were not entitled, while some were admitted who did not possess passports to this country properly made out.<sup>d</sup> The great majority of the much-reduced number admitted, however, have been of the nonlaboring class—1,719 of the 2,432 admitted in 1908-9. Though a large percentage of the nonlaborers take work as wage laborers upon their arrival in this country, and the classes excluded are not just the same as under the Chinese exclusion law, the regula-

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 584.

<sup>b</sup> Section 1 of immigration act, approved February 20, 1907.

<sup>c</sup> Report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, p. 126.

<sup>d</sup> See report of United States Commissioner-General of Immigration for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, p. 100.




tion is undoubtedly effective at present in preventing any "detriment to labor conditions."

A large percentage of those who have come recently have been the wives and children of Japanese already in this country. The number of Japanese males of the laboring class departing from the United States is in excess of the number who are admitted at the ports.

The percentage of students who have come has been comparatively large, but the great majority of these have accepted employment and have not pursued a regular course of study, except, possibly, in English in a night school. The primary motive behind the immigration to this country has been economic—a desire to earn the highest wages they could command and then to return to their native land with savings which would place them in a better economic position, or, more recently, upon the part of a rather small minority, a desire to establish themselves as farmers and business men and settle permanently in this country. The advantages offered by this country, as well as the unpleasant features, have long been known through those who have returned to Japan, through correspondence, and through numerous handbooks and guides to "America," which have been published in the Japanese language. Moreover, the way has been smoothed and migration made convenient, emigration for some years induced, and the stream enlarged by the emigration companies. On this side, also, the contractors, operating boarding houses or cooperating with boarding-house keepers, and probably in some instances under agreement with emigration companies, have found employment and smoothed the way for the newly arrived immigrants. These are the more important facts, which, together with the less attractive prospects for laborers in Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria, have given rise to a strong desire on the part of the Japanese of the agricultural, industrial, and small shopkeeping classes to emigrate to the United States.

The number of Japanese, including the native-born, in the continental territory of the United States in the summer of 1909 is roughly estimated as between 95,000 and 100,000. Whatever the number may be, at least five-sixths of them are in the 11 States and Territories constituting the Western division. Though a large percentage of the Japanese are migratory and the number in a State varies during the year, it is safe to say that half or more than half of the Japanese in the continental territory are in California and 16,000 or more in Washington, where the great majority have arrived, the next largest numbers being in Colorado and Oregon. It is in part the congestion thus indicated which has given rise to the problem connected with the immigration of Japanese laborers. Yet the number of Japanese men in California in 1909 was perhaps between 6.5 and 7 per cent of the total number of males 16 years of age or over, while in 1870 the Chinese were 14 per cent and in 1880 a still larger percentage of all persons employed in the State.

Perhaps 7,000 of the 95,000 or 100,000 Japanese in the United States are adult females, practically all of whom are married women, many of them coming as "picture brides"<sup>a</sup> or being married upon arrival in this country. Most of the women have come to the United States within the last five years, and inasmuch as the majority are the wives of farmers and business men, their immigration marks the progress of the Japanese from the position of migratory laborers to

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 337. 

settled residents, usually farming or engaging in business for themselves. The number of children under 16 years of age is perhaps in excess of 4,000, and the majority of these are native-born and of immature years.

Like the earlier immigration of the Chinese and the present immigration of most of the south and east European races, the majority of the Japanese immigrants have been of the agricultural class—small farmers, farmers' sons, and a few farm laborers. The number of industrial wage-earners, clerks, professional men, and shopkeepers has been much smaller, while the number of men coming with capital has been very small indeed. Moreover, the majority have left their native land for Hawaii or continental United States when young men, say under 25, though the number who have been engaged in farming or in business on their own account and have reached maturer years before emigrating is not small.

The great majority of the Japanese in this country have been employed in railroad and general construction work, as agricultural laborers, cannery hands, lumber-mill and logging-camp laborers, in the various branches of domestic service and in business establishments conducted by their countrymen. Smaller numbers have been employed in coal and ore mining, smelting, meat packing, and salt making. In the building trades they have done little save in making repairs and in doing cabinetwork for their countrymen. They have found little place in manufacturing establishments in cities. In contrast to the Chinese, they have found little employment in shoe, clothing, and cigar factories. That they have seldom been considered for "inside" work of the kind in which the Chinese were formerly extensively employed, is explained by a number of facts. A hostile public sentiment, with the boycott in the background, was sufficient to cause many of the employers to discharge their Chinese employees. This experience with Chinese labor has caused most employers to look elsewhere than to the Japanese for laborers needed in such industries. More important, perhaps, is the fact that, coincident with the immigration of the Japanese, cheap labor of other kinds has become available in the large number of Italians, Russians, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, and others finding places in the population of San Francisco, where most of the manufacturing is conducted. The labor of these classes, and especially of the women and children, has been cheaper than that of the Japanese for the making of cigars and work of that character. Finally, in machine shops, foundries, and similar places, they have seldom been given employment, for these trades are well organized and there has been strong opposition by union men to the employment of Asiatics as helpers or as common laborers.

Many Japanese laborers migrate from one locality and from one industry to another during the year. However, the following statement shows roughly the occupational distribution of those in the West during the summer of 1909.

Approximately 10,000 were employed by the steam railway companies. Between 6,000 and 7,000 of these were employed as section hands and members of "extra gangs," constituting between one-seventh and one-sixth of the laborers in the maintenance-of-way departments in the Western division. Most of the others were employed as laborers and helpers in railway shops and about round-

houses and stations, though a few were employed in the department of bridges and buildings in the Northwest. More than 2,200 were employed in 67 of the 1,400 or 1,500 lumber mills of Oregon and Washington, which, altogether, employ something more than 35,000 men. Some 3,600 were employed in salmon canneries in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon, where the number was larger than that of any other race, while a few hundred engaged in fishing along the coast of California. The number of Japanese employed in the mines of Wyoming, Utah, southern Colorado, and northern New Mexico was somewhat less than 2,000 in a total of some 27,000 to 30,000 employed in the four States. Somewhat less than 200 were employed in three smelters in Utah and Nevada and an approximately equal number in an iron and steel plant at Pueblo, Colo. Several hundred, all told, including those employed in constructing irrigation ditches in the arid districts, were engaged in general construction work. Perhaps during the summer months the number engaged as farmers and farm laborers in agricultural pursuits in Washington was 3,000, in Oregon 1,000, in Idaho 800, in Utah 1,025, in Colorado possibly 3,000, in California 30,000, with smaller numbers in the other States and Territories of the Western division. The numbers employed by street-railway companies in Los Angeles, in two salt refineries near San Francisco, and otherwise outside of towns and cities, were comparatively small, though amounting to several hundred all told. As opposed to these, the number engaged in city trades and business—in the West—may be estimated at from 22,000 to 26,000.

Any general statement concerning the employment of Japanese is likely to prove misleading, because the circumstances have differed from industry to industry and from one establishment to another. Reserving agricultural pursuits for later comment, however, the following general statements may be made as a result of the investigation of the several industries in which the members of this race are employed:

(1) In a number of instances the first employment of the members of this race has been to break strikes. This is true of coal mining in southern Colorado and Utah, where they were first employed in 1903-4, of smelting in Utah, where they replaced Greeks striking for higher wages in 1907, and in the shops of one railway company. In the great majority of instances, however, they have been introduced to replace Chinese or when employers were experiencing difficulty in finding an adequate number of steady white men to work as common laborers and as helpers at the rate of wages which had obtained. Seldom have other classes been discharged in large numbers to make room for the Japanese; on the contrary, Japanese have usually been employed to fill places vacated by others because of the more remunerative or agreeable employment to be found elsewhere.

(2) A premium has been placed upon the substitution of Japanese rather than of other immigrant races by the fact that they were made easily available by the Japanese contractors, and that because of the position of the contractors, their employment involved the least inconvenience to the employers. Almost without exception the Japanese employed in the industries of the West have been secured through Japanese "bosses" who undertake to provide the number of men required, and frequently keep the "time" of the men, and pay

them off, in return for an interpreter's fee of \$1 per month (generally collected), a commission on their earnings (usually 5 per cent but sometimes less), and the privilege (generally exercised) of supplying the men with such goods as they do not purchase at local stores. These contractors have had a supply of labor available; other cheap laborers must be "recruited," largely through employment agents in the cities of the Middle West, which involves competition with the industries more conveniently reached from these supply centers. This organization of the Japanese laborers must be emphasized above all other things in explaining the demand for them.

(3) The Japanese have usually worked for a lower wage than the members of any other race save the Chinese and the Mexican. In the salmon canneries the Chinese have been paid higher wages than the Japanese engaged in the same occupations. In the lumber industry all races, including the East Indian, have been paid higher wages than the Japanese doing the same kind of work. As section hands and laborers in railway shops they have been paid as much as or more than the Chinese and more than the Mexicans, but as a rule less than the white men of many races. In coal mining they have been employed chiefly as miners and loaders and have worked at the common piece rate, but in Wyoming, where they have been employed as "company men," they were paid less per day than the European immigrants employed in large numbers until their acceptance as members of the United Mine Workers in 1907 gave them the benefit of the standard rate established by bargaining between the union and the operators. As construction laborers they have usually, though not invariably, been paid less than the other races employed except the East Indians and the Mexicans. Competition among the races engaged in unskilled work appears generally to have hinged upon the rate of wages paid rather than the efficiency of the races employed.

(4) During the period when the Japanese were arriving in this country in largest numbers, the question of differences in wages between the white races and the Japanese began to solve itself to such an extent that gradually the variation became trifling and there were instances where there was no diversity in the wages paid each. This is accounted for partly by the skillful bargaining of the few large contractors who have supplied the great majority of the laborers for work in canneries, on the railroads, in the lumber mills, and for other industrial enterprises, partly by the fact that there was an increasing demand for Japanese labor in other industries, which one after the other had been opened to them.

(5) Though regarded as less desirable than the Chinese and the Mexicans, roadmasters and section foremen usually prefer Japanese to the Italians, Greeks, and Slavs, as section hands.

In the railway shops they are usually given higher rank than the Mexicans and Greeks and sometimes the Italians as well. They are versatile, adaptable, and ambitious, and are regarded as good laborers and helpers. In salmon canning, on the other hand, they are universally regarded as much less desirable than the Chinese and are inferior to the Filipinos who have recently engaged in the industry in Alaska. Not only are the Japanese less experienced in the industry than the Chinese, but they are considered less reliable in contractual relations and do not have the highly developed instinct of workmanship which causes the Chinaman to be regarded as the most careful

and the most trustworthy laborer. The distinct preference for Chinese is shown by the fact that some of the largest salmon packers stipulate in the contracts made with Chinese contractors that the Japanese employed shall not exceed a certain number, or that they shall not exceed the number of Chinese. The industry almost from its inception has been dependent upon Asiatic labor (for the work in the canneries) and the numerous European races engaged in fishing have seldom been tried as "cannery hands." In the lumber and other industries there is greater difference of opinion. On the whole, however, the Japanese have been regarded as satisfactory laborers at the wage paid. In salt refineries and in some other places where the labor conditions are hard, they find favor because they are willing to accept such conditions.

(6) Regardless of these considerations, however, in most branches of industry the Japanese have found it difficult to make much advance. In the lumber industry the great majority of employers have never engaged them at all. In some instances this is explained by the race antipathy of the employer, and more frequently by that of the white employees, who object strongly to the employment of Japanese, save possibly in the yards and along the streams where there is work other men refuse to do. In several instances the members of the community have exhibited their opposition to the employment of this race by demanding their discharge and, upon occasions, threatening violence. The same situation is found in most industries in which the Japanese have been employed where large groups of men are brought together at one place and the work is of such a character that the members of different races must work in close association. While exceptions are found in a few other industries, it is mainly in the salmon canneries and in railway work that a hostile public opinion has had little effect upon the employment of Japanese.

(7) Chiefly because of the attitude of other laborers and the fact that many of the Japanese do not understand English and must be set at work in groups with an interpreter, the Japanese have generally been engaged in unskilled work. In the lumber industry a few have advanced to semiskilled positions, but they have not made the progress attained by the members of the same race in British Columbia, where skilled white men have been more scarce. In fact, in Washington and Oregon few Japanese have been employed except in the "yards." Nor have they found a place in catching fish for the canneries as they did in British Columbia, while in the canneries they are, as a rule, employed to do the unskilled work during the busiest season, while the Chinese are employed more regularly and fill the positions requiring skill. The Japanese likewise occupy the lowest positions in the fruit and vegetable canneries, and are engaged principally in preparing fruit and vegetables for canning. In the coal mines, with the exception of Wyoming, they are employed as miners and loaders—occupations in which the great majority of the new immigrants are employed, because the work is less regular and more disagreeable than in the other occupations. Likewise in the three smelters where they are employed they share the commonest labor with Greeks and other recent immigrants from south and east European countries. The Japanese have made greater progress in railway shops, perhaps, than in any other nonagricultural employment. Though most of those employed in shops are unskilled laborers, they have risen somewhat in the scale of occupations and in several instances are found occupying

positions which, with their versatility and capacity, might serve them as stepping-stones to skilled work.

These, in brief, are the more general facts relating to the employment of Japanese in nonagricultural industries. The Japanese who found their first employment in the canneries and as section hands and general construction laborers have shown a strong tendency to leave such employment for agricultural work or for occupations in the cities. The explanation of this movement is found partly in the higher earnings which might be realized, in the better conditions of living which might be found, and in a very evident tendency exhibited by the Japanese to rise to the occupational and economic position they had enjoyed in their native land. In this way the large number who have engaged in agricultural pursuits or in city trades upon their arrival have been added to by those who were leaving their employment in other industries. As a result of this movement the number of Japanese engaged in railroad and general construction work, and in coal mining in all of the States save Utah, has been decreasing, especially since restrictions were placed upon the immigration of laborers from Japan and Hawaii. Their places have been filled by an increasing number of European immigrants, as a rule at higher wages. Business having been in a more or less depressed condition throughout the West since the end of 1907, the partial substitution involved has not caused much difficulty. It may be said further that none of these industries, save salmon canning, has been materially assisted by or has become dependent upon Japanese labor. In the salmon canneries Chinese and laborers of other races than Japanese are desired. With the beet-sugar industry in several States and certain other agricultural industries in California it is different, for the farmers in many localities have for years relied upon Asiatic labor until a situation has developed in which the substitution of other races will involve inconvenience and will require radical changes in order to make the necessary readjustment.

In 1909 it is probable that not far from 30,000 Japanese were engaged in agricultural pursuits in California during the summer months. As laborers they occupy a dominant position in most of the intensive, specialized agriculture which has come to prevail, and especially in that which involves much hand work and is seasonal in character. They occupy substantially the position held by the Chinese twenty years ago in the same and similar industries, less important then, but which now give rise to products representing possibly one-half of the entire amount marketed. The Japanese do practically all of the hand work in the berry patches, two-thirds of that in the sugar-beet fields, perhaps one-half of that in the vineyards, and a somewhat smaller part of that in the fields devoted to raising vegetables and in the orchards. In the hop yards they do not generally predominate except in the training and care of the vines and in picking in some localities, while on general farms they find little employment. On farms conducted by white men they do very little of the work with teams and have as their share the smaller part of the hand work in orchards and vineyards except during the busiest seasons, whether during cultivation or harvest, when they occupy a much more conspicuous position, and their dominancy is in part due to this fact.

Because of differences in climate, elevation, and soil, much specialization in farming has developed where the problems of transportation

and labor could be solved. First the Chinese and then the Japanese have been organized and easily moved from one community to another, so that no great restriction has been placed upon a specialization which has called for many laborers at one time and relatively few at another. Moreover, it has been possible, as in the beet-sugar industry and in vegetable growing along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, to engage extensively in agricultural enterprises in advance of a settled population of any considerable dimensions. As a consequence of these several facts, many California communities have a degree of specialization in agriculture which makes it necessary to induce many persons to come from other localities to assist for a time in the farm work. The need is made all the greater by the fact that in marketing the products frequently much additional labor is required to "man" packing houses, canneries, or wineries. At Vacaville 4,000 persons must come from other localities to assist in picking, packing, and drying the fruit. At Watsonville 2,000 laborers are required from other localities to assist with the strawberry and apple harvests, which are separated by a period of many weeks. At Fresno from 3,000 to 4,000 extra laborers are needed for three weeks in the autumn to harvest the raisin grapes, while others are required in the packing houses and wineries. About Oxnard for several weeks 2,000 extra men are needed. Numerous other instances might be given—for they are fairly general—of a specialization by communities which requires for a time a labor force larger than that which is normally supported by the community, involving the necessity of securing "extra help" from other localities.

These facts are important, also, in connection with the problem of lodging and board, which, in less extreme form, is met with wherever "farm hands" are employed. In these specialized industries, where a large number of men are required for a few weeks, the problem becomes difficult and the necessary migration places a great emphasis upon an organization which will give the farmer the number of men desired at the time needed, without the inconvenience of keeping the "time" of each man and paying him frequently and individually for the work done. The problems thus indicated the Chinese and Japanese have solved. They are accustomed to hand labor; have usually been without family, and could easily migrate from one community to another; have been provided with comparatively cheap lodgings and have boarded themselves, when white men, as a rule, must be provided with board; and have been organized so that it was possible for the grower to secure the number of men desired, and have them supervised, and paid off and discharged, as a group.

The Japanese first engaged in California agriculture as fruit pickers at Vacaville near the close of the eighties. By 1895 they had found employment in which the Chinese had been engaged in every locality in California as far south as Fresno. Since 1900 they have made their appearance in southern California and since 1904 they have been employed in most of the localities in that part of the State. In some instances the Japanese have been employed where a new industry was being introduced, as, for example, the growing of sugar beets in certain sections of the State; in others they have taken the places vacated by Chinese, who were diminishing in number; while in other cases they have displaced the Chinese or white men by underbidding or by their superior organization. In most of the localities in which

Chinese were employed at the time the Japanese came to the community—as about Vacaville, Fresno, and on the Sacramento River—they were soon extensively displaced by the Japanese, who had the same organization, were younger, more adaptable, and more agreeable, and who, when they did not work for a lower wage, did more work. In a few instances where white men had been employed to replace the Chinese, who became scarce and difficult to secure, the white men were displaced also by Japanese. The citrus-fruit industry of southern California is an excellent example of one in the development of which Asiatic labor had taken little part, but in which within the last six years so many Japanese have found employment that they now do perhaps one-half of the picking and by no means a small percentage of the packing. Their wage per hour has been less than that paid to white men, and generally to Mexicans, and frequently when picking at piece rates they have been paid less than pickers of other races. Moreover, they have been easily obtained from “camps” maintained by “contractors,” who are paid upon the completion of the work or later for such work as the men under their control do. The lower wage, the ease in providing living accommodations, and this convenient organization, together with a tendency for white persons who have followed this occupation to leave when work may be obtained elsewhere, explain the rapid advance the Japanese have made. Though it is probable that there has been little or no net displacement of white persons in the industry, they have been displaced very extensively in certain localities. Thus the dominant position of the Japanese has been gained as a result of the decreasing number of Chinese, and because of the fact that they have been well fitted to maintain and to extend the scheme of things developed through the employment of the Chinese, and because they were cheap laborers. The emphasis, however, must be placed upon the first facts rather than upon the fact that the Japanese have been cheaper laborers than the other races available for employment in most parts of the State.

The wages of Japanese laborers in California have advanced rapidly since their first employment. Indeed, their wages increased rapidly between 1900 and 1906, when the largest numbers were being added to the labor supply. The agricultural industries of the State, and of the other States of the West producing beet sugar, were rapidly expanding and giving rise to an increasing demand for such labor as the Japanese could furnish. They have also found employment in other industries, which, beginning about 1898, made effective competition for Japanese engaged in California agriculture. Furthermore, the Japanese have been quick to take advantage of opportunities offered to secure an increase of wages, and in this their organization under contractors has been of material assistance, especially in recent years when much complaint has been made of the increasing wages and uncertainty of the supply of seasonal labor on account of the attitude of the Japanese. As a result of this rapid increase of Japanese wages and the slow increase in the wages of white men, the difference in the wages the classes have been paid has diminished until now the variation is trifling. In fact, since the restriction of Japanese immigration, they are occasionally paid higher wages than white men doing the same work. These cases are very exceptional, however. For regular work in most communities the Japanese were found in 1909 to receive less pay than white men, or, if they were paid



as much on a day basis, they worked longer hours or the work was especially irksome. In many districts the Japanese received less pay for harvest work than did white men, but in other communities all races received the same wages for similar work. Frequently, however, their earnings are very much larger than those of the other races, because of the piece-rate system which prevails in the cultivation and harvest of sugar beets, in the picking of grapes, in training the vines and in picking hops, and in much of the other agricultural work. On piece rates they work much more rapidly than most other races and usually work longer hours as well, with the result that their earnings in the hop yards, sugar-beet fields, and vineyards have been found to average considerably more than those of any other race. This bears upon the subject only in so far as it explains the large number of Japanese who have sought such employment. In explaining the results of their competition with other races, pertaining to wages, the day wages and the piece rates alone should be compared. Nor do averages based upon figures collected from different communities have any particular significance in connection with this matter. They are of importance, however, in showing the general level of wages which prevails in agricultural as compared to that which prevails in other employments. The averages earned by unskilled laborers, with and without board, are shown in the following table. It should be added that board for white ranch hands is commonly reckoned at either 50 or 75 cents, and for Japanese at from 23 to 30 cents per day.

TABLE 9.—Average wages per day earned by each specified number of farm laborers in California, by race.

Race.	Farm laborers employed regularly.				Farm laborers employed temporarily.			
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.	
	Number.	Average wage per day.	Number.	Average wage per day.	Number.	Average wage per day.	Number.	Average wage per day.
Chinese.....	108	\$1.406	26	\$1.559	35	\$1.454	99	\$1.743
East Indian.....			66	1.534			253	1.441
Italian.....	101	1.108	22	1.067	181	1.121		
Japanese.....	93	1.396	863	1.623	40	1.421	2,654	1.616
Mexican.....			85	1.422			82	1.721
Miscellaneous white..	411	1.311	199	1.889	53	1.286	286	1.855

The Japanese agricultural laborers were at first almost all of the migratory class engaged in seasonal work only. Gradually, however, like the Chinese and other races beginning in the same way, an increasing percentage of them have found employment in the same locality throughout the year. A small percentage, also, as among the Chinese, have come to engage in occupations requiring work with teams. Most of these, however, are farming for themselves or employees of farmers, for among the Japanese as well as Chinese, Italians, and Portuguese, there is a strong tendency to employ only persons of their own race to fill all positions.

Within ten years the Japanese have become conspicuous as farmers. In California, according to the returns made by the secretaries of Japanese associations, which, where checked, have been found to be approximately correct, the members of this race in 1909 owned

16,449½ acres of agricultural land and leased 137,233½ acres more, 80,232 acres of it for cash and 57,001½ for a share of the crop. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 2,442 acres owned and 54,831 leased, 35,258½ for cash and 19,572½ for a share of the crop. This does not include so-called "contract leases," where a part of the work involved is covered by a contract for the season or a period of years. The amount of land controlled by Japanese in several other States in the West was in 1909 approximately as follows: Colorado, 20,000 acres; Idaho, 7,072; Utah, 6,000; Washington, 7,000; Oregon, 3,500; more than 90 per cent of it being under cash or share lease. In Colorado most of this land is used for the growing of sugar beets and potatoes; in Utah, sugar beets and vegetables; in Idaho, sugar beets; in Washington and Oregon, vegetables and berries; in California, vegetables, berries, deciduous fruits, grapes, celery, melons, hops, and other crops requiring much hand labor and usually intensive cultivation.

The investigation shows that the farms tend to fall under the control of any capable race which controls the supply of labor where much labor is essential, as it is in the growing of sugar beets, berries, vegetables, and fruit of different kinds. A large part of the leasing by Japanese, like the less extensive leasing by the less progressive Chinese before them, has been incidental to their dominant position in the labor supply. This explains nearly all of the leasing of lands in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, where it has been chiefly incidental to the growing of sugar beets, the Japanese, like the German-Russians, advancing rapidly from contract labor for the hand work to a share of the crop in return for the hand work; from a fairly independent share lease to an independent cash lease. Much of the leasing in California is explained in the same way. This is true of the growing of deciduous fruits and vegetables, where in several instances the majority of the orchards and farms have been leased by Japanese—in general, the same evolution in the form of tenure taking place as noted above. In other cases, however, the leasing and the ownership of land by Japanese is merely an index of their comparative ability and has no close relation to their position as laborers. This is true generally of the leasing of land in Washington and Oregon, of some in Utah and Colorado, and of much of the leasing and the purchasing of land in California.

Among other things shown by the investigation of Japanese farming were the following:

- (1) That because of the convenience of the tenant system and the difficulty farmers have experienced at times in securing laborers, there has been a strong inducement to lease land to a member of the race most prominent in the labor supply;
- (2) That a further inducement has been found in the fact that both Chinese and Japanese, and the latter particularly, in their anxiety to establish themselves as farmers, had offered such high rents that leasing his land gave the owner the best returns, allowance being made for the diminished risk;
- (3) That with the exception of one or two localities, the Japanese have been the most effective bidders for land and have overbid the Chinese, the Italians, and native white men, and, moreover, have sometimes been effective bidders because they would reduce land to cultivation which white men would not lease on such terms;

(4) That much of the leasing is closely related to a labor contract in which the tenant does certain stipulated kinds of work in return for a share of the crop, but that there has been a strong tendency for the Japanese to work for a greater degree of independence until they became cash tenants or landowners;

(5) That little capital has been required for a Japanese to become a tenant farmer because (1) of the formation of partnerships among them, (2) of the provision of necessary equipment by the landowner for the use of share tenants, and (3) of the advancing of money by shippers and others in competing for the control of the crop, the result being that many of the Japanese farmers have required little or no capital to begin with;

(6) That the leasing of land to Japanese, as to Chinese and Italians, has resulted in a displacement of laborers of other races because, on account of the disinclination of white persons to work for them or their own favoritism, they employ persons of their own race almost exclusively;

(7) That the Japanese farmers usually pay their Japanese laborers more than the local rate, but these wages are for a longer work day and for the better men they are usually in a position to select from those available;

(8) That in growing strawberries, asparagus, and certain vegetables the Japanese farmers have increased the acreage in some instances until the industry has become unprofitable for them as well as others;

(9) That because of the strong desire to remain independent of the wage relation and the limitations placed upon the occupations in which they may engage, the Japanese farmers in some instances appear not to have been discouraged in gaining control of land as long as there was a prospect of a small profit to be realized.

Though in many localities the Japanese laborers were at first received with great favor, widespread dissatisfaction with them is now found and they are almost always disparagingly compared with the Chinese, who, because they are careful workmen, faithful to the employer, uncomplaining, easily satisfied with regard to living quarters, and not ambitious to learn new processes and to establish themselves as independent farmers, are used in the older agricultural district as the standard by which others are measured. Indeed, while the largest number of Japanese were arriving and there was no great question of an insufficiency of numbers, there was a demand for a limited immigration of Chinese. Though many ranchers think that for social reasons it would be a mistaken policy to readmit the Chinese, they generally regard Asiatic laborers as indispensable to the prosperity and expansion of the agricultural industries which have become predominant in the State, and their almost unanimous preference is for Chinese rather than any other Asiatic race.

Perhaps between 12,000 and 15,000 Japanese are employed in the 11 States and Territories comprising the Western division, as domestic servants in private families, and as help in restaurants, hotels, bar-rooms, clubs, offices, and stores conducted by members of the white races, while some 10,000 or 11,000 more are engaged in business for themselves or are employed by those who are thus occupied, or are professional men and craftsmen working on their own account. Few are found in city employments other than those indicated.

The 12,000 or 15,000 Japanese engaged in domestic service in its broad sense are chiefly in a few cities of the Pacific Coast States, the largest number being in Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The greater number are domestics in private families, dishwashers and "general help" in restaurants, hotels, and saloons, and "day workers," i. e., persons who do work about the house or premises and are paid so much per hour or day. A rather large percentage of the domestics in private families are "school boys," who work short hours for which they receive board and lodging and a small wage, depending upon the number of hours per day they work. The student class, the farmers' sons, and those who had not been gainfully occupied at home, have furnished the larger percentage of those engaging in these occupations. The work is less arduous than in the industrial employments, the conditions of living are very much better, and the opportunity to learn English and certain American methods are present. To some extent they have taken the places of the Chinese, who are gradually decreasing in number and are seldom available except as comparatively high-priced cooks. In few instances have they increased in number rapidly enough to displace white female servants, and though the Japanese have been regarded as the cheapest labor, until recently there has been a scarcity of servants even at increasing wages, and it should be added that the wages of Japanese servants increased rapidly during the decade of the nineties and in subsequent years when the largest number were arriving in this country. That their presence prevented a greater increase of wages for other classes there can be no doubt, for they have added greatly to the supply of labor available for such work.

A comparatively large number of Japanese have found employment in restaurants and saloons in Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Their wages have been materially less than the union rates, but not always smaller than those earned by unorganized workmen. The convenience in obtaining them, their willingness to work regularly, and their superiority over many of the white men engaged in such unskilled and poorly paid work has caused them to be extensively employed. The number employed in saloons, however, and especially in San Francisco, has diminished rapidly, as many of the patrons have objected strongly to their employment at the lunch counters and as cleaners. This opposition has been effective, moreover, in preventing them from being employed as bell boys in other than exceptional cases in California hotels. In Portland and Seattle, however, where the anti-Japanese sentiment is not so strong as in San Francisco, they have been extensively employed in this capacity, not in an effort to substitute a cheaper class of laborers, but to obtain a more stable and more easily managed group. In all of the cities of the Pacific Coast States they have found employment as janitors, porters, and assistants in stores, where there has been much difficulty in obtaining desirable men at the comparatively low wages which such positions have paid. Their numbers have not been sufficiently large, however, to exercise any considerable effect upon the wages of other persons similarly employed.

The number of Japanese business establishments in the Western division is in excess of 3,000—probably not much less than 3,500—two-thirds or more of which are in the State of California and more than one-half of the remainder in Washington. The number of

persons occupied in conducting these establishments is perhaps between 10,000 and 11,000. Their character is roughly indicated by the number of each in five cities in Washington, seven cities in California, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, Denver, Colo., Portland, Oreg., and 11 towns in Idaho, from which data were gathered by agents of the Commission. Of a total of 2,277, 337 were Japanese hotels and boarding houses, 232 restaurants serving Japanese meals, 187 barber shops, 149 restaurants serving American meals, 144 billiard and pool rooms, 136 tailor and dye shops, 124 provision and supply stores, 105 cobbler and shoe shops, 97 laundries, 86 curio and art stores, 44 employment offices, 32 contractors, 43 expressmen, 32 watch and jewelry stores and 26 photograph galleries. The other establishments were engaged in various branches of business enterprise.

Most of these Japanese establishments have come into existence during the last seven or eight years as a result of the rapid increase of the Japanese population, a well-defined tendency exhibited by them to rise from the ranks of wage laborers, and an inclination more recently made manifest to seek "American" patronage and trade in some branches of business. The tendency to rise from the ranks of wage-earners has been made stronger by the fact that as such they have had little opportunity to advance to the higher occupations and to follow the trades some of them had acquired in their native land.

The investigation shows, in addition to the above facts:

(1) That with few exceptions the Japanese business establishments are small, employ comparatively little capital, are conducted with the assistance of few employees, and have a comparatively small volume of annual transactions.

(2) That in the larger cities where there are great numbers of Japanese many branches of business and many professions are represented; and because of clannishness, convenience in point of location and language, and the character of the goods carried in stock, and because of the feeling of opposition toward the Asiatics, with the result that they are not welcome at white establishments giving personal service, the majority of the wants of the Japanese are met by their countrymen engaged in business and the professions.

(3) That while many of the Japanese establishments have been called into existence primarily to meet the needs of the members of that race, others have been started, mainly in recent years, for "American" trade, and are patronized almost exclusively by white persons.

(4) That frequently in competing with white establishments the Japanese have underbid through a lower scale of prices.

(5) That because of organized opposition in some instances, and of the small number of Japanese establishments as compared to those conducted by other races, the trades which have been seriously affected by Japanese competition have been few.

(6) That in some instances the changes in the character of the population resulting from the settlement of Japanese who trade principally at shops conducted by their countrymen have seriously affected the business of shopkeepers and others located in or near Japanese colonies.

(7) That few white persons are employed in Japanese establishments.

(8) That usually, where there is competition between white and Japanese business men, the former maintain a shorter work day and a higher scale of wages than the latter.

While the cost of food and drink consumed by Japanese farm laborers varies from about 23 to 30 cents per day, and by railroad laborers is about \$8.50 per month, the expenditures of a large percentage of those living in cities are very much larger. They spend more for clothing than the members of most races similarly situated. On the whole their standard of living is higher than that of the Mexican and the Chinese, and compares favorably with the standards of the south and east Europeans engaged in the same pursuits and earning like incomes. Yet the expenses of laborers without families have been much less than those of white men with families. The migratory laborers, usually with families or parents to support at home and with limited opportunities for investment here, send most of their savings abroad. The farmers, the business men and shopkeepers, and a small percentage of the nonmigratory laborers stand in striking contrast to these, for they usually invest most of their savings in the business carried on or in agriculture, or else put by their savings until they can find profitable investment for them.

The Japanese are well organized into prefectural societies or trade guilds, and otherwise, and seldom become public charges. Though in several instances it has been necessary to deal with Japanese prostitution, they have not given much trouble on account of misdemeanors or crimes—much less than the Mexicans and the Latin races.

In certain respects the Japanese have shown a great capacity for assimilation, and very much more than the Chinese and the Mexicans of the peon class. In fact, they are extremely anxious to learn western ways and methods and conform at least to the externals of the civilization into which they have come. They have organized more schools for the acquirement of a knowledge of English than any other race, and in spite of their general colony life and slight association with other races they have made more rapid progress in learning our language than the majority of the south and east Europeans, and much more than the Mexicans and Chinese, who have shown little interest in such matters. In dress and all superficial matters they conform to American ways, and though the majority adhere to the Buddhist faith, a large number, especially of the younger student class, are professed Christians and the missions are usually well supported. Yet there are race characteristics which may be firmly rooted—how firmly only time and longer association with other races will tell.

But whatever their capacities for assimilation, the general conditions have been, and are, unfavorable to Japanese laborers because of race feeling growing out of difference in color, characteristics, and ideals, because of the economic conflict which has taken place, especially in California, and (this being not least in importance) because these laborers came from the same quarter of the world as the Chinese and fell heir to their industrial position and general mode of life. The Japanese, along with the Chinese, are regarded as differing greatly from the white races they have lived among, and a strong public sentiment has segregated them, if not in their work,

in the other details of their living. This practically forbids, when not expressed in law, marriage between them and persons of the white races, and where a considerable number of Japanese have appeared in a community race conflicts have frequently resulted. With the exception of those who belong to the business classes, the Chinese native-born have found limitations placed upon them so that, regardless of any capacity they may have for Americanization, they do not differ materially from and are treated as if foreign-born. It is not unlikely that, with large numbers of laborers, similar limitations—with similar results—would be placed upon the native-born Japanese, none of whom has yet arrived at mature age.

#### EAST INDIANS.

East Indians of the laboring class were the last race to find a place in the population of the Pacific Coast States. Though the census of 1900 reports India as the country of birth of 2,050 persons residing in the continental United States, these were almost all of the student and business classes of East Indians and persons of other races who had been born in India, a large percentage of whom were located in the eastern States. The immigration of East Indian laborers may be said to date from 1905. In 1906 the number of "immigrant" and "nonimmigrant" East Indians arriving in the United States was 271; in 1907, 1,072; in 1908, 1,710. Beginning with 1908 the "immigrant" and "nonimmigrant" classes have been reported separately by the Immigration Bureau. In 1909 the number of "immigrants" was 337; in 1910 (July 1, 1909–June 30, 1910), 1,782. The number of East Indian laborers in the United States July 1, 1910, may be estimated at 5,000 or perhaps a little more. About 85 per cent of these are Hindus wearing the turban; the others are Mohammedans or Afghans.

The first important immigration of East Indian laborers to the United States was from British Columbia, where, as the result of the activity of steamship agents and the spread of Canadian "literature" in India, and the efforts made to supply laborers under contract for work with British Columbia corporations, 5,179 entered during the four years ending with 1908. In that year the further immigration of East Indians was effectively stopped by the denial of admission to persons who did not come directly from their native land, and upon through tickets, and by another measure increasing from \$25 to \$200 the amount of money required to be in possession of Asiatic immigrants. The intent of the first provision becomes evident in view of the fact that there is no direct steamship connection between India and Canada.

The immigration of East Indians from British Columbia is explained by several facts. They found the northern climate too severe, the white population was bitterly opposed to them, and the wages they earned as construction laborers and section hands on the railroads, as employees in the lumber mills, and as cannery hands on the Frazer River were much lower than the wages paid in the States of Washington and Oregon. The first East Indians coming from Canada found employment in lumber mills near the border at \$1.60 per day, and when this fact was communicated to their friends and acquaintances in British Columbia who were earning from \$0.80 to \$1.25 per day, the influx began. The movement practically ended

in 1908, however, because of the effective exclusion of the race from Dominion territory. Since then most of the immigration to this country has been direct from Asiatic ports, the great majority of them entering this country at San Francisco. During the first nine months of the calendar year 1910, 1,401 were admitted at the immigration station there located, while 623 were denied admission.

The number of East Indians entering the United States has been affected somewhat by the attitude of the immigration authorities toward them. In 1908 many were turned back on the ground that they were likely to become public charges, and the same has been true recently in the administration of the law at the port of San Francisco, where during the four months, June to September, 1910, 482 were admitted and 421 rejected on the ground that they were likely to become public charges, as against 919 admitted and 68 rejected for the same cause during the preceding five months of the year. The more severe interpretation of the law has met with almost unqualified approval, for the East Indian laborers are regarded as the least desirable, not to say the most undesirable, immigrants who have come to the Pacific coast. While 4,901 have been admitted to this country during the four years ending June 30, 1910, 1,597 have been denied admission at the ports. In this connection it should be added that a large percentage of those who have applied had already been passed upon when admitted to Canada, while recently many are reported to have been turned back upon examination when about to leave Asiatic ports. Of the 1,597 rejected during the four years mentioned, 750 were rejected on the ground that they were likely to become public charges, 447 because afflicted with trachoma, 112 because of loathsome or contagious disease, 177 on surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defect which might affect their ability to earn a living, 73 on the ground that they were contract laborers, 2 because idiotic, 2 because criminal, and 34 because they were polygamists. During the four years 15 were deported for various reasons.<sup>a</sup> In spite of the large number rejected, the movement of East Indians to the Pacific coast has not been so discouraged but that the number has tended to increase under the present immigration law and its interpretation. The comparatively small numbers who have thus far come mark only the beginning of a much larger immigration if the members of this race are successful in establishing themselves as laborers in this country.

Of 473 East Indians from whom personal schedules were obtained, 85 per cent had been farmers or farm laborers in India.<sup>b</sup> Of the others a few had been soldiers, an equal number business men, and a somewhat larger number wage-laborers in other than agricultural work. Without exception they arrived in this country with little money and most of them appear to have come with the expectation of accumulating a sum of \$2,000 and then returning to their native land. A by no means small percentage, however, complain of British oppression in their native land. They have come without their families, but now that a few have decided to remain permanently in

<sup>a</sup> See reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910.

<sup>b</sup> The occupations as reported by the Commissioner-General of Immigration are somewhat misleading, for in a large percentage of the cases the occupation in British Columbia, not India, is given.



this country they state that the immigration of families will soon follow.

In this country the East Indians, with rare exceptions, have engaged in the roughest, most unskilled labor outside of factory walls. Whether with a longer residence they would rise to higher positions as they did in British Columbia lumber mills remains to be seen. As yet their employment, with few exceptions, has been limited to "yard work" in lumber mills, as section hands in several places but chiefly in Nevada, as railroad construction laborers, as hand laborers in the sugar-beet fields in California, as hand laborers in grape and fruit picking, weeding, and hoeing, and as unskilled laborers in a pottery and in a quarry. The only instance known in which they have been employed at work in a building was in a rope factory in Portland. A few Mohammedans have vended peanuts, while several small groups have manufactured tamales at their homes and sold them upon the streets of Oakland and San Francisco.

Since 1906 East Indians have been employed as yard laborers in the lumber mills of the Northwest, chiefly about Bellingham, Tacoma, Grays Harbor, and Astoria. They have been paid higher wages than the Japanese, but as a rule somewhat lower wages than "white men," the East Indians not being recognized as of the white race. Their wages have been fixed by the lumber companies at comparatively high rates, because of the strong hostility exhibited toward them by laborers of other races, who have feared that they would undermine their wages. The average wage per day of 53 East Indians was \$1.67. The average yearly earnings of 38 were \$451 for an average of 10.2 months in employment, as against \$516 for 48 Japanese for an average of 11.2 months in employment. Because of lower wages or of more irregular work, or both, their annual earnings were found to be lower than those of any other race for the members of which such data were obtained. In a few instances they have been regarded as worth the wage paid them, but in most instances the employers have regarded them as dear labor at the price, because physically weak as compared to "white men," slow to understand instructions, and requiring close supervision. Because of this fact and the widespread opposition to them they are not so extensively employed in lumber mills as formerly. In fact most of the members of the race have migrated from Washington and Oregon to California in search of a warmer climate and of work in the fields and orchards, which they find more agreeable. At present perhaps four-fifths of the 5,000 or more are found in the one State, and none are found elsewhere than in the three Pacific Coast States and Nevada.

The East Indian laborers coming from the north made their appearance in California late in the year 1907 to work in railway construction. They are known to have been employed as laborers in construction gangs on five railways being built in the State. In all of these instances they were paid somewhat less than the members of the white races, but were generally found to be too weak, because of being underfed, and too slow to be worth the price when other laborers could be secured at somewhat higher wages. In only one case were they retained in employment for more than a short time and that has been upon a railway still in process of construction. They have not been extensively employed as section hands. In one instance they were employed to some extent for a few months and then discharged. In

the spring and summer of 1909 only 73 were reported in a total of 34,919 section hands employed on railways in the Western division. As section hands they have sometimes been paid higher wages than other Asiatics, but with few exceptions have been regarded as the least desirable of all races employed. Unless of the soldier class, they have been found to be physically weak, unintelligent, and slow to acquire a knowledge of the work to be done.

Under these circumstances most of the East Indians have drifted into agricultural work in California, where there has been the greatest dearth of cheap labor because of the extension of specialized farming and fruit growing and the diminishing number of Chinese and Japanese available as wage laborers for seasonal work. In 1908 they made their appearance in orchards, vineyards, and sugar-beet fields, and on the large farms devoted to the production of various kinds of vegetables in northern and central California. In 1909 three small groups made their appearance in southern California. Their work has been of the most unskilled type, and limited to hoeing and weeding in field and orchard, and to harvesting of grapes, fruit, and vegetables. In only one or two instances were they found to have been employed with single horse plows. In the Newcastle fruit district and along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, where a large part of the land is leased by Asiatics, they have found employment without much difficulty because of a widespread desire to break the monopoly control of the labor supply by the Japanese, or because of the much higher wages than formerly commanded by other Asiatics. In most of the communities, because of their dirty appearance and strange looks when wearing turbans, they have found it difficult to secure employment at relatively low wages. They usually go from place to place in small groups in search of work under the leadership of one of their number who acts as interpreter and business agent. In 1908 their wages varied from 25 to 50 cents per day less than was paid to Japanese. In some instances when paid on a piece basis they worked at a lower rate than other races. This difference has tended to disappear, however, for the East Indians, when they have found employment in a community, have demanded as high wages as were paid to other Asiatics. In 1909 the difference had been reduced to 25 cents per day, and in some cases to even less. Though in some instances they have commended themselves to ranchers, they have generally been regarded as distinctly inferior to laborers of other races and as not cheap labor at the wages which they have been paid. In few cases have they displaced any other race; usually they have done the work not desired by other races or have been employed when other laborers were not available at the customary or even a higher wage.

While in a few instances they have been retained on large ranches through the winter season as wood choppers, they have usually found employment only during the busiest seasons and during the winter have secured employment as construction laborers, have withdrawn to the cities to live in idleness, or have moved from place to place only to find little employment. Their industrial position is the most insecure of any race; in general they are looked upon as a possible source when laborers of other races are not available on satisfactory terms. Though in extreme need they have frequently offered to work for very low wages and in some instances have even demanded employment, their competitive ability, because of low efficiency and

a general disinclination to hire them, has been comparatively small. With more experience and time, however, their position would doubtless become more secure and their competitive ability greater.

Of 371 East Indian agricultural laborers, 45 earned \$1 but less than \$1.25 per day; 104, \$1.25 but less than \$1.50; 149, \$1.50 but less than \$1.75; 43, \$1.75 but less than \$2; 28, \$2 but less than \$2.50; 2, \$2.50 but less than \$3. Those receiving more than \$1.75 per day were either pieceworkers or "bosses," who are paid somewhat higher wages than their fellow-workers and do not receive commissions, as Japanese "bosses" frequently do. These are summer wages and are much higher than are paid at other times of the year and for wood chopping. Nor are the wages paid a good index to earnings in the course of the year, for much of the time is spent in idleness because of the irregularity of their employment.

The standard of living of the East Indians is lower than that of any of the races with which they compete, but, with better earnings, their standard as measured by expense rises. The East Indians are without families and the men live in groups of from 2 to 50, depending upon the size of the "gang" employed in a given place and also to some extent upon the number of castes represented among them. The agricultural laborers are provided with free lodging in "shacks," barns, or other outbuildings, or, more frequently, live in the open. They usually have no furniture and sleep in blankets upon the floor or ground. They generally cook upon a grate placed over a hole in the ground and frequently eat without plate, knife, or fork. Frequently the members of several castes are found working in the same "gang" and lodging together, but the members of each caste form a "mess" and all food eaten must be prepared by a member of the caste. As a rule they will not purchase meat which has been prepared by other hands, and are thus usually limited to poultry and lambs butchered by themselves for their meat. In fact, they eat little meat. They subsist chiefly upon unleavened bread cooked as pancakes, upon vegetables, such fruit as they may happen to be harvesting, and milk when they can get it. Tea and coffee are sometimes used. Many kinds of food are abstained from, the articles upon the taboo list varying as between the "hat" (Mohammedan) and the "turban" Hindus, and from one caste to another. Living in this manner, their food rarely costs as much as \$7.50 per month per man—this, however, not including beer and whisky, which are freely consumed in many of the groups. Of clothing, most of these migratory laborers do not have enough for a change, and "dressing up" usually consists of a change of headdress and putting on the coat, which most possess. The cost of clothing as estimated by various groups does not average more than \$30 per man per year.

Most of the lumber-mill laborers and the Mohammedan peddlers in the cities live better than the agricultural laborers. They usually live in "shacks" or basements which alone are rented to them, the group occupying one or two rooms. To the articles of food consumed by the migratory laborers they add others, thus increasing the cost of subsistence. The average cost of subsistence for 79 mill hands in Oregon and Washington, living in several groups, was \$12 per month. The outlay of the Mohammedan tamale makers and peddlers was even larger.

The observance of caste in the selection, preparation, and eating of food has been noted. The strength of this is evidenced by the fact that when placed in jail for petit larceny or misdemeanors they have consistently refused to eat food not prepared by themselves or brought by their friends. At Auburn, Cal., one East Indian fasted for 10 days, after which he was permitted to have a stove and to prepare his own meals. At Fresno some prisoners subsisted upon watermelons and food brought to them by their countrymen until the inconvenience involved in retaining them in jail resulted in their being set free without trial. Caste and taboo are not so closely observed here as in their native land, but it is evident that both are strong factors in the East Indians' life in this country.

When employed at the wages already indicated the earnings of the East Indian men are much larger than the cost of their living. Almost all of the savings are immediately sent to India to support their families or to add to the fund they are engaged in accumulating. Few have as much as \$50 worth of property in this country. In fact, they have frequently sent all their savings abroad and left themselves with nothing to live on in the event of unemployment. In one case their pitiable condition was relieved by assistance given by the British consul-general. Their poverty, precarious industrial position, and habit with reference to sending savings abroad, are likely at any time to cause great suffering among them or to cause them, though able-bodied, to become public charges. That they have not frequently become public charges heretofore is explained largely by the fact that they have been far removed from the community life. They find work and move into the community, but as yet have been no part of it.

The percentage of illiteracy among the East Indians is larger than among any other immigrant race, not excepting the Mexican peons. Between one-half and three-fifths of them are unable to read and write. A larger percentage of them than of several races speak English, if comparison is limited to those who have immigrated within a period of five years. This fact, however, does not indicate capacity for assimilation, for a large percentage had resided in British Columbia before coming to the United States, while others had studied English in India or had come in contact with English-speaking people in the army or elsewhere before leaving their native land. A few have taken out first papers as the first step toward acquiring American citizenship. Others have applied for papers but have been denied them upon the ground that they were racially ineligible for naturalization. The Bureau of Naturalization has instructed federal attorneys to "oppose the granting of naturalization to Hindus or East Indians," but in so far as known no case directly involving the right of East Indians to become naturalized citizens of this country has been decided by the courts. Recently the United States circuit court of appeals in the southern district of New York (180 Fed. Rep., 695) rendered a decision holding that a Parsee—a native of India—was eligible for citizenship, but the court made a clear distinction between the Parsees and the Hindus.

The assimilative qualities of the East Indians appear to be the lowest of any race in the West. The strong influence of custom, caste, and taboo, as well as their religion, dark skins, filthy appearance, and dress, stands in the way of association with other races. At the

same time that their assimilative qualities are low, it is evident from the attitude of all other races toward them that they will be given no opportunity to assimilate. It appears certain that until many changes have been wrought the East Indians of the laboring class will find no place in American life save in the exploitation of our resources. Except for those of an idealistic turn of mind, a few who look upon our country as a place of refuge for the East Indian they believe to be oppressed in his native land, and a very few of the many whose chief interests and point of view are purely industrial, the other races of the West stand opposed to the immigration of East Indians as to that of no other race.

#### MEXICANS.

The sections of the United States in which the great majority of the Mexican immigrants are found were formerly a part of the Republic of Mexico. How many persons of Mexican descent find a place in the population of this country can not be ascertained. The number of foreign-born Mexicans in 1900, as reported by the census, was 103,410. For various reasons the immigration has been far more rapid since 1900 than at any previous time, with the result that the number of foreign-born of that race is much larger than when the census of 1900 was taken. According to the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the number coming to the United States during the ten years between July 1, 1899, and June 30, 1909, was 23,991. However, complete records of those who cross the border have not been kept, and it is estimated that the number immigrating approaches 60,000 per year. The majority of those who come for the first time return to Mexico after a few months or a year.

Though Mexicans are now employed as far east as Louisiana, and in railroad work as far north as Illinois, Kansas, and Wyoming, and though there is a small settlement of families of that race in San Francisco, most of them are found in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, in Colorado from Pueblo south, in the southern part of Nevada, and in California from Fresno south to the Mexican boundary. In the territory thus roughly defined, many colonies of Mexican families permanently settled in this country are found, as at El Paso, San Antonio, Tucson, and Los Angeles, in all of which cities the Mexicans are a conspicuous element in the population. Much smaller numbers are settled on small farms, for the greater part in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. But a far larger number are transient laborers, many of them alternating between their native land and the States of the Southwest, and living wherever their employment takes them.

With few exceptions, the Mexicans of the peon class are engaged in unskilled work for wages. Their chief employments are as laborers in general construction work, as section hands and members of "extra gangs" in railroad maintenance of way, as common laborers and as helpers in railway shops, as laborers and to a less extent as underground workmen in coal and ore mining, as general laborers about smelters and ore reduction plants, and as seasonal farm hands in Texas, Colorado, and California. Smaller numbers are employed in brickyards, as hod carriers, and as helpers in the building trades, as cigar makers (as in San Francisco and El Paso), as cannery hands in southern California, and in biscuit and chili factories, laundries, and

other establishments calling for a similar grade of ability. With few exceptions, their shopkeeping is of the pettiest kind, and conducted in the Mexican quarter. Nor have they in many cases risen from the rank of seasonal laborer to tenant or landowning farmer in the specialized agricultural industries in which they find a place. The Mexican being without ambition and thrift and being content with the wage relation and a dependent position, his progress, unlike that of the Japanese, has been slow, and is occupational and practically limited to that of a wage-earner.

The investigation of Mexicans conducted through the western office maintained by the Commission was limited to the 11 States and Territories comprising the Western division, which in 1900 had only 29,579 of the 103,421 Mexicans reported by the census. The results of the investigation of railroad work, coal and metal mining, smelting, and the sugar-beet industry and related agricultural work, briefly stated, will show the more important economic phases of Mexican immigration.

From the data collected by the Commission it would appear that in the summer of 1909 Mexicans constituted about one-sixth of the section hands and members of "extra gangs" employed in the 11 States and Territories embraced within the Western division. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe employed 2,598 Mexicans, 41 white men, and 33 Indians as section hands and construction laborers on its lines west of Albuquerque. The Southern Pacific Company employed Mexicans almost exclusively on its southern lines, the common laborers of the race numbering 2,714 in a total of 12,592 employed on the various lines comprising its system. The Denver and Rio Grande employed 206 Mexicans of a total of 1,791, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, 397 of a total of 1,706. The majority of the less important railroads of New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Colorado employed Mexicans largely if not almost exclusively. Farther east the members of this race are employed on the Santa Fe, on the Rock Island, and several other railroads. Though a few of these section hands are paid as much as \$1.75, the majority at the time of the investigation commanded only \$1 per day, while as track walkers they received \$1.25. Of 2,455 Mexican maintenance-of-way laborers from whom data were obtained, 86.1 per cent earned less than \$1.25 (i. e., \$1, \$1.10, or \$1.15), 8.6 per cent \$1.25 but less than \$1.50, and 5.3 per cent \$1.50 or over per day. The Mexican's wage was found to be the lowest paid to maintenance-of-way laborers in the West and is lower than was paid to men of other races where such had been employed previous to securing Mexicans. Their wages on one railroad were \$1 and in the desert \$1.25 per day, while the Japanese employed in the more agreeable places were paid \$1.45. In several instances they have replaced at \$1 per day Indians and Japanese who had been paid \$1.25. It should be added, however, that, largely because of the more extensive employment of Mexicans as section hands in States to the east, the wages of most of them employed in the Southwest have been increased to \$1.25 since the investigation of railway labor was made. But even at this wage the Mexican is still the lowest paid railroad laborer in the West and his wage is lower than that paid to other races and lower than that paid generally to Japanese before restrictions were placed upon the immigration of that race to this country.

During recent years many Mexicans living far in the interior of Mexico have been brought to the northern part of the Republic to work on the railways and in the mines and smelters. Once near the boundary, they have found the wages in this country to be enough higher than those paid in Mexico to induce them to enter this country at El Paso, whence they are sent chiefly to the various railway lines by the several employment agencies, some of which have been organized to supply particular railroads with laborers of that race. At El Paso the Mexicans have been permitted to enter this country freely when without money if employment was to be obtained through these agencies. In some instances the agents act as supply companies, the railroad companies protecting their bills, and charge no commission, but rely on the profits from selling goods at comparatively high prices, while in other cases they charge an employment fee of \$1, which, together with the charge made for subsistence of laborers while in El Paso and en route to the place of work, is deducted by the railway companies from the earnings of the laborers. The laborers are transported without charge by the companies whose lines enter El Paso and at party rates where such is not the case. The first-mentioned lines give free return transportation to those who remain in employment for several months and in one instance to their families as well after working for one year. This is an important consideration to the Mexicans, approximately 50 per cent of whom claim their transportation back to El Paso.

That there is not great exploitation of the Mexicans engaged in railway work in the Southwest is evidenced by the fact that they do not leave the employment of the companies more frequently than they do to accept other work and that a large percentage of those who come to this country are returning to this branch of employment with their friends after a visit to their native land. In some instances it was found that foremen promised the men employment for themselves and friends upon their return. "Rustlers" are employed to meet incoming immigrants at the bridge over the Rio Grande at El Paso, but no evidence was secured of solicitation by agents in Mexico.

The employment of Mexicans in the Southwest is largely in parts of the country which are sparsely settled and in which the climatic and other conditions are such that it has been difficult to secure and to keep laborers of any other race, including the Japanese. It was partly because of this fact, partly because of the lower wage for which they were willing to work, and partly because of roadmasters' preferences for them as laborers that within ten years their employment has become so general. That Chinese and white men of the older type are no longer available in any considerable number under present conditions and at any price is evidenced by the efforts made by one company to secure laborers at higher wages to supplement the Mexicans upon its pay rolls. Moreover, when Italians, Greeks, and Japanese have been employed, as they were in 1905, 1906, and 1907, the roadmasters and foremen have very generally, in fact almost universally, regarded them as less desirable than the Mexicans. The Mexicans are stronger than the Japanese, and more tractable and more easily managed than any of the races mentioned. Their shortcomings from the employer's point of view are drinking to excess and being irregular in attendance at work, especially after a pay day. Though comparatively few have risen to the rank of foreman, and

though as a race they are unprogressive, they are sufficiently intelligent to meet the requirements of common labor when working under close supervision.

The Mexicans are also extensively employed in railway shops and about the roundhouses in the Southwest. In Mexico they are employed in most of the occupations finding place in the shops. In the Southwest, however, except in one case where they were employed as strike breakers, they have been taken into the shops as unskilled laborers to make good the deficiency of Chinese and white men available for unskilled work, especially in Arizona and New Mexico. They work chiefly as common laborers, but also in smaller numbers as engine wipers, boiler makers, car repairers, blacksmiths' and machinists' helpers, and in similar occupations requiring comparatively little skill or ability but affording to those who have the necessary ability the opportunity to rise to skilled positions. The extent to which the Mexicans have done this is indicated by the fact that of 492 reporting wages earned in railway shops only 3.8 per cent earned \$2.50 or over per day, the rate which may be regarded as the minimum for skilled work, while 65.9 per cent of them earned less than \$1.50 and 58.1 per cent less than \$1.25 per day. Most of them are paid \$1 per day as common laborers, a smaller wage than is paid to Japanese similarly employed in railway shops. However, the Japanese are very generally found to be superior for shop work other than the heaviest common labor, for they are quicker, more intelligent, more ambitious, and more progressive. That the Mexicans have shown somewhat more occupational progress than the Asiatics is explained partly by the difficulty in obtaining other men for some of the shops in which they are employed in the largest number of occupations, partly because there is less opposition shown by white employees to the employment of the Mexicans than of the Japanese.

In the other departments of railway work, construction excluded, the Mexicans find little place. Few are employed in the department of bridges and buildings, for one reason because of the inconvenience involved in making separate provision for their lodging and subsistence.

The Mexicans also predominate in the unskilled work involved in the electric railway service of the Southwest. Data were obtained for 543 of them in southern California. Of these, 91.8 per cent were construction and maintenance of way laborers, the others car cleaners and unskilled laborers in the shops maintained by interurban electric railways. Their wages correspond closely to those earned in the steam railway service, as is shown by the fact that 75.6 per cent earned less than \$1.25 per day. In one locality, where three-fourths of the track laborers were Mexicans and a part of the others were Japanese, these races were paid \$1 to \$1.15 per day of nine to ten hours, with lodging, food, and water. In another locality near by North Italians were employed almost exclusively in similar work, three-fifths of them earning \$1.75 but less than \$2, the others \$2 but less than \$2.25, per day of nine hours. Taking the 14 companies investigated in the West, 75.6 per cent of the Mexicans earned less than \$1.25 per day, while 61.7 per cent of the North Italians, 50.2 per cent of the South Italians, and 54.4 per cent of the Greeks—races employed in the same occupations, and the races with the exception



of the few Japanese and the Mexicans having the smallest earnings—earned \$2 but less than \$2.25 per day.

Coal mining is a much less important source of employment for the Mexican than the railroads, partly because the mine operators find more desirable laborers available, partly because they do not have as good facilities as the steam railroad companies for securing the immigrating laborers of that race. They are employed as coal miners in comparatively small numbers in Oklahoma and other States to the east, but chiefly in the southern Colorado field and in New Mexico. Of 2,417 persons employed in coal mines investigated in southern Colorado, immigrant Mexicans numbered 115; of 1,143 on the pay rolls of mines located in northern New Mexico, they numbered 134. The number employed is smaller than formerly, for in southern Colorado they were employed in large numbers as strike breakers in 1903-4, but permitted to drift away after conditions became normal, because they were not regarded as being as good laborers as other races available, and especially the Italians. The Mexicans do not like to work underground nor do other men like to work with them because of the Mexican's carelessness and ignorance in the use of powder. Of 249, 129 were employed as common laborers in surface work and as wood choppers about coke ovens; 8 were employed as machinists and engineers or in higher capacities. The remaining 45 per cent were miners and loaders. As miners and loaders the pay rolls of the mines in northern New Mexico showed that because of less regular work their earnings were the smallest of all the races. Moreover, their daily earnings were \$2.87, as against \$3.26 for all of the races upon the pay rolls. Finally, their wages as laborers about the mines and coke ovens averaged \$2.11 per day, as against \$2.66 earned by the Italians and \$2.54 earned by all races employed.

Metalliferous mining and smelting offer to Mexicans a much larger field for employment, largely because of the fact that Arizona produces more than two-fifths of the copper output of the United States and that many of the mines are located near the Mexican border. New Mexico's mines and smelters are of less importance. In the metal mines of these States, and especially in those within a hundred miles or so of the Mexican boundary, a large percentage of Mexicans are employed. They and the Italians share the larger part of the simplest unskilled work. Of 609 Mexicans out of a grand total of 2,307 persons employed in mines investigated, only 2 were foremen, employed largely because of their position as "bosses" and interpreters, and only 20 were mechanics. As has been stated,<sup>a</sup> they are the scavengers of the industry, picking up the positions left vacant by other classes and supplanting the least skilled and least reliable Europeans. In one district investigated they were nearly all paid \$1.50 per day as common laborers, while very few of the native white men and Europeans employed were paid less than \$2.75. In another district in which Mexicans and Italians were extensively employed as miners and in other occupations as well as laborers, the wage most commonly paid to most of those engaged in the first-mentioned occupation was \$2.25, as against the \$3.50 per day which was the wage commonly paid to miners in the district farther north, and in which the Mexicans occupied fewer positions. Of the Mexicans

<sup>a</sup> Clark: Mexican Labor in the United States, Bull. 78, U. S. Bureau of Labor.

employed in the mines investigated, 6.9 per cent earned \$1.50 but less than \$1.75 per day, 44 per cent \$1.75 but less than \$2, 42.4 per cent \$2 but less than \$2.50. Thus, only 7 per cent earned as much as \$2.50 per day. In contrast to them, 21.1 per cent of the native-born earned \$4 or over per day and only 6.9 per cent earned less than \$3.50. The earnings of the Italians alone of any race of numerical importance in the mines present no strong contrast to those of the Mexicans.

Many Mexicans are employed in the smelter at El Paso and in the large number of establishments in New Mexico and Arizona. The number employed farther north, as in Colorado, has been small, for the smelters located there are too far removed from the source of supply at El Paso. In some of the smaller plants of Arizona and New Mexico Mexicans are employed almost exclusively, while in most of the larger establishments they are employed to do the greater part of the heavy, unskilled work. Of more than 1,400 men reporting data from two of these, for example, there were 922 Mexicans. Of 66 foremen, 6 were members of this race, as were 14 of 174 engineers and skilled mechanics, while of 1,279 general laborers, 902 were Mexicans, 52 were natives of Mexican father and an unknown number of others were of Mexican descent. Thus it is seen that most of them were employed in the large number of occupations which call for little or no skill. More than 40 per cent of them were paid \$1.50 per day. In fact, 45.5 per cent of those from whom data were obtained earned \$1.50 but less than \$1.75 per day, 66.8 per cent less than \$2, which was the lowest wage paid any person of any other race, and 87.3 per cent less than \$2.50 per day, while 97.4 per cent earned less than \$3 per day. It was found that while the majority earned comparatively low wages because common laborers, whatever their occupations they were generally paid less than native white men and European immigrants engaged in the same or in similar occupations. While 87.3 per cent of the Mexicans earned less than \$2.50, 85 per cent of the other immigrants employed earned more than \$2.50 per day.

Other branches of employment in which the Mexicans are employed in the West are in the beet-sugar industry and the seasonal agricultural industries. In Colorado, in 1909, they constituted something more than 2,600 of the 15,000 persons engaged in the seasonal hand work involved in growing sugar beets, as against an approximately equal number of Japanese and two and a half times as many German-Russians. The Mexicans have been brought by the sugar companies by the train load from Arizona, New Mexico, and El Paso, where by liberal advertising some had been induced to come across the border, beginning ten years ago in southern Colorado with the introduction of the industry and in northern Colorado in 1903. The remuneration is from \$18 to \$20 per acre for the hand work. The Japanese care for 11 or 12 acres each, the Mexicans about 8. At the prices which obtain, the latter earn \$2 or over per day while the season lasts. In California the number of Mexicans so engaged is about 1,000 of a total of between 6,000 and 7,000, the great majority of whom are Japanese. Though some have been transported to northern California to provide competition with the Japanese, the great majority are employed in a few districts in the southern part of the State, and even here they

have given way in some instances to the more ambitious Japanese or to the greater attractions of the factory work. Their connection with the growing of beets is practically limited to the hand work in the fields, for only 32 growers of that race were found in Colorado and 15 in California, as against 158 of the more ambitious Japanese in Colorado and 74 in California. As hand workers, some prefer the Mexicans to the Japanese; others prefer the Japanese to the Mexicans.

Mexicans have been employed to some extent in the beet-sugar factories of Colorado, but more extensively in those of California. Indeed, in 1909 it is estimated that they constituted about one-fifth of the approximately 2,500 employed in the factories of the latter State. They are found in the factories of the southern part of the State, and their work is unskilled, consisting chiefly of shoveling beets and the other heavy and dirty work involved in the manufacture of sugar. They earn from 17½ to 20 cents per hour for a twelve-hour day, while common laborers of the various white races are paid as a minimum 20 cents per hour, and about one-half of them are paid at still higher rates. The Mexicans are strong and satisfactory at this work, and this fact, together with the availability of Japanese for field work, has caused some companies to employ them in the factory rather than in the field.

In southern California a large number of Mexicans are employed as seasonal laborers in the fields and orchards in picking grapes, walnuts, and, to a less extent, citrus fruit. In some localities practically all of these men have been engaged in railroad work, but have left it for the more remunerative work to be found elsewhere. They are recent immigrants, migratory and working in groups or "gangs." In other localities the majority are settled in colonies, and among them the native-born are a prominent element. The members of this race are also widely employed as teamsters. About Fresno, Tulare, and Visalia, farther north, several hundred Mexicans are employed, chiefly as grape and fruit pickers. In their various agricultural occupations the Mexicans are paid higher wages than in railroad work. When not paid at the piece rates determined by the competition among the several races, their wages are almost invariably fixed either at the rate paid to white men or at the somewhat lower rate paid to the Japanese. As a rule the Mexicans have been regarded as fairly efficient laborers for agricultural work, but because the Japanese have a well-developed organization of labor which is a great convenience to the growers, are more versatile, and in most communities more numerous and more capable of guaranteeing a supply of labor sufficient to do the work required, there has generally been an effective community preference for the Japanese as opposed to the Mexicans.

From the summary made of the details relating to Mexicans in these industries the following facts are evident:

- (1) That the incoming Mexicans have afforded a supply of common labor in the Southwest in places and at a time when, because of expanding industry, the supply from other sources was inadequate at comparatively high wages;

- (2) That in most industries they are paid the lowest wage, and in transportation particularly are regarded as the cheapest at the price, and have been substituted, when possible, for the members of other races for unskilled work;

(3) That in most industries they are regarded as satisfactory laborers;

(4) That they are largely migratory and easily made available for work where needed;

(5) That their competition is practically limited to the most unskilled employments, and being without ambition and perseverance, and unprogressive, they do not to any extent compete in other walks of life; in brief,

(6) That they are desirable as laborers in the exploitation of resources, and their competitive ability is relatively limited and does not appear to offer any ground for fear of a general displacement of other races;

(7) That for geographic and climatic reasons, and because of a strong desire to return frequently to their native land, most of the Mexicans have remained in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and southern California, but that they have been transported to a limited extent farther north to northern Colorado and to northern California for seasonal agricultural work with satisfactory results.

Unless conditions change, any great increase in the number of Mexicans coming to the United States is not to be expected, in spite of the facts that those who go back upon visits frequently return with their families and friends and that some parts of Mexico have not yet been drawn upon. In the more populous districts the superior wages to be earned in this country have been generally known. Moreover, the industries of Mexico are expanding rapidly, and with this expansion and the diminishing importance of custom which accompanies it the wide difference between American and Mexican wages which has obtained is disappearing. With a wider distribution of Mexican labor in this country and higher wages than now prevail a larger immigration would, of course, be stimulated.

Many of the Mexican laborers return from their visits to Mexico, bringing their families with them, and a good share of these families settle more or less permanently in this country. In this way the number of that race settled in Los Angeles has increased several fold since 1900, and the Mexican quarters of some other cities have grown only less rapidly. As implied in this statement, the Mexicans settle in colonies. With rare exceptions their houses are the poorest in these cities, are located in the least desirable districts, and are overcrowded to a greater extent than those of practically all of the other immigrant races. An investigation of Mexican and other families in Los Angeles revealed the fact that their family incomes were the smallest, their standard of living the lowest, and their lack of thrift the greatest of the several immigrant races investigated. The cost of subsistence among the railroad laborers is approximately \$8 per month, or less, if anything, than that of the Japanese similarly employed. In these cases, however, the laborers purchase most of their food supplies from the employment agents, and beans occupy as prominent a place in their diet as rice in that of the Asiatics. In the cities the cost of subsistence was found to depend directly upon how much was earned and available for spending.

The assimilative qualities of the Mexican are slight. Because of backward educational facilities in their native land and a constitutional prejudice on the part of the peons toward school attendance, the immigrants of this race have among them a larger percentage

of illiterates than is found among any race immigrating to the western country in any considerable number. Of 5,682 wage-earners from whom data were obtained only 2,874, or 50.58 per cent, reported that they could read and write. Moreover, their progress in learning English is very slow. Of 2,602 wage-earners only 350, or 13.45 per cent, reported that they could speak English. Of 1,269 who had resided in the United States less than five years only 7.1 per cent, of 757 who had resided here from five to nine years only 15.1 per cent, and of 504 who had resided here ten years or over only 29 per cent, could speak English. In connection with these data relating to literacy and ability to speak English it must be noted, however, that the Mexican is always inclined to give a negative answer, whereas the contrary is true of some other races.

The progress of the Mexican children in the Los Angeles schools is below the average and they leave school early. A large percentage of the native-born can not speak the English language. Because of their strong attachment to their native land, low intelligence, illiteracy, migratory life, and the possibility of their residence here being discontinued, few become citizens of the United States. Of 978 wage-earners who had been in this country five years or over and who were 21 years of age at the time of their immigration, only 16 had become naturalized and only 17 had taken out their first papers. Of 326 who had been here ten years or over, 300 were aliens. The percentage of citizens among those settled in Los Angeles is very little larger. In so far as Mexican laborers come into contact with natives or with European immigrants they are looked upon as inferiors. Though Mexican teamsters frequently live and eat with white ranch hands, when Mexicans are employed in groups they eat by themselves or in some cases with the negroes. Marriages between Mexicans and Europeans or Americans are rare. Though it is apparent upon their return to Mexico that American ideas and institutions here left their imprint upon them, their progress toward assimilation has perhaps not been more rapid than that of the conservative Chinese.

Because of a lack of thrift and a tendency to regard public relief as a "pension," as indeed it is commonly known among Mexicans in Los Angeles, many of the Mexican families in times of industrial depression become public charges. In Los Angeles in 1908 approximately one-third of the persons assisted by the city and county were of this race, though they constitute perhaps only one-twentieth of the population. In the same year there were approximately 20,000 arrests in Los Angeles, 2,357 being of Mexicans—perhaps little more than a fair proportion of the total when differences in age distribution of the different racial elements in the population are taken into consideration. Mexicans, including the native-born, constitute a large percentage of the inmates of the penal institutions of Arizona. In the spring of 1909, 268 Mexicans in the territorial prison constituted 61 per cent, in the Pima County jail the 83 Mexican prisoners were 62 per cent, and in the Tucson city jail the 22 constituted 24.2 per cent, of the entire numbers imprisoned. The principal offenses of the members of this race are petit larceny and drunkenness, with fights among themselves.

Thus it is evident that in the case of the Mexican he is less desirable as a citizen than as a laborer. The permanent additions to the

population, however, are much smaller than the number who immigrate for work.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

The immigration of Europeans to the Western States has not given rise to any problems which are not found in more acute form in the States of the East. For this reason nothing further need be said concerning immigration from that quarter except that the West is in need of a larger population to settle the land, exploit its resources, and provide a supply of labor for the maintenance and expansion of its industries.

The Mexican immigrants are providing a fairly acceptable supply of labor in a limited territory in which it is difficult to secure others, and their competitive ability is limited because of their more or less temporary residence and their personal qualities, so that their incoming does not involve the same detriment to labor conditions as is involved in the immigration of other races who also work at comparatively low wages. While the Mexicans are not easily assimilated, this is not of very great importance as long as most of them return to their native land after a short time. They give rise to little race friction, but do impose upon the community a large number of dependents, misdemeanants, and petty criminals where they settle in any considerable number.

At present the Chinese laborers are excluded from the territory of the United States by law, and the Japanese and Korean laboring classes are as effectively excluded by agreement. Elsewhere<sup>a</sup> the Commission has recommended that no change be made in the present policy of the Government as regards the immigration of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean laborers.

The East Indian laborers of the class who have been coming to the Pacific coast during the last few years are, from no point of view, desirable members of the community. The British Government has consented to regulations which have effectively excluded the laborers of this race from Canada, which measures have been closely connected with and partly responsible for the more recent immigration of East Indian laborers to the Pacific Coast States. Elsewhere<sup>a</sup> the Commission has recommended that an agreement with Great Britain be sought, which would effectively exclude the same classes from the United States.

The conclusions reached with regard to the desirability of permitting Chinese, Japanese, and Korean laborers again to enter this country after such immigration has been restricted are based upon a number of considerations, in part social and political, in part economic.

In the first place, while the laborers of these races have done much to develop certain industries, notably fish canning and intensive agriculture, and while their labor in other instances, as in domestic service, has been a great convenience, they have competed keenly and generally at a lower wage in certain industries, displacing laborers of other races to an extent and retarding a desirable increase of wages. Their immigration has been a detriment to labor conditions, and while the great majority have been transient laborers, returning after several years to their native land, an increasing

<sup>a</sup> See p. 47.

minority of the laborers have settled here indefinitely, and by engaging in petty business, and especially in farming for themselves, have competed with the small business men of the cities and towns, as in the laundry and restaurant trades, and the small farmers of other races. This is especially true of the Japanese, who, because of their ambition, ability, and industry, and the limitations placed by others upon their progress as laborers, have made rapid advance in securing control of land and of certain petty trades, with a consequent displacement of laborers of other races and discouragement and loss of profit to the members of different races engaged in these branches of enterprise. In brief, the immigration of those who first found employment as laborers has given rise to a competition not limited to the laboring classes. While the Chinese and Japanese as tenants have reduced to cultivation much land which has proved unattractive to others, they have also leased land for which there was a general demand, thus preventing the influx of other races and their settlement as farmers. Furthermore, whatever the capacities of these races for assimilation may be, where any considerable number have appeared sooner or later a situation has developed which has greatly retarded or prevented the desired end, so that the Chinese who have been here for many years have been assimilated to only a slight extent as compared to the white immigrant races, and the more adaptable Japanese are encountering the same difficulties.

Friction and race conflict have developed on several occasions which have imperiled the harmonious relations between the governments to which the contestants owe allegiance. Trade relations have also been imperiled because of these conflicts incidental to the contact between the races. Whether the Asiatics have fewer assimilative qualities than certain European immigrants or not, there is as a general phenomenon a feeling exhibited against them not exhibited against others, which tends to prevent the assimilation of those who remain here and which is a source of difficulty. Finally, it is not believed that the necessity exists for changing the present policy and permitting a limited or an unrestricted immigration of Asiatics to maintain industries which have been built up with the assistance of Asiatic labor. The continued need for that specific kind of labor presumed by some to exist, especially in the beet-sugar industry and certain branches of California agriculture, is not apparent.

The present general policy of preventing the immigration of eastern Asiatic laborers is indorsed by practically all classes represented in the West, save those who assert the moral necessity of according the same treatment to all races with little regard to consequences which result from so doing and those who assert that this specific kind of labor is essential to the prosperity of such industries as those just mentioned.

A few memorials have been presented to Congress requesting a limited immigration of Chinese; many assert the necessity of more Japanese if the Chinese, whom they prefer, are not forthcoming. If the present specialization of communities in growing sugar beets or only a few intensive crops, the present large holdings now found in many places, the present methods of securing laborers, and the existing wages, hours, and conditions of living and work for farm laborers are all to remain the same, Asiatic labor is of course necessary,

for these have been given shape by the employment of labor of that kind. If it is essential that these conditions should remain as they are at present, then Asiatic labor is necessary to the maintenance of the industries. There is, however, the question whether, with the possibility of securing Asiatic laborers now in the country for work which is of such a character that the employment of others does not seem feasible, changes and readjustments can not be made which will make it possible to substitute, without prohibitive cost, white laborers at the rate of a few, or, if need be, several thousand per year as Asiatic laborers become fewer as a result of the present policy of restriction or exclusion. In this connection the following features relating to certain agricultural employments, which aside from salmon canning alone have been dependent in any real sense upon Asiatic labor, are in point:

(1) Though in some agricultural communities, as a result of the employment of Asiatic labor, certain occupations are not regarded as "white man's work," there is no work engaged in by Asiatics in the West which is not done, to some extent, by white men and in which white men do not engage in other parts of the country.

(2) It is believed that the supply of white laborers available for ranch work could be greatly increased if the living conditions, which are confessedly bad in many cases, were improved. In a relatively large number of cases it has been found that where the living conditions were good no difficulty had been experienced in securing the white laborers needed except for brief seasonal employment. Furthermore, it would appear that the greater efficiency of laborers thus obtained would frequently offset the extra outlay required.

(3) The problem of the seasonal demand for labor, which is a conspicuous fact in certain industries, can, in a number of cases, be solved in part at least by fuller utilization of the white labor supply of the cities, which, with an abundant, organized, and convenient supply of Asiatic labor at hand, has not been used in many instances. At Vacaville, however, some 2,000 were obtained through employment agents for the fruit harvest in 1908. With the exception of a few communities most of the hops are now harvested by white people, who come for the picking season. One difficulty has been that the orchardists and other small growers have not been in position to secure the white labor themselves because it has not been organized, or to guarantee work so as to make it attractive. In southern California, however, in several instances, the packing houses and the citrus fruit associations have "crews" of white pickers who are sent to the ranches where they are needed for harvest work. In some other industries, as in the deciduous-fruit industry, where the fruit is shipped "green," a similar organization is possible. In fact, some shippers now pack the fruit delivered to them. It would be possible to extend this system and maintain "gangs" of pickers and packers and send them to the places where needed.

(4) Mexicans, German-Russians, and other white races can be used more extensively in the hand work in the beet fields until such time as the lands are subdivided and the growing of beets takes its place in diversified farming—a condition which obtains at Lehi, Utah, where the families of American, English, and other farmers, with the assistance of regular farm laborers, do the work in the fields.



(5) A greater diversity of crops and of industries in the community can be developed so as more nearly to equalize the demand for labor and to provide fairly regular employment for laborers where it is not now to be found. This fact has already appealed to some growers on the Sacramento River and has simplified the problem on certain ranches.

(6) With a diminishing number of Asiatic laborers, there will be a tendency to subdivide the large vineyards and vegetable farms which have been conducted here and there as "estates" or by corporations. This would induce a settlement of families upon small farms, the members of the families would do most of the work, and this would incline toward solving the problem of labor, for smaller holdings would naturally be accompanied by a greater diversity of crops.

(7) A development such as that indicated and a diminishing number of Asiatics will increase the influx of families from the East and Middle West, which, without doubt, has been retarded by the presence of the Asiatics.

(8) Finally, a larger influx of laborers and families, especially of the Italians and Portuguese, would follow the completion of the Panama Canal. While there has been much criticism of immigrants from southern Europe, in so far as it has been connected with the agricultural class it is principally based upon the fact that they have been clannish and have usually worked for their countrymen. With increasing numbers there is no reason to believe that they would not be available as a part of the general labor supply, and prove to be fairly satisfactory laborers and small farmers.

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## **IMMIGRATION CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.**

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**The complete report of the Immigration Commission on this subject.**

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## IMMIGRATION CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

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### EARLY IMMIGRATION.

While the purpose of the following report is to describe immigration conditions in Hawaii since annexation, these conditions can not be understood without a cursory survey of the conditions that preceded them.

The native population of Hawaii has been constantly decreasing since the introduction of modern civilization. Contemporary with this decrease has been a large industrial development calling for a growing population of laborers. The main industry of Hawaii, sugar planting, has to compete with countries employing colored labor, and the rate of wages has not hitherto been high enough to attract a voluntary immigration of Americans or Europeans. An additional obstacle in the way of European immigration has been the cost and time of travel from Europe to Hawaii, and the only route by which immigrants have successfully been brought from Europe is around Cape Horn. One result of this remoteness has been that few European emigrants to Hawaii ever returned to their native country, and consequently the advantages that the Territory possesses for emigrants have not been advertised in Europe by those returning from the islands in the same way as have the advantages of America.

Consequently Hawaii has had to choose between voluntary immigration from the Orient or assisted immigration from America and Europe; and for a long period even immigration from the Orient required the stimulus of prepaid passages and other inducements. Prior to annexation practically all the immigration to Hawaii from Japan and China was thus assisted.

The problem of importing laborers received consideration in Hawaii as early as 1852. At that time the main labor force was native, but there had been for some decades a small immigration of Chinese traders and farmers, as well as of white missionaries, merchants, and adventurers. The presence of the Chinese as voluntary immigrants suggested at an early date the importation of coolies of this nationality as agricultural laborers, but this movement acquired no volume until shortly after the American civil war. At that time the growing market on the coast, the decline of the whaling fleet business, and other conditions, partly local and partly general, greatly stimulated the sugar industry and caused an increasing demand for labor. This demand was accentuated by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, which opened the American market to the Hawaiian planters.

By the latter date the system of indentured service was well established in Hawaii. Introduced originally to secure regular work from the natives, and based upon the seaman's shipping contract laws of the United States, this institution was easily applied to Asiatic coolies, and continued the prevailing form of labor contract until the annexation of the islands by the United States of America.

There was little essential difference between the contract labor laws of Hawaii and those still in force in Sumatra and the Straits Settlements, and formerly in force in Queensland. Except in minor details the law did not differ materially from that under which many thousands of English, Scotch, Irish, and German laborers were brought to America in colonial days. The immigrants contracted to work for a specified number of years, which might vary from five to ten, at a stated wage. Failure to perform this contract might be punished by imprisonment, and, during the early years of the law, by an extension of the time of service. The passage of the immigrants was prepaid by the Government or by the planters.

This system resulted in making the population of Hawaii predominantly oriental. Until 1883 practically all the labor thus imported was Chinese; thereafter the Japanese began to come in, at first in small parties and later in increasing numbers, until by the time of annexation they were the most important single element in the population. During the eighties, partly in order to diversify the labor force and prevent any single nationality becoming predominant on the plantations, and partly to build up a domiciled citizen population, Portuguese and other European immigrants were brought to Hawaii in considerable numbers under the same contract that was employed in the case of orientals. From the first, however, partly in consideration of their higher standard of living and partly because these European immigrants brought families with them, while the orientals were mostly single men, the rate of pay and the quarters furnished Europeans were better than those furnished the Asiatics.

By the year of annexation, 1900, the result of this immigration policy had been to create a population composed as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Population of Hawaii in 1900, by race; per cent distribution.*

Race.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Hawaiian.....	29,799	19.35
Part-Hawaiian.....	7,857	5.10
Foreign-born Chinese.....	21,746	14.12
Foreign-born Japanese.....	56,230	36.51
All other.....	38,369	24.92
Total.....	154,001	100.00

This population, on account of the method of immigration, presented certain abnormal features, most important of which was a disproportion in the number of males. This is shown by the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Population of Hawaii in 1900, by sex.*

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaiian.....	15,642	14,157	29,799
Part-Hawaiian.....	3,971	3,886	7,857
Caucasian.....	16,531	12,288	28,819
South Sea Islander.....	263	152	415
Negro.....	158	75	233
Chinese.....	22,296	3,471	25,767
Japanese.....	47,508	13,603	61,111
Total.....	106,369	47,632	154,001

## EFFECTS OF ANNEXATION.

Annexation made radical changes in the labor conditions and the conditions of immigration in the territory. Labor conditions were revolutionized by the immediate abolition of the penal contract. To some extent this change had been prepared for by the increasing number of noncontract laborers, as compared with contract laborers on the plantations. This wage force was composed for the most part of Asiatics and Europeans originally brought to the islands under contract, who after the expiration of their term of service had elected to remain in the country. The immediate result of the abolition of the contract system was an increase in wages. This increase was partly justified by the fact that annexation made the tariff protection on Hawaiian sugar secure and gave a stimulus to that industry, resulting in a great extension of cane planting and the establishment of new plantations, which created suddenly an added demand for labor.

The most radical change in immigration conditions arose from the exclusion of the Chinese, who no longer could come to the islands and who, since annexation, have been a constantly decreasing element in the population.

With the abolition of the penal contract and the prospect of amendments to the federal immigration laws entirely forbidding assisted immigration, there was an incentive to settle in the Territory a population likely to become permanent residents and to rear children who would supply a future labor force. However, a definite policy for accomplishing this end, though immediately discussed, did not take practical shape until 1905. One reason for this was that the voluntary inflow of Japanese continued large and was even increasing. By the middle of the decade, however, the Japanese immigration had assumed a new form. The demand for unskilled labor on the Pacific coast had been sufficient to attract some Japanese directly from their own country and others from Hawaii. These became the pioneers of a heavy movement of Japanese labor to California and the Pacific Northwest, whence it was distributed throughout the coast and Rocky Mountain States. This labor made Hawaii a half-way ground in its migration to the mainland of America. The result of this was twofold. In the first place a system of indirectly assisted immigration from Japan to Hawaii was in existence, promoted by the Japanese immigration societies and, presumably, financed to some extent by the large employing interests of the Territory. Financial assistance of this character became unprofitable to Hawaii as soon as the laborers encouraged to come to that Territory could no longer be depended upon to remain, and any such aid became really a tax on the planters to promote immigration to California. In the second place it was felt in Hawaii that the competition of Japanese laborers on the mainland would cause an agitation probably leading to a restriction on the immigration of Japanese to all territory belonging to the United States. This anticipation was realized when, in 1908, the Japanese Government adopted the policy of refusing passports to laborers migrating to America.<sup>a</sup> In the meantime a comparatively small immigration of Koreans afforded sufficient

<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, p. 584.



experience with this nationality to indicate that it could not be depended upon as a permanent source of labor for the plantations.

While annexation greatly curtailed the sources from which colored labor could be drawn to Hawaii, it opened two sources which had not previously been exploited. The first of these was Porto Rico, whence some 5,000 laborers were, soon after annexation, brought to the Territory. The second was the Philippines, from which islands there has recently begun an assisted migration practically contemporary with the cutting off of Japanese labor. The total result, however, of the complex conditions following annexation was to increase greatly the demand for labor in Hawaii, and at the same time to curtail the sources from which cheap labor could be obtained. The outcome was a great incentive to the so-called "white immigration policy."

#### RECENT IMMIGRATION.

All these conditions resulted, in 1905, in an act of the legislature establishing a territorial board of immigration for the purpose of promoting white settlement in the islands. The federal immigration law at this time was so construed as to permit this board to assist immigrants to come to Hawaii, by funds raised by private subscription. Such a method of financing a public body from private sources had been in existence under the old government, but had been used to bring Asiatics instead of white labor to the country. The new board operated in constant consultation with the federal Bureau of Immigration at Washington, and the federal officials, from the President down, showed a strong interest in the effort to domicile in Hawaii a larger proportion of Caucasians.

Consequently the year 1905 marks the beginning of a new immigration era for the Territory. During the fifty-three years prior to that date, about 184,187 immigrants had been brought to the country. The nationality of these immigrants and the approximate expense to the islands for their importation is thus summarized by Mr. L. A. Thurston, who was commissioner of immigration under the old government:

From that day (1852) to the present time, with brief intervals, the insufficient labor supply has been a never-ending source of anxiety and expense to the sugar planters of Hawaii.

Laborers have come to Hawaii from Manchuria, Korea, China, Japan, the New Hebrides, Solomon and Gilbert islands; from Norway, Germany, Austria, Italy, Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, and Porto Rico, while both whites and negroes have been recruited in the United States. The latest addition to this heterogeneous mass is the sect of Russians known as Molokans.

The exact numbers of these immigrants is difficult to obtain, the data being scattered disconnectedly through reports of the custom-house, the Board of Immigration, the Planters' Monthly, Thrum's Annual, and the records of the Planters' Company. After research, however, I think the following compilation is approximately correct:

#### *Number and nationality of labor immigrants to Hawaii, 1852 to 1905.*

Korean .....	6, 908
Chinese (including Manchurian) .....	44, 494
Japanese .....	111, 137
South Sea Islander .....	2, 448
Norwegian .....	615
German .....	1, 279
Italian .....	84
Austrian (Galician) .....	872

Portuguese.....	11,440
Porto Rican.....	5,000
Negro.....	200
American (white).....	100
Russian (February, 1906).....	110
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>184,187</b>

The cost of this immigration has been enormous. As above noted, the cost of recruiting the first Chinese in 1852 was \$50 each. In 1886, when labor recruiting was being carried on from more sources than at any other time, the cost per capita of importing immigrants, including men, women, and all children over 2 years of age, was as follows:

*Cost per capita of recruiting and importing immigrants to Hawaii as of 1884-1886.*

Chinese.....	\$76.83
German.....	100.00
Japanese.....	65.85
Norwegian.....	130.00
Portuguese.....	112.00
South Sea Islander.....	78.50

During the five or six years prior to 1886 the government expended \$1,079,797, and the planters expended \$931,077 in importing laborers to the islands, a total of over \$2,000,000.

Five shipments of Portuguese, about 6,000 in number, introduced between 1884 and 1888, cost per capita—that is, for each man, woman, and child—\$89.45, of which the government paid \$52.41 and the planters \$37.04.

The cost per adult male laborer of the five shipments came to \$266.15.

The least expensive European immigration that I have found statistics for cost \$83.60 per capita and about \$160 per man.

The cost of recruiting and bringing the 5,000 Porto Ricans to Hawaii was \$564,191, or \$112 per capita.

In the earlier days of immigration the government and the planters divided the expense by a hit-or-miss plan, varying with every shipment. In some cases the immigrant paid back a part of the expense, and in others not. The expense incident to Japanese immigration was successively reduced from \$65 to \$55, to \$40, to \$35 per capita, and since the Japanese have been coming voluntarily and at their own expense the cost of passage from Japan to Honolulu has been reduced to \$30, and even less.

It is conservative to estimate that the average immigrating expense of approximately 184,000 immigrants to Hawaii, nearly all within the past twenty-five or thirty years, has been \$50 each, or a total of approximately \$9,000,000.

#### ASSISTED IMMIGRATION SINCE 1905.

The establishment of the territorial board of immigration by the act of April 24, 1905, did not supplant the system of assisted labor immigration formerly in operation, but created a new agency supplementary thereto. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association continued to seek and to assist to the Territory labor from all sources still open to private solicitation. Consequently a division of functions between the territorial board of immigration and the Planters' Employment Agency naturally took place, the planters seeking immigrants within the territory covered by the federal immigration laws and the territorial board seeking immigrants principally outside of these boundaries. Furthermore, the planters have had no motive to avoid bringing colored labor to the Territory, while the territorial board, which promotes immigration with a civic as well as an employment object in view, has confined its encouragement to Caucasian settlers.

Tracing briefly the operations of the Planters' Association, after the immigration of Porto Ricans in 1900 the inflow of Japanese,

which was largely voluntary, made unnecessary further recruiting for several years. When this supply of labor was cut off, measures were immediately taken to substitute, in the place of the Japanese, field hands from the Philippines, and the Planters' Association has for the past two years maintained a recruiting system in those islands, with the result that nearly twenty-five hundred laborers of this nationality have within that time been brought to Hawaii.

The territorial board of immigration is a body of unsalaried commissioners, authorized to expend specific territorial appropriations for immigration purposes. With the enactment of the new federal immigration law, in 1907,<sup>a</sup> it became impossible for the board to pay the passage of immigrants with funds solicited from private parties. Thereupon the territorial legislature amended the original law by a revenue act, levying a tax of 4 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$4,000. Three-quarters of the revenue from this tax was appropriated "for the encouragement of emigration to the Territory of Hawaii in aid and development of the agricultural resources and conditions."

So long as the board was largely financed by private subscriptions, these subscriptions were adjusted to the requirements of the work it was undertaking. The first active campaign to secure immigrants was begun in the spring of 1906, when two agents were sent to Europe to secure laborers and settlers for the Territory. From the establishment of the board, in the spring of 1905, until 1909, when the funds from the income tax just referred to became available, the board of immigration received from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association subscriptions to the amount of \$314,542.15. With these funds 2,438 immigrants were brought from the Portuguese islands and 2,246 were brought from southern Spain, at an average cost per capita of \$62.19.

In addition to bringing immigrants from foreign parts, the board established a recruiting office at New York, and employed agents to solicit immigration on the Pacific coast. These two ventures, however, were failures so far as securing settlers for Hawaii was concerned.

That part of the income tax devoted to immigration amounts to about \$210,000 per annum. During the first year this money was available it was expended in soliciting immigrants from two points, the Azores Islands and Madeira, and Manchuria. An agent of the board was sent to Madeira in 1909. Conditions for securing emigrants were not so favorable in these islands as they had been three years previous to this date, a large emigration having set in for New England and for the South American countries, thus depleting the surplus population and rendering more tolerable local labor conditions. A single shipload of Portuguese emigrants, numbering 868, was secured by this mission. On account of the comparative smallness of this party the per capita cost was \$97.18. These immigrants have not proved in all respects as satisfactory settlers as those previously secured from the same source, a larger proportion of them coming from the towns and being accustomed to town vocations, which do not adapt them for plantation labor or the other rural pursuits which afford the principal sources of employment in Hawaii.

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<sup>a</sup> See Vol. II, pp. 731-744.

In the meantime a novel experiment had been commenced in the Far East. Since 1906 the attention of the territorial authorities had been repeatedly called to the presence of a surplus population in Manchuria and eastern Siberia, from which these informants stated a class of very desirable immigrants could be obtained. The Russian Government had been promoting emigration from Russia to eastern Siberia for several years, but many of these settlers found the climate too severe and the agricultural opportunities inadequate or unsatisfactory, or for other reasons were dissatisfied with their new home. A large number had drifted over into Manchuria, where they came into competition with oriental labor, and in many instances experienced great distress. The average wage of field laborers was from \$35 to \$40 per year and subsistence. An additional reason for considering this source of immigration was that the people could be brought to Hawaii in transpacific liners by a short and comparatively cheap route, while the Portuguese and Spaniards were being brought around Cape Horn in chartered ships. Consequently, in the summer of 1909 a representative of the board was sent to Manchuria with instructions to bring over 50 families on trial. These Russians were easily obtained and proved exceedingly satisfactory laborers on the plantations. The cost of importing the 255 persons in this party averaged \$70.13 per capita. So successful did this first experiment prove that, immediately upon the return of the agent of the board, a strong desire was manifested by many influential men in the Territory to have the immigration continue. The members of the board considered it expedient to allow the first lot a year in which to become assimilated before resuming the movement, but the urgent outside demand for more settlers and laborers, accentuated by a recent strike of Japanese plantation employees in Oahu, overruled their judgment in this matter, and the same agent was forthwith dispatched on a second mission to Manchuria. During the winter of 1909-10, 1,788 Russians were dispatched to Hawaii in parties ranging from less than 100 to several hundred, and nearly as many applications for passage were rejected as were accepted. The per capita cost of bringing the second lot to Hawaii amounted to \$85.79, the conditions under which they were recruited having proved less favorable than was anticipated and a heavy quarantine expense having been incurred in Honolulu. This quarantine expense was due to the outbreak of an epidemic of diphtheria soon after the arrival of the first party, which led to several hundred persons being held in detention at the quarantine station for several weeks.

Difficulties were experienced with the new immigrants as soon as the first party of the second migration arrived in Honolulu. These difficulties were apparently occasioned by a number of causes. The quick transition from the intense cold of a Manchurian and Siberian winter to the enervating heat of Hawaii distressed the immigrants, who came without suitable clothing. By the time of their arrival a certain number of the former immigrants, discontented with plantation labor, had drifted into Honolulu, and fomented distrust of plantation conditions in the minds of the new arrivals. While by no means entirely illiterate or uninformed concerning their home country, the recent arrivals were intensely ignorant of affairs outside their previous range of experience and of the new conditions of life

into which they came. This made them distrustful and unwilling to take advice, even from intelligent Russian-speaking residents of the Territory. The long period in quarantine was demoralizing, and during this time rumors were spread among them to the effect that the Government could be forced to return them to their native country and in addition pay them a large sum of money. Similar rumors, some of them of even wilder character, have constantly circulated among the Russians in Honolulu since the difficulties immediately attendant upon their arrival have ceased, and such rumors seem to find ready credence, one of the most recent being that a large sum of money for use in their behalf has been raised by sympathizers in the eastern States.

An additional source of trouble was the fact that the new arrivals did not consist to any extent of persons accustomed to agriculture. As the recruiting took place in winter, and under a system of per capita payment for all immigrants accepted from the recruiting agents, the tendency was to procure principally persons from the cities and towns. These turned out to be in many instances skilled tradesmen and petty merchants, draymen, railway employees, and others accustomed to a different class of work and a different style of living from that of the agricultural laborers, either of their own country or of Hawaii. Many of these men found employment in Honolulu at wages two or three times greater than those paid on the plantations. The plantation laborers, envying their more fortunate comrades, and not fully understanding the reason for the higher compensation these received, became increasingly dissatisfied with their condition and with any employment in the country.

The outcome of the difficulties arising with this new immigration was that several hundred Russians encamped under temporary shelters on the edge of one of the slum districts of Honolulu. A number of the more enterprising and competent secured city employment and very soon established themselves in houses and tenements, under approximately the same conditions as the resident laboring population. Several hundred—about one-third of the total number of immigrants—went out to the plantations, where most of them remain to the present time.

Little by little the laborers who took up a vagrant mode of life at the camp above mentioned have been absorbed by the other laboring population and have removed to better quarters. A certain number still live in the hovels they first erected, but in most instances these men belonged, prior to their arrival in Honolulu, to the vagrant class, and have adopted in their new home the manner of living to which they were accustomed in Russia.

In October, 1910, about six months after the Russian immigration ceased, the Board of Immigration investigated the condition of the residents of that nationality in Honolulu, with the following results:

The Russian-speaking agent of the board visited practically all the dependent and unemployed Russian families in the city, as well as a large number of those having regular employment. Those from whom information was not obtained were the exceptionally well to do, who did not wish to be made the subjects of a social investigation, and a few employed single men who could not readily be found during the hours the agent was in the field.

There were interviewed 69 married men with their wives and children, 19 married women whose husbands were absent from the city (in some cases in California), 52 single men, and 9 single women, the total number of persons represented by the interviews being 389. Of the 69 heads of families 37 were regularly employed, 22 were irregularly employed as casual laborers, and 10 were unemployed. Of the 52 single men 30 were regularly employed, 11 were working irregularly, and 11 were unemployed. Two of the single women had regular positions, 2 worked irregularly, and 4 reported no employment. Two of the married women whose husbands were in the city worked regularly and 7 of those whose husbands were out of the city had constant employment. Of the children 11 boys and 7 girls were working and 18 boys and 22 girls were attending public school.

The wages of the married men varied from \$1 to \$3 per day, the average wage for all those regularly employed being \$1.84 per day. The wages of the single men varied from \$1 to \$2 a day, the average wage being \$1.47. Women and children earned all the way from \$2 per week, this lowest wage reported being for a young girl working in a cannery, to \$2 per day. The pay of those working as servants was about \$3 per week. Of the 121 adult males, 30 had, at some time during their six months' stay in Hawaii, worked on the plantation.

In regard to tenement-house conditions 45 families out of the 69, and practically all of the single women, were living in cottages and tenements scattered throughout the city under practically the same conditions as the rest of the laboring population. Thirty-four of the 52 single men were also boarding or living in similar tenements.

Seventeen families, 1 single woman, and 11 single men were living in houses in a slum district of the city. Most of these were not attracted to this district so much by the cheapness of the rent or the immoral conditions prevailing in the neighborhood as by the fact that it was adjacent to one of the large pineapple canneries, where many members of these families were employed. Seven families and 7 single men, and 2 women, whose husbands were absent from the city, a total of 43 persons, were still living in the Iwilei camp, in which the Russians settled immediately after leaving quarantine. The population of this camp varied at different times from 20 to 40 or 50 people. In some cases, where the head of a family was dissipated, a period of unemployment or a protracted spree would bring the family back to the camp after a few weeks or months in better quarters. Thirty-six of the 52 single men and 56 of the 69 married men were able to read and write. In addition to the 40 children attending public school about 70 adults and minors attended night school at Palama Settlement.

Considering the mildness of the climate and the consequent absence of many expenses necessary in a northern city, and even allowing for the greater cost of some necessities of life in Honolulu, as compared with the mainland, the average condition of these immigrants six months after their arrival was probably equal to that of immigrants coming under similar conditions to an Atlantic seaport. Nearly one-third of the Russians who came to Honolulu during the first four months of 1910, were able, during the next four months, to save sufficient money to pay the passage of themselves and their families to the coast. Many of those migrating from Siberia had

California in mind as their destination when they accepted passage to Honolulu from the Territorial government. Allowance must be made for the fact that certain of these immigrants brought with them small sums of money, in some instances doubtless sufficient to pay their passage from Honolulu to the Pacific coast.

In many respects the Russians as a body were superior to any other equally large group of assisted laborers ever brought to Hawaii. Their faults, and the problems their arrival presented, were the faults and the problems that would probably attend a labor importation of equal size from the mainland of the United States. Had these Russians come to a country not already occupied in a large degree by oriental labor, their distribution to the plantations would have been much easier and a larger proportion would have been contented to remain permanently in Hawaii. The problem of their settlement was not entirely an economic one; it was, in no slight degree, a problem of climate and of contact with alien races. In no case that has come to the attention of the Board of Immigration have the Russians been illtreated, nor have they been deceived and imposed upon to any serious extent, except by the more intelligent and less scrupulous of their own nationality.

The embarrassments attending the arrival of the Russians in Honolulu, and their settlement on the plantations or in urban pursuits, were so great that the board returned to their homes several hundred Russians who were already embarked on their way to Hawaii, and further immigration from this source has been entirely discontinued. There are some reasons for thinking, however, that the immigration of 1909-10 was but the pioneer stage of what may prove to be a considerably larger movement, and one of permanent importance not only to Hawaii but to the Pacific coast. The economic condition of the laborer, not only in California but even in Hawaii, is better than in Manchuria. Many of the Russians now settled in the Territory desire to bring over friends and relatives from their native country. When the present Russian colony becomes more fully assimilated, so that the residents of that nationality in Hawaii understand local conditions, speak the English language, and afford a medium of communication between the people of the Territory and future immigrants, it is not improbable that further immigration of the same character may be solicited. However, the policy of bringing over large parties at one time is not likely to be resumed. It is possible that the prepayment of passages will no longer prove necessary.

This closes the history of promoted emigration to Hawaii up to the autumn of 1910. In August, 1910, a representative of the board was sent to Madeira and Portugal to secure further emigrants from that vicinity. The recent revolution has interrupted his work, but an effort is being made to dispatch future emigrants from southern Europe via the Tehuantepec Peninsula or Panama, thus preparing the way for a shorter immigration channel than around Cape Horn. Undoubtedly with the opening of the canal immigration conditions in Hawaii will be greatly modified.

#### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Complete statistics of immigration to Hawaii are not to be obtained, because these figures do not include the movement of popula-

tion to and from the Pacific coast and the insular dependencies of the United States. Fairly complete statistics of the oriental immigration and emigration, however, are available. The figures are not absolutely accurate, as they do not take account of a small migration by sailing vessels and occasional steamers sailing from Hawaii to America from ports other than Honolulu. From June 14, 1900, the date the islands became a Territory, to June 30, 1910, the number of Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans who arrived in Honolulu from any outside territory of the United States or from foreign lands, and the number who departed from Hawaii for such other territories or countries, was as follows:

TABLE 3.—*Arrival and departures of orientals, Honolulu, June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1910.*

	Japanese.				Chinese.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Arrivals.....	61,026	15,875	520	77,421	3,605	173	72	3,850
Departures.....	57,966	11,204	6,016	75,186	11,679	1,003	1,238	13,920
Net loss (—) or gain (+) by immigration.....	+3,060	+4,671	—5,496	+ 2,235	—8,064	—830	—1,166	—10,070
Net loss (—) or gain (+) according to census.....				+18,548				— 4,064
Difference <sup>a</sup> .....				+16,313				— 5,906

	Korean.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Arrivals.....	6,646	634	141	7,421	71,277	16,682	733	88,692
Departures.....	1,959	157	160	2,276	71,604	12,364	7,414	91,382
Net loss (—) or gain (+) by immigration.....	+4,687	+477	—19	+5,145	—347	+4,318	—6,681	—2,690

<sup>a</sup> This difference is presumably due principally to the natural increase of population. There may be some inaccuracies in the immigration statistics, but these are probably slight and tend to check each other. The increase may be given as larger than the true increase, because a smaller proportion of the total oriental population may have been enumerated in 1900 than in 1910. The birth rate and death rate of orientals in Hawaii, especially Japanese, is modified by three abnormal conditions, (a) a disproportionate number of males, which tends to lower percentage birth rate; (b) a disproportionate number of adults of both sexes in the prime of life, which tends to lower death rate and to increase birth rate; (c) the practically universal marriage of females. Children are recorded separately only after December 31, 1904. Before that date they are included with males and females.

The census figures show the net loss or gain of Japanese and Chinese residents of Hawaii during the decade between 1900 and 1910, a period corresponding very closely with that for which the immigration figures are taken. These figures indicate a natural increase of Japanese amounting to over 16,000, and a natural increase of Chinese, counteracted, however, by a large emigration, exceeding 5,000. In each case these figures are approximately 25 per cent of the average population of the respective nationalities for the decade. The three oriental nationalities show a net loss, by the excess of departures over arrivals, of 2,690 since the Territory became a part of the United States. The female population, however, increased from immigration sources 4,318, the total decrease being due chiefly to the departure of children for the Orient, where it is cheaper than it is in Hawaii to support and educate them while they are nonproducers.



So much for the oriental population alone. After the beginning of 1905 fairly accurate figures are available showing the arrivals and departures, not only of orientals, but of Portuguese, Spaniards, and Porto Ricans, who in the following table are grouped together as Iberians, and of Filipinos, Hindus, and Russians. These figures are set forth in the following table:

TABLE 4.—Arrivals and departures, certain immigrant races, Hawaii, 1905 to 1909, and first six months of 1910.

Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.									Increase (+) or decrease (-).			
				Coast.			Orient.			Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	
1905.																
Japanese.....	5,447	567	55	8,657	712	281	1,658	687	873	10,315	1,399	1,154	-4,868	-	832	-1,099
Koreans.....	2,337	101	134	373	16	10	190	15	14	563	31	24	+1,774	+ 70	+ 110	
Chinese.....	130	2	5	.....	.....	.....	839	55	160	839	55	160	- 709	- 53	- 155	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	244	177	304	.....	.....	.....	244	177	304	- 244	- 177	- 304	
Total.....	7,914	670	194	9,274	905	595	2,687	757	1,047	11,961	1,632	1,642	-4,047	- 992	-1,448	
1906.																
Japanese.....	17,007	1,113	67	11,047	794	386	1,676	728	951	12,723	1,522	1,337	+4,284	- 409	-1,270	
Koreans.....	7	1	.....	428	17	13	254	29	43	682	46	56	- 675	- 45	- 56	
Chinese.....	148	1	1	.....	.....	.....	823	58	143	823	58	143	- 675	- 57	- 142	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	510	276	556	326	217	350	.....	.....	.....	326	217	350	+ 184	+ 59	+ 206	
Total.....	17,672	1,391	624	11,801	1,028	749	2,753	815	1,137	14,544	1,843	1,886	+3,118	- 452	-1,262	
1907.																
Japanese.....	11,940	2,877	158	5,149	198	91	1,810	692	986	6,959	890	1,077	+4,981	+1,987	- 919	
Koreans.....	3	1	4	130	12	6	246	39	44	396	51	50	- 393	- 50	- 46	
Chinese.....	160	1	1	.....	.....	.....	838	70	177	844	70	177	- 684	- 69	- 176	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	1,158	922	1,667	490	305	532	.....	.....	.....	490	305	532	+ 668	+ 617	+1,135	
Filipinos.....	188	20	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	+ 186	+ 20	+ 12	
Total.....	13,449	3,821	1,842	5,775	515	629	2,916	801	1,207	8,691	1,316	1,836	+4,758	+2,505	+ 6	
1908.																
Japanese.....	2,369	1,700	133	45	17	7	1,804	678	972	1,849	695	979	+ 520	+1,005	- 846	
Koreans.....	243	18	20	1	.....	.....	85	9	11	86	9	11	- 85	- 8	- 11	
Chinese.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	813	41	119	824	41	119	- 581	- 23	- 99	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	262	99	196	214	132	204	.....	.....	.....	214	132	204	+ 48	- 33	- 8	
Hindus.....	201	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	+ 66	.....	.....	
Total.....	3,076	1,818	349	396	149	211	2,712	728	1,102	3,108	877	1,313	- 32	+ 941	- 964	
1909.																
Japanese.....	385	849	76	16	7	5	1,581	617	912	1,597	624	917	-1,212	+ 225	- 841	
Koreans.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	117	8	9	119	8	9	- 119	- 8	- 9	
Chinese.....	333	27	33	13	.....	.....	838	48	102	851	48	102	- 518	- 21	- 69	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	516	292	416	351	197	286	.....	.....	.....	351	197	286	+ 165	+ 95	+ 130	
Filipinos.....	697	70	42	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	+ 651	+ 70	+ 42	
Hindus.....	242	1	183	183	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	+ 32	+ 1	.....	
Russians.....	108	66	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	+ 107	+ 66	+ 80	
Total.....	2,281	1,305	647	611	204	291	2,564	673	1,023	3,175	877	1,314	- 894	+ 428	- 667	
1905-1909.																
Japanese.....	37,148	7,106	489	24,914	1,728	770	8,529	3,402	4,694	33,443	5,130	5,464	+3,705	+1,976	-4,975	
Koreans.....	2,530	121	158	934	45	29	912	100	121	1,846	145	150	- 502	- 41	- 12	
Chinese.....	772	32	50	30	.....	.....	4,151	272	701	4,181	272	701	-3,167	- 223	- 641	
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	2,446	1,589	2,835	1,625	1,028	1,676	.....	.....	.....	1,625	1,028	1,676	+ 821	+ 561	+1,159	
Filipinos.....	885	90	44	46	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	+ 837	+ 90	+ 54	
Hindus.....	443	1	.....	308	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	+ 98	+ 1	.....	
Russians.....	108	66	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	+ 107	+ 66	+ 80	
Total.....	44,392	9,005	3,656	27,857	2,801	2,475	13,632	3,774	5,516	41,489	6,575	7,991	+2,903	+2,430	-4,335	

<sup>a</sup> Portuguese, Spaniards, and Porto Ricans.

TABLE 4.—Arrivals and departures, certain immigrant races, Hawaii, 1905 to 1909, and first six months of 1910—Continued.

Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.									Increase (+) or decrease (-).		
				Coast.			Orient.			Total.					
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
1905-1909.															
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1910, INCLUSIVE.															
Japanese.....	199	488	31	21	5	3	775	351	549	796	356	552	- 597	+ 132	- 521
Koreans.....	2	4	3	3			20	3	6	23	3	6	- 21	+ 1	- 3
Chinese.....	176	13	12	5			301	13	28	306	13	28	- 130		- 16
Iberians <sup>a</sup> .....	20	9	8	329	180	306				329	180	306	- 309	- 171	- 298
Filipinos.....	1,765	120	56	35			8	3		43	3		+1,722	+ 117	+ 56
Hindus.....	36			65			7	1		72	1		- 36	- 1	
Russians.....	652	287	362	91	24	39	9	4	4	100	28	43	+ 552	+ 259	+ 319
Total....	2,850	921	472	549	209	348	1,120	375	587	1,669	584	935	+1,181	+ 337	- 463

<sup>a</sup> Portuguese, Spaniards, and Porto Ricans.

These figures indicate that during the five years ending with the close of the year 1909 the net increase of population in Hawaii, due to immigration, was slightly less than 1,000. The net increase of Caucasians (Iberians and Russians) was 2,794. This was the net increment in the islands after an immigration during that period of 7,124. In other words, for every 5 Caucasians of the nationalities from which the islands derived assisted immigrants, who came to Hawaii during this half decade, 3 left the islands. Of course those departing were not in all cases immigrants; many of them were doubtless children of families who had come to the islands in the earlier immigration, but the effect upon the population was the same.

The number of aliens departing from Honolulu for the mainland of the United States during the six months ending with October, 1910, was 848. This was a normal movement, except for the Russians, of whom 510 recent arrivals departed for the Coast during this period. One hundred and seven Spaniards also left Honolulu for California. In the case of the Spanish and Portuguese, and even the Russians, there is some return movement, this movement being most marked in the case of the nationalities longest settled in Hawaii. It is due partly to the seasonal character of the labor demand in California. As soon as the fruit-picking season is over unemployment drives the former resident of Hawaii back to the islands. The following table shows the details of this movement. The figures for nationalities other than those mentioned possess little significance, as do also the statistics of arriving aliens of the same class. They merely represent the transient passenger traffic of a mid-Pacific port.

TABLE 5.—*Aliens departed from Honolulu for the mainland of the United States, May to October, 1910, by nationality.*

Nationality.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Total.
Australian.....	4	4	1		2		11
Austrian.....						1	1
Canadian.....		1	2	1			4
Danish.....	1						1
East Indian.....		1		1	41	4	47
English.....	10	19	12		2	1	44
French.....		5		2			7
German.....		3	2		3	1	9
Hungarian.....			1				1
Irish.....		3					3
Italian.....		1	1				2
New Zealander.....	1			1			2
Persian.....			1				1
Polish.....			1				1
Portuguese.....	37	27	9	12	3	6	94
Russian.....	18	106	140	117	55	74	510
Scotch.....			1		1		2
Spanish.....	44	34	11	7	11		107
Turkish.....		1					1
Total.....	115	205	181	142	118	87	848

This flowing out of the Caucasian population almost as rapidly as it is recruited is one of the most serious problems met by the Territory in its present immigration policy. It is a phase of the displacement of races and nationalities by other races and nationalities having a lower standard of living that takes place in certain neighborhoods of New York and Chicago, and in certain country districts of the South where the colored population increases at the expense of the white.

This displacement is due both to racial antipathy and to economic causes. The economic influence of the different races in competition is roughly shown by the following table of average incomes of working people in Honolulu, summarized from an investigation made by the federal Bureau of Labor, in 1910:

TABLE 6.—*Average annual family income of working people, Honolulu, 1910, by race.*

Race.	Number of families from which statistics were taken.	Average annual family income.
Caucasian.....	14	\$1,068.54
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian.....	150	927.74
Portuguese.....	127	783.53
Chinese.....	42	607.41
Japanese.....	30	425.06

In considering these tables, which show that the average Japanese family was contented with less than half the income of the average Caucasian or Hawaiian family, it is but fair to recall that even this smaller income probably exceeds the average income of the families of unskilled laborers in the Eastern States, and that it affords to the Japanese a considerable margin for saving. It is not so much the impossibility of supporting a family on an equal standard of living with those of white unskilled laborers on the mainland, but the im-

possibility of maintaining the margin of difference in wages and standard of living, as compared with those of the oriental, which the white man thinks his race dignity demands, that causes the latter to avoid competition.

Another motive for the rapid migration of whites from Hawaii, in spite of continuous employment at fair wages, is the attraction of higher wages, a more homogeneous race community, and the greater variety of occupations on the Pacific coast. No doubt at the present time the field of opportunity for the unskilled laborer is broader in California than in Hawaii; he may not throughout the year earn more in the former State, but the chances of his being able to acquire a home and a competence, and the speculative elements of success are much greater on the mainland.

A comparison of the census figures of 1900-1910 gives the following results:

TABLE 7.—*Increase or decrease in population, Hawaii, 1900 to 1910, by race.*

Race.	1900.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hawaiian.....	29,787	26,099	.....	3,688
Part-Hawaiian.....	7,848	12,485	4,637	.....
Portuguese.....	15,675	22,294	6,619	.....
Spanish.....	.....	1,962	1,962	.....
Porto Rican.....	.....	4,828	4,828	.....
Other Caucasian.....	10,577	14,684	4,107	.....
Chinese.....	25,762	21,698	.....	4,064
Japanese.....	61,115	79,663	18,548	.....
All others.....	3,237	8,196	4,959	.....
Total.....	154,001	191,909	45,660	7,752
Net increase.....	.....	.....	37,908	.....

The figures showing increase and decrease are to be taken with some slight qualification, on account of the probability that the enumeration of orientals was rather more complete in 1910 than in 1900. The real increase of Japanese, especially, is probably somewhat less than that indicated. The increase of Part-Hawaiians is not governed by the same laws of growth as the increase of any of the other population elements, because its source is three races—the pure Hawaiian, the Caucasian, and the oriental. Upon an uncertain number of these three races this increase has to be computed, and not upon the number of Part-Hawaiians in the territory in 1900.

The distribution of this population by sexes and by age periods is abnormal. Orientals brought to the country, or coming of their own volition, are usually adult males. As old age approaches and a small competence is acquired these orientals return to their own country. Comparatively few oriental women came to Hawaii in the days of contract labor. Oriental children are not brought to Hawaii in numbers, and children of oriental parents born in Hawaii are often returned to Japan and China to be educated. In 1900 the proportion of females to the total population in Hawaii was about 30 per cent, as compared with 48 per cent on the mainland of the United States.

While the Japanese formed but 36.5 per cent of the total population in 1900, they furnished over 51 per cent of the male population 18

years of age or over. On the other hand the Hawaiians, who probably represent most closely the normal distribution of age, supplied 19 per cent of the total population and but 11.5 per cent of the adult male population. This condition explains the diversity in the emigration and immigration of the two sexes and of adults and children shown in the statistics of immigration for 1905 to 1909.\* The excess of departures of children, amounting to 4,335, was due to this return of Japanese minors to Japan. Of recent years an increase in the number of women through immigration has occurred, in spite of a decrease of both men and children, showing that under present immigration conditions there is a tendency to establish a closer equilibrium of the sexes.

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The facts as to children are further illustrated by the statistics of school attendance during the past decade, which are given in the following table. During this period the total school attendance increased about 65 per cent, or some 10,000. Of this increase over one-half, or 5,406, was of Japanese children alone. In spite, therefore, of the large return of Japanese children to Japan the residue in the islands continues very large. However, of the total school attendance the Japanese children do not form so large a percentage as the Japanese population does of the entire population. The increase in the school attendance of Portuguese appears to be less relatively than the increase in the Portuguese population.

TABLE 8.—*Nationality of children in public and private schools, Hawaii, 1900–1909.*

Nationality.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Hawaiian.....	4,977	4,903	5,076	4,893	4,983	4,943	4,906	4,658	4,767	4,536
Part-Hawaiian.....	2,631	2,869	2,934	3,018	3,267	3,430	3,500	3,546	3,691	3,841
American.....	699	812	796	799	931	1,025	1,009	937	999	1,057
British.....	232	240	215	217	226	268	187	220	189	185
German.....	320	337	333	295	252	298	273	295	265	263
Portuguese.....	3,809	4,124	4,335	4,243	4,448	4,683	4,437	4,537	4,777	4,722
Scandinavian.....	114	98	108	194	93	99	82	81	67	.....
Japanese.....	1,352	1,993	2,341	2,521	3,313	3,869	4,547	5,035	6,095	6,758
Chinese.....	1,289	1,385	1,499	1,554	1,875	2,087	2,197	2,548	2,797	2,840
Porto Rican.....	.....	596	593	538	437	405	392	368	447	381
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	210	168	248
Others.....	115	162	152	143	192	537	199	652	594	579
Total.....	15,538	17,519	18,382	18,415	20,017	21,644	21,890	23,087	24,856	25,410

#### ECONOMIC STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The assisted immigrants to Hawaii come principally as plantation laborers, and the most important influences in determining their economic status are the rate of wages and the other conditions of service in the sugar industry. That these conditions are improving is indicated by two facts. First, the wage of field hands is constantly increasing; second, a transition from day labor to contract cultivation is occurring, which enables laborers to earn more than formerly. Be-

\* See p. 710.

tween 1905 and 1910, according to statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Labor, the number of field hands on all the sugar plantations of the Territory decreased from 20,925 to 14,645, although there was during this period an expansion of the industry unequaled during any previous period and a considerable increase in the total plantation force. In the meantime the average wage of field hands, including women and children, rose from 63 cents to 70 cents per day. This wage is in addition to house, fuel, water, and, in most instances, medical attendance. Contemporary with this decrease in field hands was an increase in the number of cultivation contractors from 5,846 to 7,106. The average earnings of the cultivation contractors rose from 83 cents to 91 cents per day, together with the same privileges of house, fuel, and water that are enjoyed by the field hands. In other words, there was an increase of wages in both of these basic occupations and a transference of labor from the lower paid employment to the higher. As nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the Territory is employed on the plantations, and over one-half of all the plantation employees are rated either as field hands or contract cultivators, these figures, which are more or less representative of the movement of wages in all classes of employment, are very significant.

The following table shows the nationality of plantation hands from 1904 to 1910, inclusive, and the percentage of each nationality for the years in question. For several years, at least until the Japanese children now in the islands become of working age, we may expect, if the present immigration policy is pursued, a continued decline of Japanese field hands in the plantation forces. At present this decline seems to be about counterbalanced by the importation of Filipinos.

TABLE 9.—*Number of plantation employees, Hawaii, 1904 to 1910,<sup>a</sup> by nationality; per cent distribution.*

Nationality.	Number.							Per cent distribution.						
	1904. <sup>a</sup>	1905. <sup>a</sup>	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909. <sup>b</sup>	1910.	1904. <sup>a</sup>	1905. <sup>a</sup>	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909. <sup>b</sup>	1910.
American.....	509	654	615	621	542	604	627	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
European:														
Portuguese.....	2,876	3,194	3,286	3,394	3,807	3,826	3,906	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.6	8.1	9.2	8.9
Spanish.....				583	750	637	515				1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2
Russian.....							457							1.0
Other.....	470	455	467	544	428	396	(c)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	.9	.9	(c)
Hawaiian.....	41,312	1,711	1,604	1,356	1,309	1,454	1,339	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.0
Porto Rican.....	2,066	2,029	2,017	1,878	1,989	2,024	1,869	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.3
Oriental:														
Chinese.....	3,778	3,938	3,684	3,248	2,916	3,561	2,761	8.2	8.8	8.9	7.3	6.2	8.5	6.3
Japanese.....	32,331	28,030	26,218	30,110	32,771	26,875	28,106	70.5	62.4	63.1	67.7	69.8	64.4	64.0
Korean.....	2,435	4,895	3,615	2,638	2,125	2,229	1,752	5.3	10.9	8.7	5.9	4.5	5.3	4.0
Filipino.....					141	86	2,269					.3	.3	5.2
All others.....	83	45	18	75	140	10	316	.2	.1	(c)	.2	.3	(c)	.7
Total.....	45,860	44,951	41,524	44,447	46,918	41,702	43,917	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> The figures for 1904 and 1905 are for July 31. For subsequent years they are for June 30. The number of employees does not vary materially throughout the year, but the distribution of employees in different branches of work is quite different at different seasons.

<sup>b</sup> The figures for 1909 are abnormal because a strike of Japanese plantation workers was in progress when they were taken. This strike was confined to the island of Oahu.

<sup>c</sup> Not reported.

<sup>d</sup> Figures for earlier years, except 1903, will be found in Bureau of Labor Report on Hawaii, 1905, p. 11.

<sup>e</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

Statistics secured by the United States Bureau of Labor indicate that while the pay of field hands, and also of overseers and foremen, is increasing, the average pay of mechanic employees and their helpers fell off about 9 per cent between 1905 and 1910. The details of these statistics clearly show that this is due to the greater employment of Japanese in skilled positions. The increase of Japanese in this class of employment has been sufficient not only to take up the entire addition to the plantation skilled-labor force during these five years, but also actually to displace a considerable number of Caucasians, Hawaiians, and Portuguese previously employed in such positions.

The condition of quarters furnished laborers, the sanitation of camps, and the general terms of employment have all improved during the decade. A movement is already started to conduct social welfare work among the employees at the expense of their employers. Several plantations are supplying parks and playgrounds and are preparing to furnish recreation halls for their workers. The Planters' Association has made arrangements for lectures and moving-picture shows upon the plantations. These entertainments will not be free, but will be open to employees at a nominal price.

During the decade since annexation the industries of the Territory have become more diversified, and the number of small farms has nearly doubled. This subdivision of the land into small freeholds and leaseholds has given opportunity, particularly to the Portuguese and orientals, to settle in Hawaii more permanently and independently than heretofore. The tillers of these small homesteads pursue subsistence farming, and, except in the vicinity of the pineapple canneries, raise few staple crops. Consequently many of them combine the cultivation of their holdings with wage service on the plantations, the public roads, the irrigation works being constructed in different parts of the Territory, and similar undertakings. These people are forming the basis of what may ultimately become a resident peasant population, which at present does not promise to rise to the civic or economic dignity of the communities of farming settlers in the mainland States.

To encourage settlement, or, as it is commonly called in Hawaii, to domicile rural labor, the plantations have offered Caucasian immigrants small holdings, which they may acquire, in freehold or fee simple, conditionally at the end of three years' service, and practically unconditionally at the end of six years' service. These freeholds are paid for by the deduction of \$2 per month from the laborer's wage, and their intrinsic value is considerably more than the \$72 which they cost; in fact, the houses on some of these homesteads represent five times the amount of the payment required. But the laborers are not, as a rule, disposed to take advantage of this offer, partly because the advantage of \$2 per month additional wages is more highly esteemed than the remoter benefit to be derived from the homestead. Parcels of land assigned under this contract never exceed 2 acres and are not, of themselves, large enough to make the homesteader independent of plantation work. As the laborer is certain to receive the use of a cottage free during his term of service, he is less inclined than he otherwise might be to enter into such a contract for a home.

At the time the homestead scheme was adopted the sugar plantations of the islands offered 400 homesteads of 1 acre each of fee-simple land, 425 paid-up leases of 1 acre each on lands leased by the plantations, in addition to which 495 homesteads were offered upon government lands held by the plantations under lease and relinquished by them for this purpose, the total number of homesteads thus offered being 1,485. A census of the homesteads taken up under this agreement has never been made, and consequently accurate figures are not now available, but it is probable that out of the 1,485 offered not over 25 per cent were ever entered upon by the laborers, and that at the present time there are only two or three score actually occupied in the Territory.

#### ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH BY IMMIGRANTS.

The tax statistics of Hawaii show that the colonies of assisted immigrants have, during their sojourn in the Territory, acquired a considerable amount of wealth. These figures are as follows:

TABLE 10.—*Taxpayers of nationalities to which assisted immigrants chiefly belong, Hawaii, 1909.*

Nationality.	Property tax.			Income tax.		
	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax.	Assessed value of property.	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax.	Amount of annual income.
Portuguese.....	1,794	\$24,451.41	\$2,451,141	139	\$1,473	\$73,671
Chinese.....	2,252	33,258.01	3,325,801	168	1,847	88,532
Japanese.....	2,515	17,481.79	1,748,179	134	2,002	97,930
Total.....	6,561	75,191.21	17,519,121	441	5,322	260,133

The property tax is levied upon an assessed valuation assumed to be nearly the true valuation, which it is in the case of much of the property here affected. However, in condemnations considerably more than the assessed valuation is claimed and paid. There is a \$300 exemption, which makes the sum here given much less than the total property held by these nationalities in Hawaii.

The income tax is 2 per cent on all incomes over \$1,000 per annum and 6 per cent on all incomes over \$4,000 per annum, with an exemption of \$1,000 from the aggregate income of each family, composed of parents and minor children. Four Portuguese, 6 Chinese, and 2 Japanese pay the 6 per cent tax.

With regard to these figures it should be remembered that the immigrants who have come to Hawaii from other countries than the United States have, as a rule, brought with them very little money, and their accumulations represent the savings made in the Territory. The Honolulu banks hold over \$750,000 deposited by Portuguese. The two principal benefit societies have paid out many thousand dollars in benefits and pensions to their members. The Japanese have built up in the islands a considerable trading capital and have been able to establish a number of small manufactures, as well as



several more pretentious undertakings. They own cooperative canneries, rice mills, a sake brewery, and one or two planing mills. The Chinese, on account of their longer residence and their greater disposition to invest money in the Territory, control a relatively larger amount of local capital.

#### LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

The public lands of Hawaii consist of lands transferred to the territorial government by the Republic. They are administered by the territorial government under general regulations made by Congress. These regulations were amended at the last session of Congress for the purpose (a) of securing a greater subdivision of the land of the islands into small farms and (b) of preventing the acquisition of such lands for speculative purposes. The principal provisions of the amended act are:

1. No government lands shall be alienated to a person who has previously acquired government lands or whose holdings of land exceed 80 acres, or who is an alien.

2. Government homesteads can not be conveyed, mortgaged, leased, or otherwise transferred to or held by or for the benefit of any alien or corporation, either before or after title is acquired.

3. Provision is made for drawings to determine the order in which applicants shall be permitted to select homesteads on the public lands.

4. The opening of public lands is compulsory whenever a sufficient number of citizens shall apply for such opening, providing the lands were not, prior to the passage of the act, under lease for a definite term. In the latter case the lands can not be leased again, at the expiration of the term, in such a way as to prevent their being opened to settlers whenever petition for them is made.

The general effect of these regulations will be to force the subdivision into small farms of about one-tenth of the cane lands at present under cultivation in Hawaii and a much larger proportion of other agricultural lands now used for grazing or unoccupied. The forms of tenure are as follows:

*Homestead lease.*—The applicant first receives a certificate of occupation, and at the end of six years, if he has performed the required conditions, he obtains a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years without rent. He must reside on the lot continuously from the end of the second year. He must reduce to cultivation before the end of six years at least 10 per cent of the land, or else reduce to cultivation 5 per cent and plant and keep in growing condition an average of not less than 10 trees per acre of the entire land, if it is agricultural, or, if the land is pastoral, he must fence it within six years. The land can never be transferred except between joint heirs or by exchange between persons holding under this method, and is exempt from the execution, but it descends to heirs in the manner prescribed by the statute. There is no charge for the land, but the applicant must pay a fee of \$2 when he makes his selection and a fee of \$5 when he receives his lease at the end of six years. The area which may be taken by this method is smaller than that under the other methods. It is limited to 8 acres of first class, and 16 acres of second class, agricultural land; 1 acre of wet land; 30 acres of first class, and 60 acres of second class, pastoral land; and 45 acres of pastoral-agricultural land. Under this method a person and his descendants are given a home for nothing and secured in the enjoyment of it both against his own acts and against legal process as long as they use the lot as a home.

*Special homestead agreement.*—The applicant pays 5 per cent of the purchase price at once, 5 per cent one year thereafter, and 10 per cent each year thereafter until the entire price is paid; that is, payments are made in annual installments covering a period of ten years, and without interest, with the privilege, as shown below, of paying all at any time after five years. Residence must

aggregate five years in periods of not less than six months each and must begin within three years. The applicant must have at least 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent of the land cultivated, and maintain an average of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 growing trees per acre upon the remaining 75 per cent of the land, from the end of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years, respectively, until he becomes entitled to a patent. He may obtain a patent at any time after five years if he has performed all the conditions up to the time, and has resided on the land at least five years in periods of not less than six months of continuous residence at a time and cultivated at least 25 per cent of the area and maintained at least 25 growing trees per acre upon the remainder of the land for at least four years, continuously.

*Right of purchase lease.*—The applicant obtains a lease for twenty-one years, with an option of purchase. He pays a yearly rental equal to 8 per cent of the price of the land. He must reside on the land from the end of the first year to the end of the fifth year continuously. He must before the end of the third year reduce to cultivation not less than 5 per cent of the area, and at the end of the fifth year have under cultivation at least 10 per cent of the area, and keep in growing condition an average of not less than 10 trees per acre of the whole area if the land is agricultural, or fence it if it is pastoral. At any time after three years during the period of the lease he may obtain a patent upon paying the price of the land, if he has reduced to cultivation 25 per cent of the land and resided thereon not less than two years and performed all other conditions.

*Cash freehold agreement.*—One-fourth of the price of the land is paid at once and the balance in equal installments in one, two, and three years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, with the privilege of paying at an earlier date and stopping interest. Residence must continue from the end of the first to the end of the third year. The applicant must have under cultivation at least 25 per cent of the area and keep an average of at least 10 trees per acre if the land is agricultural, or fence it if it is pastoral, before the end of the third year. A patent is then given.

The public lands are offered to homesteaders at an appraised valuation that varies from a few dollars to \$20 or \$30 per acre for those at present thrown open to settlement. The cane lands, as they are subdivided, will doubtless be sold for a higher price.

Hitherto the obstacles to small farming in Hawaii, more especially by American settlers, have been:

1. The competition of Asiatic labor in agriculture, which creates a caste prejudice against field work and lowers the general standard of living in rural communities.

2. Pests and blights, which, on account of the large uncultivated areas, especially in the mountains, are not so easily brought under control as in a more densely settled and highly tilled country. However, with the extension of agriculture and the increasing study given to pests by both the federal and territorial governments this difficulty is being slowly obviated.

3. *Lack of transportation facilities.*—While there has been great improvement in the local highways during the last ten years, outside of the cane districts wagon communication in many parts of the Territory is hardly a decade old. Prior to that time, in most regions, the only way of getting produce to market was over a horse trail. Communication between the islands is still very expensive, and hitherto there has been little direct shipment to the coast. The Federal Government, however, is now developing excellent harbors on each one of the four principal islands of the group, and on the island of Hawaii a railway is under construction that will tap over 100 miles of rich agricultural territory. Consequently transportation difficulties are gradually being overcome. The whole problem is not yet solved, but it is now possible to market many products that formerly could not be sold to advantage, and there is an excellent pros-

pect that special facilities will soon be at hand to place the products of Hawaii not only in the local markets but on the Pacific Coast.

4. *Marketing facilities.*—Partly on account of the diversity of races, partly because so many of the homesteaders are not educated, partly because the producing districts of the islands are frequently separated by valleys, gulches, and lava tracts, which prevent ready intercommunication, there has been little cooperation among Hawaiian farmers in placing their produce either in the Honolulu market or in other countries. The pineapple raisers and canners, however, have been a notable exception. Even the coffee business is still unorganized. Consequently shipments of produce have been made in a form not calculated to secure a good market. Sent in irregular parcels, often poorly packed, generally not graded, this produce has been charged a higher freight rate than would have been made had it been properly packed in uniform parcels and shipped in larger quantities. The commission merchant receiving such produce has discounted heavily in the price he paid, on account of uncertainties of quality and the need of regrading and packing. The lack of cooperation caused producers to flood the market at one time and to leave it entirely unsupplied at another, and this unreliability in supplies has led local commission merchants to depend upon the coast for produce that could easily be raised in the islands.

To meet these difficulties the Territory has provided an appropriation to establish a government marketing department in Honolulu, to receive and grade produce and to promote a market for it not only locally but on the coast. An important function of this department will be to instruct farmers as to the demands of the market, the time for shipping certain classes of produce, and the methods of packing and grading in order to get the lowest freights and the highest returns.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS ATTENDING IMMIGRATION.

The two motives that induce an immigrant to come to Hawaii are employment and land. The remoteness of the Territory from the labor-supplying countries of Europe makes it necessary for the Government to pay the expenses of immigrants to the islands. The principal employers are the sugar planters, who engage directly the services of nearly one-quarter of the population. So dominant an industry must determine all labor conditions in Hawaii, and only in co-operation with these employers can the inducement of employment be placed before prospective immigrants. The basic wage of the islands is that of field workers in the cane fields. This wage for Caucasians is at present \$24 per month for twenty-six days of labor, plus house, water, fuel, and, in practically all cases, medical attendance. The average wage on the plantations is much higher than this, as one-half of the hands employed belong to the higher class of unskilled labor or are skilled workmen, whose wages range from \$30 to \$150 per month. These employment conditions would be sufficient to attract a large European population were Hawaii in the same location relatively to Europe as Porto Rico or the Bermudas, or even Long Island or Florida.

The land inducement is not so attractive as on the mainland of America, because the public lands are more limited in extent; they are

held for a higher price, and, in general, it is more difficult to acquire them. The number of small freeholds is not large enough to keep an active circulation of farms in the market. Yet the conditions are so changing that it is not unlikely that within another decade there may be 10,000 small farms in Hawaii. This will mean that the average laborer who has saved a few hundred dollars will usually find a farm for sale.

The method of assisted immigration hitherto followed by the territorial government has been inherited from the time when contract labor was brought to Hawaii by private agencies. The method has been to recruit large parties at one time, bringing them to the country in shiploads. A few experiments with smaller parties brought directly from the mainland has not been encouraging. The objections to bringing large parties are numerous and are well understood. In the first place, though there may be an actual dearth of labor in the islands, the sudden injection of one or two thousand people into the labor market disturbs conditions. There is reason to believe that most large importations of labor displace sufficient labor in Hawaii even though great care is taken to prevent this, to stimulate a migration to California. This outflow, in some instances, almost equals the inflow.

These large importations by shiploads do not tend to create a permanent immigration channel. The ship comes but it has no successor. By the fact of a single vessel having been chartered it is not made easier to bring immigrants the following year. For these reasons the time appears to have come when a different method of assisting immigrants should be adopted. They should, if possible, be brought directly from their native land, but in small parties at shorter intervals, and in such a manner as to encourage the establishment of direct communication between Europe and Hawaii. At present the most likely route for such a migration channel is via the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and negotiations are now in progress looking toward the encouragement of a permanent line by this route. The objection to Tehuantepec, however, is the danger of yellow fever.

On the completion of the canal the authorities of the Territory look forward to the Panama route as the channel through which European immigrants will reach Hawaii. If regular steamship communication is maintained between Hawaii and Europe by this route the conditions of immigration that have hitherto obtained will be revolutionized.

In the East, on the other hand, a new source for Caucasian immigrants has been discovered in Siberia. It is not unlikely that the Siberian railway and the local authorities will be disposed to assist a moderate immigration from that country by this route. A Russian colony in Hawaii would probably react favorably upon economic conditions in Siberia itself, establishing a new trade route and an exchange of products between these two countries. In the meantime the direction of local development in Hawaii is favoring greater diversification of industries and a different kind of settlement from that which has heretofore predominated. The demand for produce to provision ships and supply the increasing garrisons, the call that the California market makes at certain seasons for vegetables and fruits, which can be produced in Hawaii, the fact that the sugar industry is approaching its maximum development and that few

lands suited for cane culture remain unoccupied, and that consequently capital in the islands is seeking new fields of investment, all cooperate to give an opportunity for the white settler better than has been offered him in the past. With these new opportunities the sentiment toward immigration is changing. While the activities of the Government in this direction will, of necessity, be governed in the first instance by the requirements of plantation labor, the feeling grows stronger and more general that the true interests of the sugar industry and of the minor industries of the Territory are so nearly identical in regard to labor that the demands of all must be consulted in any permanent policy. The minor industries call for a home-owning, domiciled citizen population, and it is from this population that the labor needs of the plantations will ultimately be supplied. The formation of this population is the present immigration problem before the Territory.

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**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
IMMIGRANTS IN CITIES.**

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**For the complete report on immigrants in cities see Reports of the  
Immigration Commission, vols. 26 and 27.**

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## IMMIGRANTS IN CITIES.

### INTRODUCTORY.

Congestion of immigrants in large cities has long been considered one of the most unfavorable features of the modern problem of immigration. The Commission, convinced of the importance of this phase of the problem, inaugurated an investigation of living conditions among the residents of some of the most crowded quarters of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. The purpose of the inquiry was to determine to what extent congestion actually prevails among immigrants in cities and the conditions peculiar to particular cities and races, and also to find generally the economic and social status of the city-dwelling immigrant.

All information was secured through personal visits by agents of the Commission.<sup>a</sup> The investigation covers 10,206 households, comprising 51,006 individuals. Emphasis must be placed upon the fact that this is a study of congested or poor localities, and comparison of races should be made with this limitation in mind.

Many social workers and tenement-house reformers have made studies of individual families in congested districts, most of which represent extreme cases of poverty. The present investigation includes a great many households that live in poverty and amid more or less insanitary surroundings; a study of the individual schedules reveals the presence of highly objectionable conditions in many families. The Commission's agents, however, did not confine themselves to records of the poorest families, but obtained schedules from all the households within a neighborhood selected for study. Thus the report tends to modify impressions based on studies of extreme cases, and brings out the fact that a large majority of the immigrants in cities lead a decent, hard-working life, in homes that are clean, though in many cases poor, and that the undesirable conditions prevailing in congested quarters often are not brought about by the residents, but largely in spite of them.

### RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

The most important results of the investigation are summarized in the pages following. In view of the fact that this study is limited to congested and poor districts of the cities investigated, it is important to keep in mind that the report does not represent conditions outside of such districts, and that comparisons by race apply only to those representatives of each race who live in the poorer sections of the cities.

1. The search for immigrant races in congested districts revealed the fact that the population of such districts consists predominantly

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<sup>a</sup> For schedule forms see Vol. II, pp. 653-662 and 668-673.

of races of recent immigration. Races of the older immigration and their descendants are represented for the most part only by the remnants of an earlier population, whose economic progress has not kept pace with that of their fellows who have moved to better surroundings. In all seven of the cities studied the Russian Hebrews and South Italians are among the principal races in congested districts. In the cities on the Great Lakes the Poles, Bohemians, and other Slavic races are relatively much more numerous than in the Atlantic coast cities.

In the districts studied the most important races numerically are the South Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Slovak, Syrian, and Lithuanian among the more recent immigrant races, and the Irish, Bohemian, and German among the races which have been coming to this country for a longer period of time. Comparatively few households whose heads are native-born of native father were found in the districts canvassed.

2. Forty-eight of every 100 foreign-born male heads of households studied have come to the United States within the past ten years, and 21 of every 100 have come within five years. Of the races represented by 100 or more male heads of households the Magyars have the largest per cent of arrivals within the past ten years, 84 in 100 having come within that time. The negroes (foreign-born) have the next largest proportion. These are followed in order by the Syrians, Slovenians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Russian Hebrews, Poles, Hebrews other than Russian, South Italians, Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, Irish, and Swedish, only 10 Swedes in 100 having come within the last ten years.

3. Immigration to the United States has been, on the part of male heads of households in the districts studied, largely a migration from country to city of people unfamiliar with urban conditions. Thirty-nine of every 100 who were 16 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States were engaged in farming in the country of their former residence. Of the races represented by 100 or more persons the Irish show the highest proportion who were farmers abroad—69 in every 100. Then follow the Lithuanians, with 67 in 100, the Poles with 64 in 100, the Slovaks with 61, the Slovenians with 57, the Magyars with 45, and the South Italians with 44. Bohemians, Germans, and Syrians were farmers in less than one-fourth of all cases. Few Hebrews, Russian and other, were on farms in Europe.

4. Nearly one-tenth of all the families investigated own their homes. The proportion varies from 1 family in 200 in New York to 1 family in 5 in Milwaukee. In general much larger proportions of the older immigrant races than of those of recent immigration are home owners. Among recent immigrant races represented by 100 or more families, the Slavic races have high proportions of home owners; among races of older immigration the Germans have the highest proportion, approximately 1 in 4.

5. Twenty-six households in every 100 studied keep boarders or lodgers. The proportion is smallest in Milwaukee and largest in Chicago. In New York, the largest city, the proportion among households studied is 25 in 100. The proportion is smaller in native-born white households than in foreign households. Considering

all immigrants regardless of race, it will be found that the proportion of households with boarders or lodgers is only about half as great among immigrants who have lived in the United States ten years or more as among the more recent immigrants.

6. Forty-five in every 100 of the homes studied are kept in good condition, and 84 in every 100 are kept in either good or fair condition. The proportion of clean homes is higher among the native-born whites than among the immigrants, and much higher among the white race as a whole than among the negro. As a rule the races of the older immigration have a higher proportion of well-kept apartments than have the recent immigrant races, but in general the proportion of well-kept homes is high. The neglected appearance of a great many of the streets is a result of indifference on the part of the city authorities about keeping out-of-the-way districts clean rather than of carelessness on the part of the residents. In frequent cases the streets are dirty while the homes are clean.

7. Sanitary equipment depends primarily on the city. The districts investigated in Philadelphia and Cleveland make the least satisfactory showing in this respect. Some of the races, however, such as the South Italians and Syrians among recent and the Irish among older immigrants, are not so well provided with sanitary equipment as are other races.

8. In the households investigated the average number of persons per 100 rooms is 134, and per 100 sleeping rooms 232. The cities may be arranged in regard to crowding in the following order: Boston, 144 persons per 100 rooms; Philadelphia, 141; Cleveland, 140; New York, 139; Buffalo, 133; Chicago, 126; Milwaukee, 114. Density of population, or congestion per acre, is not the only factor in determining the degree of crowding per room. Well-regulated tenement houses are better adapted to the needs of a crowded city than are private houses converted for the use of several families. Enlightened tenement-house laws, effectively enforced, minimize the unavoidable evils which arise from the crowding together of large numbers of families.

Congestion per room is considerably greater in foreign than in native households, whether white or negro. Considering only immigrant races represented by 100 or more households, it is found that the degree of congestion is greatest among the Slovenians, with whom the average number of persons per 100 rooms reaches 172; with the South Italians the average is 166; with the Slovaks, 161; with the Poles, 155; with the Magyars, 153; with the Lithuanians, 151, and with the Russian Hebrews, 147. The low averages are found among the Swedes, with whom the average number of persons per 100 rooms is 93, and among the Germans, with whom the average is 99.

9. Rent among households studied is considerably higher in the Atlantic coast cities than in the cities on the Great Lakes. Rents are highest in New York, where the average per room is \$3.89 per month, and lowest in Cleveland, where the average per room is \$2.03. It is of interest in this connection that the average number of persons per 100 rooms is about the same in the two cities, 139 in New York and 140 in Cleveland.

The races which pay very high rents per room are the Greek, Syrian, Hebrew (Russian and other), foreign-born negro, and South Italian, none of which averages as low as \$3.25 per month per room. The races which pay especially low rents are the Polish, Slovenian, and Slovak, none of which pays, on an average, as high as \$2.25 per room. It will be recalled that relatively large numbers of the Slavic races studied are in the cities on the Great Lakes, where rents are comparatively low; these races, however, will generally be found to pay relatively low rents per room in all the cities where they have been studied.

Households of immigrants as compared with native-born white households pay, on the whole, higher rents per room but considerably lower rents per person. The lower rents per person among immigrants are, of course, due to the greater number of persons per room. The larger size of the households is due in considerable degree to the greater number of boarders and lodgers among immigrants, there being on an average 62 boarders or lodgers to 100 immigrant households as compared with 19 to 100 native white households.

10. A great majority of foreign-born male heads of households who came to the United States before reaching 14 years of age are now able to speak English and to read and write. Practically all persons native-born of foreign father among those studied speak the English language and are able to read and write.

Among the male heads of households studied who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were at least 21 years of age at arrival in this country, 38 in every 100 have become citizens, 16 in every 100 have taken out first papers only, and 46 in every 100 have taken no action whatever in regard to becoming naturalized. Many factors have a tendency to retard or to encourage naturalization, and wide differences exist among the several races in this respect.

11. The great majority of immigrants in the districts studied have come to join relatives or friends. This statement is based on the answers to an inquiry made in this study relative to the reasons for coming to the United States, to the city, and to the neighborhood investigated. The original selection of a district as a center of settlement by members of a given race is largely a matter of chance. A study of the displacement of one race by another may be of interest in the history of a city, but as a problem of immigration the important fact is that certain races have formed colonies in American cities, and that the colonies grow as a direct result of continued immigration of members of the same races.

Of the immigrant races represented in this study by 100 or more households, the Bohemians and Moravians, South Italians, Poles, and Slovenians report more than three-fourths of their households as having spent the entire period of residence since the establishing of the family in the United States in the neighborhood where they now reside, usually a colony of their race. All immigrant races except the Irish and Magyars report more than one-half of their households as having had no residence outside of the neighborhood where they now live.

The groups of forces which keep the foreign colonies together may be divided into two important classes: (1) Economic difficulty of change, and (2) racial cohesion. The difficulty and expense of moving, the risk connected with change in employment, and the necessity

of avoiding the expense of transportation to and from work, are perhaps the most important economic factors. Friendly relations, kinship, language, religious affiliations, dietary laws and preferences, and the greater ease of securing boarders in districts where immigrants of the same race are centered, are some of the most important constituent elements of racial cohesion.

On the other hand, economic progress, education, and social ambition tend to distribute immigrants throughout a city and to hasten their absorption into the general body of residents. When the expense of moving ceases to be of great moment, when a firm economic footing is gained by the immigrant, he is likely to begin to look around for a more attractive place of residence. His ability to speak and read English, his greater familiarity with transportation facilities, and the increase in his general knowledge of conditions in other parts of the city, help him in selecting a new home. The pressure often comes through the children who grow up as Americans and prefer not to be identified with distinctly foreign sections of a city.

#### METHOD AND SCOPE.

In undertaking an investigation which was to cover over 10,000 households, the Commission felt that it must not attempt to investigate technical details of tenement-house construction or of sanitary conditions. It aimed simply at obtaining the most essential general facts about the lives of the immigrants in large cities.

The investigation included sections of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. No student of congestion could omit any of the first four cities, while Cleveland was included because it was believed that this city is in process of transition from the state of a small town with no danger of overcrowding to that of a large center facing the problem of congestion. Buffalo and Milwaukee belong to the type of large cities in which village conditions have not disappeared. Tenements are few in either city and the usual home consists of a small house with a yard on at least one side. In studying cities of all three types the Commission's aim was to gain an idea of how the immigrants fare in various city environments.

Within each city the unit of investigation was a block or, more accurately, a frontage; that is, one side of a street between two other streets. The plan was to select a certain number of such blocks and then to secure information from every family living within their limits. The blocks were selected on the double principle of congestion and racial homogeneity; that is, an effort was made to study in each city the most crowded blocks inhabited as nearly as possible by members of one race. In determining congestion, two elements were taken into consideration—the number of households per lot and the general condition of the houses, the blocks inhabited by the largest number of households per lot and consisting of the poorest representative dwellings being chosen for study. It was comparatively easy to find the most congested districts; the building and health departments of the cities, charitable institutions, and social settlements are well informed as to the location of these districts. The greatest difficulty was experienced in finding racial uniformity in the population of the blocks. Under the constantly changing conditions

of the cities it is no easy matter to find blocks inhabited largely by one race, and in some instances a block tentatively selected as being inhabited by members of one race proved, on closer examination, to be distinctly cosmopolitan, or inhabited by another race the members of which had recently displaced the previous residents. In some cases the final canvass disclosed that the race that was believed to predominate in a certain district formed in reality only a minority of the households; when such districts are included in the study it is because the race in question was not to be found in isolated colonies in the given city. In a few cases all the families belonging to one race and living in a limited area were studied and families of other races were omitted. In the search for racial uniformity the Commission's agents supplemented the information obtained from city authorities and social workers by interviewing physicians, district nurses, lawyers, clergymen, storekeepers, saloon keepers, letter carriers, and janitors—in a word, all persons who were likely to know the people in their neighborhood. Much difficulty was encountered in finding blocks inhabited by Germans, Irish, and Swedes, who are older immigrants and have had opportunities of scattering throughout the cities. As regards households whose heads are native-born white of native father, it proved to be impossible to study these in homogeneous blocks. The only such blocks discovered represented an economic level far in advance of that of the other families investigated, and since it was felt that Americans of native white parentage should be included in the study for purposes of comparison, in some cities selected families living in poorer neighborhoods were visited by the agents. It is a significant fact that the search for American families in crowded districts of American cities was attended with considerable difficulty.

As the investigation covered but 10,206 households comprising 51,006 individuals, the population studied constitutes an insignificant proportion of the eight or more millions of inhabitants of the seven cities studied. No attempt is made to estimate the proportion of each city's population living under the conditions studied by the Commission. The report aims to show the worst representative conditions found in each city.

#### SUMMARY FOR SEVEN CITIES.

The number of households and the number of individuals studied in each of the seven cities are as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Number of households and of individuals studied, by city.*

City.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
New York.....	2,667	12,478
Chicago.....	2,237	11,567
Philadelphia.....	1,177	5,996
Boston.....	1,416	7,211
Cleveland.....	1,183	6,013
Buffalo.....	687	3,561
Milwaukee.....	839	4,180
Total.....	10,206	51,006

## COMPOSITION OF POPULATION.

## NATIVITY AND RACE.

The following tables present a detailed statement of the number of households and individuals studied in the various cities and the distribution of the households by city and by general nativity and race. The race distribution of the households studied in the seven cities is given in the first table following:

TABLE 2.—*Number of households and of individuals studied in seven cities, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>		
White.....	486	2,011
Negro.....	448	1,600
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	140
German.....	228	991
Irish.....	328	1,484
Polish.....	20	93
<b>Foreign-born:</b>		
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	2,822
German.....	567	2,428
Greek.....	49	235
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	7,690
Hebrew, Other.....	281	1,423
Irish.....	806	3,908
Italian, North.....	77	454
Italian, South.....	1,980	10,814
Lithuanian.....	337	1,990
Magyar.....	207	1,078
Negro.....	122	413
Polish.....	1,187	6,580
Servian.....	33	230
Slovak.....	371	1,919
Slovenian.....	116	606
Swedish.....	148	667
Syrian.....	361	1,370
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>51,006</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2,708</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>6,319</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>44,687</b>

The next table classifies the households by general nativity and race of head and by city of residence.

TABLE 3.—*Number of households included in detailed study, by general nativity and race of head of household and by city.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Cleve- land.	Mil- wau- kee.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	123	64	26	31	105	85	52	486
Negro.....						251	197	448
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....				20		21		41
German.....		48	60		66	54		229
Irish.....	76		45	35		94	78	328
Polish.....					20			20
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....			228	56	82	277		643
German.....		47	179		143	198		567
Greek.....	49							49
Hebrew, Russian.....	240	72	210	115	102	480	142	1,370
Hebrew, Other.....			50	34	23	139	35	281
Irish.....	205		104	117		239	141	806
Italian, North.....			77					77
Italian, South.....	326	212	364	143	148	421	346	1,980



TABLE 3.—Number of households included in detailed study, by general nativity and race of head of household and by city—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Cleve- land.	Mil- wau- kee.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Total.
<b>Foreign-born—Continued.</b>								
Lithuanian.....	171		166					337
Magyar.....			27	137		43		207
Negro.....						122		122
Polish.....	104	194	441	132	150		166	1,187
Servian.....			33					33
Slovak.....			79	247		45		371
Slovenian.....				116				116
Swedish.....			148					148
Syrian.....	113	50				198		361
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>10,206</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father....</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,551</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>8,655</b>

Seventeen immigrant races are included in this study. Russian Hebrews and South Italians were found in considerable numbers in the congested districts of all seven cities. Poles were found in all cities except New York; Hebrews other than Russian in all cities except Boston and Buffalo, and the Irish in all cities except Buffalo and Milwaukee. Bohemians and Germans were studied in four of the seven cities. Households whose heads are native-born white of native father were found in small numbers in all of the cities. These and the households of the second generation of immigrant races wherever found in sufficient numbers have been included in the detailed study for comparative purposes.

The following table gives the race distribution of households studied by city of residence:

TABLE 4.—Race distribution of households studied, by city; percentages.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Cleve- land.	Mil- wau- kee.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	8.7	9.3	1.2	2.6	12.5	3.2	4.4	4.8
Negro.....						9.4	16.7	4.4
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....				1.7		.8		.4
German.....		7.0	2.7		7.9	2.0		2.2
Irish.....	5.4		2.0	3.0		3.5	6.6	3.2
Polish.....					2.4			.2
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....			10.2	4.7	9.8	10.4		6.3
German.....		6.8	8.0		17.0	7.4		5.6
Greek.....	3.5							.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	17.6	10.5	9.4	9.7	12.2	18.0	12.1	13.4
Hebrew, Other.....			2.2	2.9	2.7	5.2	3.0	2.8
Irish.....	14.5		4.6	9.9		9.0	12.0	7.9
Italian, North.....			3.4					.8
Italian, South.....	23.0	30.9	16.3	12.1	17.6	15.8	31.1	19.4
Lithuanian.....	12.1		7.4					3.3
Magyar.....			1.2	11.6		1.6		2.0
Negro.....						4.6		1.2
Polish.....	7.3	28.2	19.7	11.2	17.9		14.1	11.6
Servian.....			1.5					.3
Slovak.....			3.5	20.9		1.7		3.6
Slovenian.....				9.8				1.1
Swedish.....			6.6					1.5
Syrian.....	8.0	7.3				7.4		3.5
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father....</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>

Of the 10,206 households studied the South Italians form 19.4 per cent, or nearly one-fifth. In no city do they form less than 12 per cent of the total number of households. Russian Hebrew households, which are second only to South Italian households in point of numbers, constitute 13.4 per cent of all households studied, and are represented in no city by as few as 9 per cent of the households included in the study.

The following table gives the city distribution of households studied by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 5.—City distribution of households studied, by race; percentages.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Cleve- land.	Mil- wau- kee.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Total.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	25.3	13.2	5.3	6.4	21.6	17.5	10.7	100.0
Negro.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	56.0	44.0	100.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.0	.0	.0	48.8	.0	51.2	.0	100.0
German.....	.0	21.1	26.3	.0	28.9	23.7	.0	100.0
Irish.....	23.2	.0	13.7	10.7	.0	28.7	23.8	100.0
Polish.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	.0	.0	35.5	8.7	12.8	43.1	.0	100.0
German.....	.0	8.3	31.6	.0	25.2	34.9	.0	100.0
Groek.....	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	18.2	5.3	15.3	8.4	7.4	35.0	10.4	100.0
Hebrew, Other.....	.0	.0	17.8	12.1	8.2	49.5	12.5	100.0
Irish.....	25.4	.0	12.9	14.5	.0	29.7	17.5	100.0
Italian, North.....	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	16.5	10.7	18.4	7.2	7.5	21.3	18.5	100.0
Lithuanian.....	50.7	.0	49.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Magyar.....	.0	.0	13.0	66.2	.0	20.8	.0	100.0
Negro.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
Polish.....	8.8	16.3	37.2	11.1	12.6	.0	14.0	100.0
Servian.....	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Slovak.....	.0	.0	21.3	66.6	.0	12.1	.0	100.0
Slovenian.....	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Swedish.....	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Syrian.....	31.3	13.9	.0	.0	.0	54.8	.0	100.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father...</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Twenty-six and one-tenth per cent, or more than one-fourth, of all households studied are in New York City, 21.9 per cent are in Chicago, 13.9 per cent in Boston, 11.6 per cent in Cleveland, 11.5 per cent in Philadelphia, 8.2 per cent in Milwaukee, and 6.7 per cent in Buffalo. Of the Russian Hebrew households 35 per cent are in New York, 18.2 per cent are in Boston, and 15.3 per cent are in Chicago, the remaining 31.5 per cent being distributed through the other four cities. Of the entire number of Polish households 37.2 per cent are in Chicago. The South Italian households show a more uniform distribution than either Russian Hebrews or Poles.

The table which follows classifies the population in households according to general nativity and race of head and city of residence:

TABLE 6.—*Total number of persons in households, by general nativity and race of head of household and by city.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Cleve- land.	Mil- wau- kee.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Total.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	485	287	107	118	429	335	250	2,011
Negro.....						818	782	1,600
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....		220	275	73	289	67		140
German.....						207		991
Irish.....	327		222	143		390	402	1,484
Polish.....					93			93
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....			1,064	232	368	1,158		2,822
German.....		184	807		648	789		2,428
Greek.....	235							235
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,314	370	1,125	655	552	2,929	745	7,690
Hebrew, Other.....			255	181	109	669	209	1,423
Irish.....	985		593	561		1,082	687	3,908
Italian, North.....			454					454
Italian, South.....	1,799	1,151	1,793	812	872	2,427	1,960	10,814
Lithuanian.....	974		1,016					1,990
Magyar.....			167	709		202		1,078
Negro.....						413		413
Polish.....	674	1,145	2,315	665	820		961	6,580
Servian.....			230					230
Slovak.....			477	1,198		244		1,919
Slovenian.....				666				666
Swedish.....			667					667
Syrian.....	418	204				748		1,370
Grand total.....	7,211	3,561	11,567	6,013	4,180	12,478	5,996	51,006
Total native-born of foreign father....	327	220	497	216	382	664	402	2,708
Total native-born.....	812	507	604	334	811	1,817	1,434	6,319
Total foreign-born.....	6,399	3,054	10,963	5,679	3,369	10,661	4,562	44,687

This table shows the distribution of the 51,006 persons included in the study. The distribution of persons by city and by race does not differ materially from the distribution of households. The population studied in New York and Chicago comprises only a little less than half of the total. Persons in households whose heads are immigrants form 87.6 per cent of the total population studied.

#### SEX.

The table next submitted gives the sex of the persons studied, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 7.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	992	1,005	1,997	49.7	50.3
Negro.....	725	851	1,576	46.0	54.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	74	66	140	52.9	47.1
German.....	511	478	989	51.7	48.3
Irish.....	716	738	1,454	49.2	50.8
Polish.....	43	50	93	46.2	53.8

TABLE 7.—*Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number.			Per cent of each sex.	
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,421	1,395	2,816	50.5	49.5
German.....	1,212	1,202	2,414	50.2	49.8
Greek.....	188	37	225	83.6	16.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	3,797	3,678	7,475	50.8	49.2
Hebrew, Other.....	704	708	1,412	49.9	50.1
Irish.....	1,942	1,900	3,842	50.5	49.5
Italian, North.....	279	175	454	61.5	38.5
Italian, South.....	5,882	4,728	10,610	55.4	44.6
Lithuanian.....	1,185	731	1,916	61.8	38.2
Magyar.....	659	416	1,075	61.3	38.7
Negro.....	229	176	405	56.5	43.5
Polish.....	3,675	2,845	6,520	56.4	43.6
Servian.....	215	15	230	93.5	6.5
Slovak.....	1,074	843	1,917	56.0	44.0
Slovenian.....	409	257	666	61.4	38.6
Swedish.....	327	332	659	49.6	50.4
Syrian.....	712	645	1,357	52.5	47.5
Grand total.....	26,971	23,271	50,242	53.7	46.3
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,344	1,332	2,676	50.2	49.8
Total native-born.....	3,061	3,188	6,249	49.0	51.0
Total foreign-born.....	23,910	20,083	43,993	54.3	45.7

In the households of the native-born white of native father, females are slightly in excess of males; in the households of immigrants males are considerably in excess of females. Eleven immigrant races are here represented by 1,000 or more persons each. Of these the Hebrews, Russian and other, and the three races of the older immigration, the Bohemians, Germans, and Irish, show males and females in almost equal proportions; the Syrians show males in a little higher proportion than females; and the South Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, and Slovaks report a marked excess of males.

## AGE.

The two tables which follow show the age composition of households included in this study. The per cent of heads of households within each specified age group is shown by general nativity and race of individual in the first of these:

TABLE 8.—*Per cent of heads of households within each specified age group, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.				
		Under 20.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 or over.
Native-born of native father:						
White.....	484	0.2	22.1	42.8	26.4	8.5
Negro.....	444	.7	17.3	52.0	23.4	6.5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	.0	53.7	36.6	7.3	2.4
German.....	228	.4	27.2	49.6	20.6	2.2
Irish.....	326	.0	20.9	50.0	24.8	4.3
Polish.....	20	.0	65.0	35.0	.0	.0

TABLE 8.—*Per cent of heads of households within each specified age group, by general nativity and race of individual—Continued.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent within each specified age group.				
		Under 20.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 or over.
Foreign-born:						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	0.0	19.1	46.7	24.3	10.0
German.....	566	.0	8.7	36.7	31.6	23.0
Greek.....	49	2.0	49.0	46.9	.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,368	.1	20.9	50.7	22.2	6.1
Hebrew, Other.....	281	.0	15.3	53.4	24.2	7.1
Irish.....	802	.0	8.2	45.3	29.8	16.7
Italian, North.....	77	.0	20.8	49.4	23.4	6.5
Italian, South.....	1,972	.0	21.9	49.8	23.4	5.0
Lithuanian.....	335	.0	24.8	63.3	10.4	1.5
Magyar.....	207	.5	29.5	55.6	13.0	1.4
Negro.....	118	.0	42.4	50.8	6.8	.0
Polish.....	1,179	.1	26.6	51.7	15.8	5.9
Servian.....	33	.0	69.7	24.2	6.1	.0
Slovak.....	369	.0	30.4	54.7	13.6	1.4
Slovenian.....	116	.0	28.4	62.1	9.5	.0
Swedish.....	147	.0	7.5	44.9	35.4	12.2
Syrian.....	357	.8	43.7	44.3	9.8	1.4
Grand total.....	10,162	.1	21.9	49.2	21.6	7.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	615	.2	26.8	48.5	21.3	3.3
Total native-born.....	1,543	.3	22.6	47.7	23.5	5.8
Total foreign-born.....	8,619	.1	21.8	49.4	21.2	7.4

Of the 8,619 foreign-born heads of households included in this table, 49.4 per cent are between the ages of 30 and 44 years, 21.9 per cent are under 30 years of age, and 28.6 per cent are 45 years of age or over. From the corresponding per cents for heads of households who are native-born of foreign father it will be seen that these are, on the whole, somewhat younger than the immigrants. Among four immigrant races one-tenth or more of all heads of households have reached the age of 60 years. It will be seen from a later table that these four races—the Bohemians, Germans, Irish, and Swedes—are the races of longest residence in the United States.

The next table shows the age of persons in households studied, including heads of households already shown separately. The data are presented by the general nativity and race of the head.

TABLE 9.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	1,994	17.8	15.7	3.0	6.5	20.1	21.6	15.4
Negro.....	1,576	10.0	11.4	2.5	4.1	25.0	33.1	13.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	140	22.9	10.0	1.4	3.6	39.3	16.4	6.4
German.....	989	16.4	19.9	3.5	7.7	20.2	22.5	9.7
Irish.....	1,454	16.5	19.7	3.9	6.7	17.5	22.4	13.3
Polish.....	93	32.3	17.2	2.2	4.3	30.1	12.9	1.1
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2,816	15.6	17.9	4.3	8.7	20.0	20.0	13.6
German.....	2,414	12.1	16.6	4.5	9.1	17.2	19.5	21.1
Greek.....	225	4.4	4.0	.4	10.7	50.7	27.6	2.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	7,475	17.0	20.8	4.4	10.6	18.5	18.7	9.9
Hebrew, Other.....	1,412	17.5	19.1	4.7	10.5	17.1	20.2	10.9

TABLE 9.—*Per cent of persons within each age group, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.						
		Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Foreign-born—Continued.								
Irish.....	3,842	13.5	20.5	4.7	8.0	15.4	21.9	16.0
Italian, North.....	454	15.6	14.3	3.3	8.4	26.0	22.7	9.7
Italian, South.....	10,565	22.1	16.7	3.2	7.4	20.1	20.1	10.4
Lithuanian.....	1,915	18.6	10.7	1.1	5.1	31.1	28.9	4.5
Magyar.....	1,075	17.1	9.8	1.3	8.7	28.5	28.4	6.2
Negro.....	405	16.0	3.0	1.2	3.2	44.9	28.1	3.5
Polish.....	6,520	20.7	16.6	2.7	7.9	23.9	21.1	7.1
Servian.....	230	2.6	.4	.0	13.0	66.1	15.2	2.6
Slovak.....	1,915	23.1	14.1	2.2	7.1	25.3	22.5	5.7
Slovenian.....	666	25.1	11.3	1.4	4.7	29.1	24.9	3.6
Swedish.....	659	10.0	20.0	5.0	7.6	15.0	22.8	19.6
Syrian.....	1,357	21.4	15.6	1.9	5.9	30.4	20.0	4.8
Grand total.....	50,191	18.1	16.8	3.4	7.9	21.7	21.5	10.6
Total native-born of foreign father..	2,676	17.3	19.2	3.6	6.8	20.1	21.8	11.2
Total native-born.....	6,246	15.6	16.1	3.1	6.0	21.3	24.6	13.2
Total foreign-born.....	43,945	18.5	16.9	3.4	8.2	21.7	21.0	10.3

The members of immigrant households are, on the whole, younger than the members of the households of the native-born white of native father. Below the age of 20 years they show the larger proportions of persons of each specified age, and in each of the higher age groups the smaller proportions. Only among immigrant races of the older immigration have as many as 12 per cent of the members of households reached the age of 45 years. The per cent of children under 16 years of age in the households of the several races is as follows:

Native-born of native father:	Per cent.	Foreign-born—Continued.	Per cent.
White.....	36.5	Italian, South.....	42.0
Negro.....	23.9	Lithuanian.....	30.4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:		Magyar.....	28.2
Bohemian and Moravian.....	34.3	Negro.....	20.2
German.....	39.8	Polish.....	40.0
Irish.....	40.1	Servian.....	3.0
Polish.....	51.7	Slovak.....	39.4
Foreign-born:		Slovenian.....	37.8
Bohemian and Moravian.....	37.8	Swedish.....	35.0
German.....	33.2	Syrian.....	38.9
Greek.....	8.8	Grand total.....	38.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	42.2	Total native-born of foreign father..	40.1
Hebrew, Other.....	41.3	Total native-born.....	34.8
Irish.....	38.7	Total foreign-born.....	38.8
Italian, North.....	33.2		

Certain of the immigrant races, the Hebrews (Russian and other), the South Italians, and the Poles, report at least 40 per cent of the members of their households as being under 16 years of age. Greek and Servian households being largely composed of groups of men, the per cents of children in the households of these races are very low.

## YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES

The table next presented gives the number and per cent of male heads of households who have been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 10.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households in the United States under five years, five to nine years, etc., by race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.				Per cent in the United States each specified number of years.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian..	539	96	105	117	221	17.8	19.5	21.7	41.0
German.....	457	47	33	86	291	10.3	7.2	18.8	63.7
Greek.....	48	19	14	15	.....	39.6	29.2	31.3	0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,254	358	351	376	169	28.5	28.0	30.0	13.5
Hebrew, Other.....	249	45	86	69	49	18.1	34.5	27.7	19.7
Irish.....	612	16	52	132	412	2.6	8.5	21.6	67.3
Italian, North.....	72	22	19	21	10	30.6	26.4	29.2	13.9
Italian, South.....	1,887	321	563	651	352	17.0	29.8	34.5	18.7
Lithuanian.....	322	69	128	111	14	21.4	39.8	34.5	4.3
Magyar.....	186	92	64	22	8	49.5	34.4	11.8	4.3
Negro.....	108	53	32	16	7	49.1	29.6	14.8	6.5
Polish.....	1,112	247	340	297	228	22.2	30.6	26.7	20.5
Servian.....	32	26	4	2	.....	81.3	12.5	6.3	0
Slovak.....	346	58	141	87	60	16.8	40.8	25.1	17.3
Slovenian.....	114	17	59	31	7	14.9	51.8	27.2	6.1
Swedish.....	117	1	11	38	67	.9	9.4	32.5	57.3
Syrian.....	333	117	120	91	5	35.1	36.0	27.3	1.5
Total.....	7,788	1,604	2,122	2,162	1,900	20.6	27.2	27.8	24.4

Arranged in descending order of per cents in the United States under ten years the figures are:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servian.....	93.8	Polish.....	52.8
Magyar.....	83.9	Hebrew, Other.....	52.6
Negro.....	78.7	Italian, South.....	46.8
Syrian.....	71.1	Bohemian and Moravian.....	37.3
Greek.....	68.8	German.....	17.5
Slovenian.....	66.7	Irish.....	11.1
Lithuanian.....	61.2	Swedish.....	10.3
Slovak.....	57.6		
Italian, North.....	57.0	Total foreign-born.....	47.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	56.5		

It must be remembered that these per cents apply only to heads of households. The total population studied would show considerably higher per cents of persons who have been in the United States less than ten years.

## LIVING CONDITIONS.

CONGESTION.<sup>a</sup>

The table which follows shows, by city, the per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms:

TABLE 11.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by city.*

City.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
New York.....	2,667	3.37	0.3	10.2	51.3	31.8	5.4	0.6	0.5
Chicago.....	2,237	4.09	.7	8.5	16.3	48.7	12.9	9.8	3.1
Philadelphia.....	1,177	3.62	8.2	20.6	24.0	22.0	9.0	10.3	5.9
Boston.....	1,416	3.52	6.4	15.6	31.6	27.8	11.4	3.7	3.5
Cleveland.....	1,183	3.64	1.8	16.3	31.8	28.7	13.5	4.9	3.0
Buffalo.....	687	3.90	3.8	17.8	20.8	27.4	14.6	9.6	6.1
Milwaukee.....	839	4.33	1.1	6.4	21.8	27.2	25.1	11.8	6.6
Total.....	10,206	3.72	2.6	12.7	31.0	32.8	11.5	6.2	3.3

Of the 10,206 households 31 per cent occupy apartments of three rooms and 32.8 per cent occupy apartments of four rooms. Only 15.3 per cent are in apartments of fewer than three rooms and 21 per cent in apartments of more than four rooms. The average size of apartment in Milwaukee and Chicago is between four and five rooms. In the other five cities it is between three and four rooms. The averages for the four cities on the Great Lakes are larger than for the three Atlantic coast cities.

The information with regard to size of apartments is presented in the next table by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 12.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	486	4.47	1.0	3.1	23.7	30.9	19.1	14.2	8.0
Negro.....	448	3.61	5.1	3.1	37.9	44.0	3.1	3.6	3.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	3.73	.0	4.9	36.6	43.9	12.2	.0	2.4
German.....	228	4.53	.4	3.1	19.7	32.0	23.2	14.9	6.6
Irish.....	328	4.31	1.5	4.3	30.8	29.0	14.9	10.4	9.1
Polish.....	20	3.80	.0	5.0	35.0	40.0	15.0	5.0	.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	3.65	.9	5.9	42.6	37.9	5.8	4.7	2.2
German.....	567	4.30	.9	5.6	22.2	35.1	18.2	11.3	6.7
Greek.....	49	2.88	18.4	28.6	24.5	10.2	16.3	.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	3.82	1.0	9.6	32.1	32.0	18.0	4.6	2.7
Hebrew, Other.....	281	3.69	1.8	11.4	39.1	24.9	15.7	3.2	3.9
Irish.....	806	4.27	1.1	5.2	29.9	30.3	12.7	13.2	7.7
Italian, North.....	77	4.26	1.3	5.2	15.6	45.5	14.3	13.0	5.2

<sup>a</sup> Congestion depends on many conditions other than the number of persons per room and per sleeping room. Most of these conditions are not susceptible of statistical measurement and no definite line can be drawn where overcrowding begins. In this section of the report the terms "congestion" and "degree of congestion" are expressly restricted to a comparison of the number of persons or adults per room and per sleeping room.



TABLE 12.—*Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of rooms per apartment.	Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.						
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more
Foreign-born—Continued.									
Italian, South .....	1,980	3.28	3.3	23.2	36.9	23.3	7.7	3.7	1.7
Lithuanian .....	337	3.90	1.5	5.3	21.4	51.3	16.6	3.9	.6
Magyar .....	207	3.41	1.4	21.7	30.4	36.2	4.8	3.4	1.9
Negro .....	122	3.28	.0	.0	72.1	27.9	.0	.0	.0
Polish .....	1,187	3.58	3.5	15.8	19.5	47.2	9.5	3.5	1.9
Servian .....	33	4.61	3.0	3.0	6.1	51.5	27.3	.0	9.1
Slovak .....	371	3.21	1.6	22.4	37.2	33.4	3.0	2.2	.3
Slovenian .....	116	3.34	1.7	22.4	41.4	16.4	12.1	5.2	.9
Swedish .....	148	4.85	.0	2.7	6.8	36.5	18.9	29.7	5.4
Syrian .....	361	2.61	15.8	34.3	31.0	14.1	2.8	.8	1.1
Grand total .....	10,206	3.72	2.6	12.7	31.0	32.8	11.5	6.2	3.3
Total native-born of foreign father .....	617	4.34	1.0	3.9	27.2	31.4	17.8	11.2	7.5
Total native-born .....	1,551	4.17	2.2	3.4	29.2	34.9	14.0	9.9	6.4
Total foreign-born .....	8,655	3.64	2.7	14.4	31.3	32.4	11.0	5.5	2.7

Households of immigrants occupy smaller apartments, on the whole, than do native households of native white or foreign parentage, but slightly larger than do negroes of native birth. The per cents of foreign households in apartments of one, two, three, and four rooms are higher than the corresponding per cents of households of the native-born white of native father, and the per cents in apartments of each specified size above four rooms are smaller than the corresponding per cents of the households of the native white of native father. On the whole, the Syrians occupy the smallest apartments and the Swedes the largest.

The per cent of households of each specified number of persons is shown, by general nativity and race of head of household, in the table following:

TABLE 13.—*Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	486	4.14	1.4	20.2	21.2	22.0	14.0	10.3	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.4
Negro.....	448	3.57	5.1	27.0	26.6	16.7	10.7	6.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	3.41	2.4	24.4	29.3	24.4	14.6	2.4	2.4	.0	.0	.0
German.....	228	4.34	3.5	18.4	20.6	14.5	13.6	14.0	6.1	4.8	3.1	1.3
Irish.....	328	4.52	2.4	14.3	19.2	18.9	19.2	12.5	6.1	3.1	1.8	2.4
Polish.....	20	4.65	.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	5.0	10.0	.0	.0	5.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	4.39	1.7	16.2	20.5	17.3	17.4	13.1	6.5	4.5	1.7	1.1
German.....	567	4.28	4.8	19.0	16.9	19.0	16.6	9.0	5.6	4.4	2.1	2.5
Greek.....	49	4.80	.0	32.7	18.4	6.1	10.2	6.1	6.1	8.2	4.1	8.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	5.61	.4	8.3	11.2	14.5	16.4	15.0	12.3	10.4	6.9	4.6

TABLE 13.—*Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
<b>Foreign-born—Contd.</b>												
Hebrew, Other.....	281	5.06	2.5	10.7	14.6	14.6	19.9	12.8	9.3	8.5	3.2	3.9
Irish.....	806	4.85	3.7	15.6	15.9	14.8	13.5	11.4	9.8	6.8	4.5	4.0
Italian, North.....	77	5.90	.0	5.2	11.7	18.2	19.5	9.1	9.1	11.7	6.5	9.1
Italian, South.....	1,980	5.46	.5	8.1	12.8	17.7	16.5	14.0	11.8	8.5	4.6	5.5
Lithuanian.....	337	5.91	.3	7.7	8.6	9.2	16.0	17.8	16.6	18.1	6.5	4.2
Magyar.....	207	5.20	1.4	13.0	14.0	19.8	16.4	8.2	8.7	3.4	7.7	7.2
Negro.....	122	3.39	4.9	24.6	32.0	19.7	9.0	6.6	1.6	.8	.8	.0
Polish.....	1,187	5.54	1.2	10.0	11.7	15.0	15.0	12.9	12.3	9.6	6.1	6.2
Servian.....	33	6.97	.0	12.1	12.1	3.0	6.1	12.1	12.1	21.2	3.0	18.2
Slovak.....	371	5.17	.8	9.4	13.5	13.2	21.6	18.1	10.0	7.5	3.8	2.2
Slovenian.....	116	5.74	.0	6.9	16.4	16.4	16.4	10.3	10.3	8.6	3.4	11.2
Swedish.....	148	4.51	4.1	9.5	16.9	21.6	17.7	14.9	10.8	4.7	.0	.0
Syrian.....	361	3.80	.6	21.1	27.4	23.3	14.1	7.8	3.3	1.4	1.1	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>

The average number of persons in households studied is 5; the average in immigrant households is 5.16 persons, in households of the native-born of foreign father 4.39 persons, and in the households of the native-born white of native father 4.14 persons. Thirty-nine and six-tenths per cent of the households of the native-born of foreign father and 42.8 per cent of the households of the native-born white of native father, as contrasted with 27.6 per cent of the households of immigrants, consist of fewer than 4 persons, while 25.6 per cent of the households of the native-born of foreign father and 21.1 per cent of the native white of native father, as against 40 per cent of foreign households, are composed of 6 persons or more.

The number and per cent of households which average each specified number of persons per room are shown in the two tables following. The first table presents the figures by city:

TABLE 14.—*Number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room, by city.*

City.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
New York.....	2,667	1.39	2,137	618	89	13	80.1	23.2	3.3	0.5
Chicago.....	2,237	1.26	1,696	383	39	7	75.8	17.1	1.7	.3
Philadelphia.....	1,177	1.41	955	430	138	35	81.1	36.5	11.7	3.0
Boston.....	1,416	1.44	1,174	461	101	26	82.9	32.6	7.1	1.8
Cleveland.....	1,183	1.40	973	313	47	6	82.2	26.5	4.0	.5
Buffalo.....	687	1.33	523	213	55	11	76.1	31.0	8.0	1.6
Milwaukee.....	839	1.14	569	121	21	2	67.8	14.4	2.5	.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

The average number of persons per room in households studied is 1.34. The average is highest in Boston, where it reaches 1.44 persons per room. The largest per cents of households in which the number of persons per room is comparatively high are in Philadelphia. In that city 11.7 per cent of the households studied show at least three persons per room and 3 per cent show at least four persons per room.

In the next table the number and per cent of households which have each specified number of persons per room are shown by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 15.—*Number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father:										
White.....	486	0.93	252	27	4	1	51.9	5.6	0.8	0.2
Negro.....	448	.99	245	53	14	4	54.7	11.8	3.1	.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian....	41	.92	21	1	.....	.....	51.2	2.4	.0	.0
German.....	228	.96	120	18	.....	.....	52.6	7.9	.0	.0
Irish.....	328	1.05	208	32	3	.....	63.4	9.8	.9	.0
Polish.....	20	1.22	18	1	.....	.....	90.0	5.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian....	643	1.20	479	90	7	.....	74.5	14.0	1.1	.0
German.....	567	.99	310	49	3	.....	54.7	8.6	.5	.0
Greek.....	49	1.67	48	19	4	1	98.0	38.8	8.2	2.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	1.47	1,190	371	59	6	86.9	27.1	4.3	.4
Hebrew, Other.....	281	1.37	231	61	7	.....	82.2	21.7	2.5	.0
Irish.....	806	1.14	552	78	3	.....	68.5	9.7	.4	.0
Italian, North.....	77	1.38	66	11	2	.....	85.7	14.3	2.6	.0
Italian, South.....	1,980	1.66	1,819	851	198	51	91.9	43.0	10.0	2.6
Lithuanian.....	337	1.51	298	88	12	3	88.4	26.1	3.6	.9
Magyar.....	207	1.53	184	60	12	1	88.9	29.0	5.8	.5
Negro.....	122	1.03	78	6	.....	.....	63.9	4.9	.0	.0
Polish.....	1,187	1.55	1,026	398	87	17	86.4	33.5	7.3	1.4
Servian.....	33	1.51	29	10	1	.....	87.9	30.3	3.0	.0
Slovak.....	371	1.61	341	134	27	4	91.9	36.1	7.3	1.1
Slovenian.....	116	1.72	108	50	5	1	93.1	43.1	4.3	.9
Swedish.....	148	.93	79	1	.....	.....	53.4	.7	.0	.0
Syrian.....	361	1.45	325	130	42	11	90.0	36.0	11.6	3.0
Grand total.....	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	617	1.01	367	52	3	.....	59.5	8.4	.5	.0
Total native-born.....	1,551	.98	864	132	21	5	55.7	8.5	1.4	.3
Total foreign-born.....	8,655	1.42	7,163	2,407	469	95	82.8	27.8	5.4	1.1

The average number of persons per room is 1.42 among immigrant households, 0.93 among the households of the native-born white of native father, and 1.01 in the households of the native-born of foreign father. Twenty-seven and eight-tenths per cent of all immigrant households have as many as two persons per room and 5.4 per cent have as many as three persons per room, as contrasted with 5.6 per cent and 0.8 per cent of the households of the native-born white of native father, and 8.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent of the households of the native-born of foreign father. The Slovenians show the highest average number of persons per room, but the Syrians and the South Italians report larger per cents of households in which the higher degrees of congestion prevail.

The number and per cent of households which average each specified number of persons per sleeping room are shown in the two tables following. The first table presents the figures by city:

TABLE 16.—*Number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room, by city.*

City.	Number of households reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
New York.....	2,648	2.22	1,944	614	139	24	4	73.4	23.2	5.2	0.9	0.2
Chicago.....	2,223	2.32	1,673	651	175	39	11	75.3	29.3	7.9	1.8	.5
Philadelphia.....	1,174	2.47	896	494	220	86	45	76.3	42.1	18.7	7.3	3.8
Boston.....	1,415	2.21	1,014	374	118	24	9	71.7	26.4	8.3	1.7	.6
Cleveland.....	1,183	2.47	946	442	152	57	17	80.0	37.4	12.8	4.8	1.4
Buffalo.....	682	2.38	488	231	89	24	10	71.6	35.3	13.0	3.5	1.5
Milwaukee.....	838	2.37	616	286	127	54	17	73.5	34.1	15.2	6.4	2.0
Total.....	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1

About three-fourths of all households studied report 2 or more persons per sleeping room, 30.5 per cent report 3 or more, 10 per cent 4 or more, and 3 per cent 5 or more. The average is 2.32 persons. Philadelphia reports as high an average as any city and larger per cents than any other city of households having a relatively high number of persons per sleeping room.

In the second table the number and per cent of households which have each specified number of persons per sleeping room are shown by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 17.—*Number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White.....	484	1.93	290	91	27	4	.....	59.9	18.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
Negro.....	447	1.78	224	49	11	1	.....	50.1	11.0	2.5	.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	2.22	33	10	3	2	1	80.5	24.4	7.3	4.9	2.4
German.....	228	2.05	143	46	12	2	2	62.7	20.2	5.3	.9	.9
Irish.....	328	2.00	209	68	8	.....	.....	63.7	20.7	2.4	.0	.0
Polish.....	20	2.74	19	9	3	2	.....	95.0	45.0	15.0	10.0	.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	641	2.31	498	192	54	17	5	77.7	30.0	8.4	2.7	.8
German.....	567	2.03	339	114	47	16	3	59.8	20.1	8.3	2.8	.5
Greek.....	49	2.10	33	7	2	1	1	67.3	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,361	2.38	1,064	410	130	42	16	78.2	30.1	9.6	3.1	1.2
Hebrew, Other.....	281	2.29	205	79	27	8	4	70.0	28.1	9.6	2.8	1.4
Irish.....	804	2.06	515	156	32	7	3	64.1	19.4	4.1	.9	.4
Italian, North.....	76	2.34	62	19	3	.....	.....	81.6	25.0	3.9	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	1,968	2.54	1,657	782	275	87	39	84.2	39.7	14.0	4.4	2.0
Lithuanian.....	337	2.32	264	83	13	2	1	78.3	24.6	3.9	.6	.3
Magyar.....	205	2.43	162	67	24	6	2	79.0	32.7	11.7	2.9	1.0
Negro.....	122	1.90	72	21	4	2	1	59.0	17.2	3.3	1.6	.8

TABLE 17.—*Number and per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
<b>Foreign-born—Con.</b>												
Polish.....	1,183	2.72	1,015	561	227	66	21	85.8	47.4	19.2	5.6	1.8
Servian.....	33	2.09	22	4				66.7	12.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	370	2.63	320	162	56	21	7	86.5	43.8	15.1	5.7	1.9
Slovenian.....	116	2.90	111	66	32	16	6	95.7	56.9	27.6	13.8	5.2
Swedish.....	118	1.92	80	21	3			54.1	14.2	2.0	.0	.0
Syrian.....	354	2.05	240	85	26	6	1	67.8	24.0	7.3	1.7	.3
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,163</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>7,577</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.5</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.2</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>

In households of immigrants the average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.39; in the households of the native-born white of native father the average is 1.93; in households of the native-born of foreign father the average is 2.05. Of the foreign households 32.8 per cent report at least three persons per sleeping room, 11.1 per cent at least four persons, and 3.4 per cent at least five persons; of the households of the native white of native father only 18.8 per cent report as many as three persons per sleeping room, 5.6 per cent as many as four persons, and 0.8 per cent as many as five persons. The per cents for the native-born of foreign father do not differ materially from the per cents for the native white of native father. The Slovenians report the highest average number of persons per sleeping room and the largest per cents of households with each specified degree of congestion per sleeping room.

The average numbers of adults per room and per sleeping room in households with foreign-born heads, by years of residence of head in the United States and by city, are as follows:

TABLE 18.—*Average number of adults per room and per sleeping room in households with foreign-born heads, by years of residence of head in the United States and by city.*

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 are considered one adult. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

City.	Average number of adults per room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.			Average number of adults per sleeping room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.		
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
New York.....	1.28	1.42	1.27	1.96	1.98	1.97
Chicago.....	1.28	1.15	1.06	2.14	2.02	2.02
Philadelphia.....	1.54	1.53	1.23	2.34	2.48	2.18
Boston.....	1.52	1.44	1.28	2.11	1.98	1.96
Cleveland.....	1.31	1.31	1.10	2.08	2.23	1.99
Buffalo.....	1.23	1.26	1.20	2.04	2.01	2.11
Milwaukee.....	1.16	1.15	1.04	2.10	2.16	2.14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.04</b>

It will be seen that in every city the average number of adults per room among immigrants who have lived in the United States 10 years or over is less than among immigrants whose periods of residence in the country have been shorter. This does not hold true of the average number of adults per sleeping room. There seems to be, in general, a tendency on the part of earlier immigrants to reserve more rooms proportionally for other than sleeping purposes than do more recent immigrants. In no city in any of the periods of residence does the average number of adults per room rise to 1.55 or the average number of adults per sleeping room to 2.50.

The extent to which the households studied reserve rooms for other than sleeping purposes is set forth in the table following:

TABLE 19.—*Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.	All rooms.	All except 1 room.	All except 2 rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	484	4.47	2.15	11	98	185	2.3	20.2	38.2
Negro.....	447	3.62	2.00	34	166	205	7.6	37.1	45.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.	41	3.73	1.54	.....	7	20	.0	17.1	48.8
German.....	228	4.53	2.12	4	39	80	1.8	17.1	35.1
Irish.....	328	4.31	2.26	10	97	130	3.0	29.6	39.6
Polish.....	20	3.80	1.70	.....	3	13	.0	15.0	65.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.	641	3.65	1.90	17	247	278	2.7	38.5	43.4
German.....	567	4.30	2.11	15	123	235	2.6	21.7	41.4
Greek.....	49	2.88	2.29	21	27	1	42.9	55.1	2.0
Hebrew, Russian.	1,361	3.82	2.36	176	600	418	12.9	44.1	30.7
Hebrew, Other.....	281	3.69	2.21	41	112	87	14.6	39.9	31.0
Irish.....	804	4.27	2.35	22	290	295	2.7	36.1	36.7
Italian, North.....	76	4.26	2.53	5	30	27	6.6	39.5	35.5
Italian, South.....	1,968	3.28	2.15	447	978	423	22.7	49.7	21.5
Lithuanian.....	337	3.90	2.54	41	161	113	12.2	47.8	33.5
Magyar.....	205	3.40	2.15	32	109	48	15.6	53.2	23.4
Negro.....	122	3.28	1.78	1	66	48	.8	54.1	39.3
Polish.....	1,183	3.58	2.04	173	367	497	14.6	31.0	42.0
Servian.....	33	4.61	3.33	1	23	8	3.0	69.7	24.2
Slovak.....	370	3.21	1.97	56	186	111	15.1	50.3	30.0
Slovenian.....	116	3.34	1.92	6	60	47	5.2	51.7	40.5
Swedish.....	148	4.85	2.34	1	9	68	.7	6.1	45.9
Syrian.....	354	2.61	1.85	149	157	39	42.1	44.4	11.0
Grand total.....	10,163	3.72	2.16	1,263	3,955	3,376	12.4	38.9	33.2
Total native-born of foreign father.....	617	4.34	2.14	14	146	243	2.3	23.7	39.4
Total native-born.....	1,548	4.17	2.10	59	410	633	3.8	26.5	40.9
Total foreign-born.....	8,615	3.64	2.17	1,204	3,545	2,743	14.0	41.1	31.8

In all, 1,263 households, or 12.4 per cent, sleep in all rooms, including the kitchen, and 38.9 per cent reserve but one room for other than sleeping purposes. These two classes comprise more than half of all the households studied. The per cents are much higher among the foreign-born than among the native-born white of native father or the native-born of foreign father, 55.1 per cent of the foreign-born and only 22.5 per cent of the native white of native father and 26 per cent of the native-born of foreign father, sleeping in all rooms or in all but one.

## BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

Many persons in few rooms is not so serious a matter when all are members of the family as when strangers are included in the household. The keeping of boarders or lodgers is resorted to far more commonly by some races than by others. The relative showing of the several races and the several cities in respect to congestion should, therefore, be considered in the light of the tables which follow. Approximately one-fourth of all households studied keep boarders or lodgers. The per cents by city are as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
New York.....	24.6	Buffalo.....	18.0
Chicago.....	30.0	Milwaukee.....	16.6
Philadelphia.....	24.0		
Boston.....	29.3	Total.....	25.8
Cleveland.....	28.9		

The same data are presented in the next table by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 20.—*Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	486	63	13.0
Negro.....	448	151	33.7
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	3	7.3
German.....	228	22	9.6
Irish.....	328	37	11.3
Polish.....	20	1	5.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	84	13.1
German.....	567	54	9.5
Greek.....	49	9	18.4
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	440	32.1
Hebrew, Other.....	281	74	26.3
Irish.....	806	135	16.7
Italian, North.....	77	33	42.9
Italian, South.....	1,980	444	22.4
Lithuanian.....	337	237	70.3
Magyar.....	207	98	47.3
Negro.....	122	45	36.9
Polish.....	1,187	421	35.5
Servian.....	33	9	27.3
Slovak.....	371	152	41.0
Slovenian.....	116	44	37.9
Swedish.....	148	55	37.2
Syrian.....	361	19	5.3
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>27.2</b>

The proportion of immigrant households keeping boarders and lodgers is 27.2 per cent; the proportion among households of the native white of native father is 13 per cent; and the proportion among households of the native-born of foreign father is 10.2 per cent. Lithuanian households are reported as keeping boarders or lodgers in 70.3 per cent of all cases, the highest proportion shown by any race. Magyar households with 47.3 per cent keeping boarders or lodgers rank second to Lithuanian households. The negroes of native birth and eight of the 17 immigrant races report boarders or lodgers in more than one-third of their households.

The average number of boarders or lodgers per household is presented in two ways: (1) Based on the total number of households, and (2) based on the number of households which keep boarders or lodgers. The data are presented first by city:

City.	Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	City.	Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
New York.....	0.46	1.87	Buffalo.....	0.35	1.94
Chicago.....	.67	2.25	Milwaukee.....	.31	1.86
Philadelphia.....	.55	2.29			
Boston.....	.79	2.71	Total.....	.57	2.22
Cleveland.....	.70	2.41			

In Boston are found the highest averages of boarders or lodgers, when computed on either basis, and in Milwaukee the lowest. The data are given by general nativity and race of head of household in the table following:

TABLE 21.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household—	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Native-born of native father:					
White.....	486	63	90	0.19	1.43
Negro.....	448	151	282	.63	1.87
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	3	4	.10	(a)
German.....	228	22	34	.15	1.55
Irish.....	328	37	80	.24	2.16
Polish.....	20	1	2	.10	(a)
Foreign-born:					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	84	124	.19	1.48
German.....	567	54	94	.17	1.74
Greek.....	49	9	26	.53	(a)

(a) Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 21.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of households.	Number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Average number of boarders or lodgers per household—	
				Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.
Foreign-born—Continued.					
Hebrew, Russian .....	1,370	440	783	0.57	1.78
Hebrew, Other .....	281	74	112	.40	1.51
Irish .....	806	135	276	.34	2.04
Italian, North .....	77	33	89	1.16	2.70
Italian, South .....	1,980	444	1,008	.51	2.27
Lithuanian .....	337	237	668	1.98	2.82
Magyar .....	207	98	330	1.59	3.37
Negro .....	122	45	81	.66	1.80
Polish .....	1,187	421	1,094	.92	2.60
Servian .....	33	9	38	1.15	(a)
Slovak .....	371	152	346	.93	2.28
Slovenian .....	116	44	164	1.41	3.73
Swedish .....	148	55	71	.48	1.29
Syrian .....	361	19	34	.09	1.79
Grand total.....	10,206	2,630	5,830	.57	2.22
Total native-born of foreign father.....	617	63	120	.19	1.90
Total native-born.....	1,551	277	492	.32	1.78
Total foreign-born.....	8,655	2,553	5,338	.62	2.27

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average number of boarders and lodgers in immigrant households keeping boarders or lodgers is 2.27; the corresponding average in households of the native-born white of native father is 1.43; and the average in households of the native-born of foreign father is 1.90. The average number of boarders or lodgers per household, all households considered, is 0.62 among the foreign-born, and 0.19 among the native white of native father and among the native-born of foreign father. The Slovenians show the highest average number of boarders and lodgers in households keeping them and the third highest average number of boarders and lodgers based on the total number of households of the race. It will be recalled in this connection that the Slovenians show, on an average, larger numbers of persons per room and per sleeping room than any other race.

The next table shows the proportion of foreign households keeping boarders or lodgers by race of head of household and by length of residence of the head in the United States.

**TABLE 22.**—*Number and per cent of foreign households keeping boarders or lodgers, by race of head and by years head has been in the United States.**[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]*

Race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	In the United States under 5 years.			In the United States 5 to 9 years.			In the United States 10 years or over.		
		Num-ber.	Keeping boarders or lodgers.		Num-ber.	Keeping boarders or lodgers.		Num-ber.	Keeping boarders or lodgers.	
			Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	634	103	24	23.3	111	21	18.9	420	36	8.6
German.....	565	50	11	22.0	35	3	8.6	480	40	8.3
Greek.....	49	19	3	(a)	14	4	(a)	16	2	(a)
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,361	381	151	39.6	376	144	38.3	604	143	23.7
Hebrew, Other.....	281	53	20	37.7	93	26	28.0	135	28	20.7
Irish.....	800	19	5	(a)	54	15	27.8	727	113	15.5
Italian, North.....	76	24	11	45.8	20	12	60.0	32	10	31.3
Italian, South.....	1,964	340	105	30.9	584	161	27.6	1,040	177	17.0
Lithuanian.....	335	73	45	61.6	129	110	85.3	133	80	60.2
Magyar.....	206	103	55	53.4	71	32	45.1	32	11	34.4
Negro.....	120	59	25	42.4	36	14	38.9	25	6	24.0
Polish.....	1,184	252	133	52.8	343	173	50.4	589	114	19.4
Servian.....	33	27	7	25.9	4	2	(a)	2	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	371	66	34	51.5	143	71	49.7	162	47	29.0
Slovenian.....	116	17	6	(a)	60	22	36.7	39	16	41.0
Swedish.....	148	3	1	(a)	13	5	(a)	132	49	37.1
Syrian.....	354	128	4	3.1	123	9	7.3	103	6	5.8
Total.....	8,597	1,717	640	37.3	2,209	824	37.3	4,671	878	18.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

This table affords a comparison of the households of equal periods of residence in the United States with reference to the keeping of boarders or lodgers. It will be seen that in every residence group the Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, and Syrians report low per cents of households with boarders or lodgers, and the Lithuanians and Magyars report high per cents keeping boarders or lodgers. The per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers is only about half as great in the group of older immigrants as in the groups of more recent comers.

## HOME WORK.

The extent to which gainful occupations are pursued within the home is shown in the next two tables. The first gives the data by city:

**TABLE 23.**—*Number and per cent of apartments in which gainful occupation is pursued, by city.*

City.	Total number of apart-ments.	With gainful employ-ment.	
		Number.	Per cent.
New York.....	2,667	300	11.2
Chicago.....	2,237	95	4.2
Philadelphia.....	1,177	101	8.6
Boston.....	1,416	49	3.5
Cleveland.....	1,183	27	2.3
Buffalo.....	687	11	1.6
Milwaukee.....	839	26	3.1
Total.....	10,206	609	6.0

The proportion of apartments in which home work is carried on is nowhere large. In New York it is only 11.2 per cent and in Philadelphia only 8.6 per cent. In none of the other cities does it reach 5 per cent. Sewing and dressmaking, tailoring, and laundry work are, in all but a small number of cases, the occupations pursued in the homes studied. In the great majority of instances the wife of the head of the household, or the widow, who is herself the head of the household, is the person gainfully employed in the apartment.

The next table shows the extent to which gainful occupations are pursued in the apartment, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 24.—*Number and per cent of apartments in which gainful occupation is pursued, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of apartments.	With gainful employment.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	486	17	3.5
Negro.....	448	149	33.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	2	4.9
German.....	228	10	4.4
Irish.....	328	9	2.7
Polish.....	20	1	5.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	58	9.0
German.....	567	24	4.2
Greek.....	49	.....	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,370	44	3.2
Hebrew, Other.....	281	11	3.9
Irish.....	806	17	2.1
Italian, North.....	77	6	7.8
Italian, South.....	1,980	163	8.2
Lithuanian.....	337	6	1.5
Magyar.....	207	10	4.8
Negro.....	122	22	18.0
Polish.....	1,187	27	2.3
Servian.....	33	.....	.0
Slovak.....	371	5	1.3
Slovenian.....	116	.....	.0
Swedish.....	148	6	4.1
Syrian.....	361	22	6.1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Total native-born of foreign father.....	617	22	3.6
Total native-born.....	1,551	188	12.1
Total foreign-born.....	8,555	421	4.9

Home work is found in the apartments of negroes much more frequently than in those of other races. In one out of every three homes of negroes of native birth employment is reported. The per cent of apartments with home work among the foreign-born negroes is much less than this, though high in contrast to other races. Home employment among negroes is almost invariably laundry work. In only 3.5 per cent of the homes of the native-born white of native father and in only 3.6 per cent of the homes of the native-born of foreign father has employment been found.

## CARE AND EQUIPMENT OF HOME.

The following table shows the per cent of households where the water supply is used by each specified number of households. The presentation is by general nativity and race of head of household.

TABLE 25.—Per cent of households where water supply is used by each specified number of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of households where water supply is used by each specified number of households.															
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	12.	15.	16.	18.	36.		
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>																	
White.....	485	89.9	3.5	3.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negro.....	446	74.2	8.3	6.3	1.8	1.8	5.2	1.6	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	92.7	4.9	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
German.....	228	93.0	4.4	1.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	328	85.4	4.9	2.7	5.5	1.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	20	75.0	10.0	15.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>																	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	643	95.0	3.6	1.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
German.....	507	94.7	2.8	.2	1.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Greek.....	49	77.6	16.3	6.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,369	97.4	1.4	.6	.4	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hebrew, Other.....	281	92.9	1.4	1.4	3.9	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Irish.....	805	82.1	7.0	2.0	8.2	.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, North.....	77	92.2	7.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Italian, South.....	1,978	73.5	10.3	2.3	6.0	.6	1.7	.0	.5	.8	1.9	.3	1.7	.0	.8	.0	.8
Lithuanian.....	337	98.8	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Magyar.....	207	82.6	10.6	2.9	3.4	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Negro.....	122	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Polish.....	1,187	78.0	11.3	3.0	2.5	.7	1.1	.0	.8	.4	1.9	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0
Servian.....	33	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovak.....	371	73.5	11.1	4.6	3.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Slovenian.....	116	68.1	29.3	1.7	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Swedish.....	148	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Syrian.....	361	49.9	38.0	8.6	1.7	1.7	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.1</b>		
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.0</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>.2</b>		

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Eighty-three and eight-tenths per cent of all households studied have separate water supply, 13.1 per cent share water supply with from one to three other households, and the remaining 3 per cent share it with four or more households. The homes of the native-born white of native and of foreign parentage have, on the whole, better facilities in regard to water supply than have the homes of immigrants. The homes of negroes of native birth are relatively ill-equipped. In practically all cases investigated the water supply was found to be either a faucet within the house or a yard hydrant. The great majority of households with separate water supply were found to have a kitchen faucet.

The per cent of households where toilet accommodations are used by each specified number of households is shown by general nativity and race of head of household in the table on the next page.

TABLE 26.—Per cent of households where toilet is used by each specified number of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent of households where 1 toilet is used by each specified number of households.											Per cent of households where 2 toilets are used by each specified number of households.				Per cent of households where 3 toilets are used by each specified number of households.				Per cent of households where 4 toilets are used by each specified number of households.					
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	3.	4.	5.	7.	9.	5.	6.	8.	9.	10.	14.	6.	9.	13.
Native-born of native father:																										
White.....		482	53.7	31.5	7.1	5.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negro.....		448	28.6	65.4	3.6	4	1.1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																										
Bohemian and Moravian.....		41	24.4	68.3	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German.....		227	46.3	41.4	5.7	3.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish.....		327	47.7	31.2	9.2	9.2	6	6	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish.....		20	25.0	40.0	20.0	15.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign-born:																										
Bohemian and Moravian.....		643	16.8	62.4	10.0	1.7	9	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	2.2	1.2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
German.....		567	36.2	51.7	5.3	2.5	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greek.....		49	32.7	20.4	16.3	20.4	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebrew, Russian.....		1,367	29.6	57.6	6.2	4.0	1.2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebrew, Other.....		280	27.9	56.4	7.9	4.6	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish.....		865	42.9	36.0	10.3	8.0	1.7	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian, North.....		77	44.2	41.6	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian, South.....		44	25.7	45.8	13.9	10.4	2.4	1.1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuanian.....		336	60.7	27.4	9.2	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magyar.....		203	15.3	54.2	17.7	8.4	3.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negro.....		122	8	99.2	0	5.8	2.8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish.....		1,181	24.6	50.8	12.9	5.8	2.8	2	0	0	0	0	8	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Servian.....		33	42.4	57.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak.....		369	15.7	43.6	17.3	11.4	1.1	3	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0
Slovenian.....		116	31.9	46.6	10.3	5.2	1.7	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish.....		148	64.2	14.2	13.5	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2.7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian.....		359	5.0	63.2	9.2	6.1	3.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....		10,173	30.6	48.7	10.1	5.9	1.7	.6	-.2	.2	(e)	(a)	-.1	.6	.1	.3	-.2	(e)	(a)	(a)	(e)	.1	.1	(a)	(e)	-.1
Total native-born of foreign father.....		615	44.9	37.7	8.1	6.7	.8	.3	-.0	.0	0	0	0	.0	.2	.1	-.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total native-born.....		1,545	42.9	43.8	6.5	4.5	.9	.5	-.0	.0	0	0	0	.0	.5	.1	-.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total foreign-born.....		8,628	28.4	49.6	10.7	6.2	1.8	.7	-.3	.2	(e)	(a)	-.1	.6	.1	.4	-.3	.2	(e)	(a)	(a)	.1	.1	(a)	(e)	.1

e Less than 0.05 per cent.

Only 30.6 per cent of all households studied have separate toilet accommodations; the per cent is 28.4 among immigrants, 44.9 among the native-born of foreign father, and 53.7 among the native-born white of native father. Among negroes of native birth the per cent is very slightly higher than among immigrants. Nearly one-half of all the households studied share toilet accommodations with a second household; the percentages are 49.6 among the immigrants, 37.7 among the native-born of foreign father, and 31.5 among the native-born white of native father. Twenty and seven-tenths per cent or about one-fifth of all households have access only to toilet accommodations used by three or more households. In all cities except Philadelphia and Cleveland practically all toilets used by the households studied are nominally flush.

Households are classified in the next table according to the degree of cleanliness and order which characterized the home at the time of the agent's visit. The data are shown by the general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 27.—*Per cent of apartments where care is good, fair, etc., by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number for which information was secured.	Per cent of apartments where care is—			
		Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	482	58.3	33.8	6.8	1.0
Negro.....	446	34.5	38.8	17.9	8.7
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	40	82.5	10.0	5.0	2.5
German.....	225	73.3	24.0	1.8	.9
Irish.....	324	40.7	46.3	11.4	1.5
Polish.....	20	65.0	30.0	5.0	.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	634	65.8	30.3	3.8	.2
German.....	562	71.5	23.1	4.6	.7
Greek.....	49	12.2	67.3	20.4	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,359	45.5	38.9	13.0	2.6
Hebrew, Other.....	278	41.0	41.4	14.0	3.6
Irish.....	792	37.5	44.7	14.0	3.8
Italian, North.....	75	49.3	36.0	13.3	1.3
Italian, South.....	1,968	30.9	46.5	19.0	3.6
Lithuanian.....	334	31.7	47.3	17.7	3.3
Magyar.....	206	46.1	43.7	8.3	1.9
Negro.....	122	36.1	45.9	13.9	4.1
Polish.....	1,183	51.1	32.0	13.9	3.0
Servian.....	33	36.4	27.3	30.3	6.1
Slovak.....	370	52.2	30.3	10.8	6.8
Slovenian.....	116	30.2	49.1	20.7	.0
Swedish.....	148	75.7	21.6	1.4	1.4
Syrian.....	357	26.1	58.3	13.4	2.2
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Native-born.....</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,586</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>

The care of the home is, on the whole, better in households of the native-born white of native and foreign parentage than in foreign households. In considerably more than half of the households of native birth exclusive of negroes the care of the apartment is good; among the negroes of native birth there is a relatively large proportion of badly kept homes. Swedes, Germans, and Bohemians and Moravians are among the races with high proportions of well kept homes.

## HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENT.

The proportion of families owning their homes, by city, is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
New York.....	0.5	Buffalo.....	17.5
Chicago.....	16.3	Milwaukee.....	19.8
Philadelphia.....	7.4		
Boston.....	4.4	Total.....	9.7
Cleveland.....	15.7		

The number and per cent, according to general nativity and race of head of family, are given in the next table:

TABLE 28.—Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.

General nativity and race of head of family.	Total number of families.	Owning home.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>			
White.....	501	21	4.2
Negro.....	486	3	.6
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	43	7	16.3
Canadian (other than French).....	1		(a)
German.....	231	39	16.9
Hebrew.....	3		(a)
Irish.....	316	22	7.0
Italian, South.....	3		(a)
Polish.....	21		.0
Swedish.....	1		(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	649	116	17.9
Canadian (other than French).....	1		(a)
Croatian.....	1		(a)
English.....	3		(a)
German.....	578	149	25.8
Greek.....	28		.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,428	91	6.4
Hebrew, Other.....	281	16	5.7
Irish.....	782	98	12.5
Italian, North.....	88	9	10.2
Italian, South.....	2,184	134	6.1
Lithuanian.....	346	23	6.6
Magyar.....	217	10	4.6
Negro.....	110		.0
Polish.....	1,207	205	17.0
Servian.....	13		(a)
Slovak.....	384	38	9.9
Slovenian.....	117	13	11.1
Swedish.....	144	28	19.4
Syrian.....	359	2	.6
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>10.4</b>

• Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Approximately one-tenth of all families studied own their homes. The proportion of home owners among the native-born white of native father is considerably less than half as great as among immigrants; the proportion among the native-born of foreign father is a little greater than among the foreign-born. Of the immigrant races the Germans report the largest proportion of home owners; the Swedish rank second in this respect, the Bohemians and Moravians

third, and the Polish fourth. It should be recalled that the households of all four races named are found, for the most part, in the cities on the Great Lakes where property is lower in value and therefore more easily acquired than in the cities farther east.

Households are classified in the following table according to the amount of rent they pay per month per room. The tabulation is by city.

TABLE 29.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by city.*

City.	Number paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Under \$5.	Under \$6.
New York.....	2,558	\$3.89	0.0	0.2	9.7	54.5	82.2	96.1
Chicago.....	1,774	2.31	.0	21.5	82.5	98.8	99.8	99.9
Philadelphia.....	986	2.71	.2	8.9	56.1	84.8	96.3	99.1
Boston.....	1,292	3.13	.0	8.8	39.3	71.1	89.6	95.8
Cleveland.....	943	2.03	.5	42.0	91.2	98.7	99.5	99.7
Buffalo.....	509	2.18	.4	26.5	82.7	94.5	98.0	99.0
Milwaukee.....	611	2.12	.0	38.6	87.6	98.7	99.2	99.7
Total.....	8,673	2.86	.1	15.6	52.9	79.8	92.5	98.0

Rents are higher in the Atlantic coast cities than in the cities on the Great Lakes, and especially high in New York. The average rent per room paid by New York households is \$3.89. In only 9.7 per cent of all cases do New York households pay under \$3 per room and in only 54.5 per cent do they pay under \$4 per room. Rents are lowest in Cleveland, where 91.2 per cent of all households pay under \$3 per room and 98.7 per cent pay under \$4. It is of interest to recall in this connection that the average number of persons per room is practically the same for the two cities.

Households are classified in the table which follows according to the amount of rent paid per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 30.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Under \$5.	Under \$6.
Native-born of native father:								
White.....	444	\$2.51	0.0	23.0	64.2	89.6	97.7	99.1
Negro.....	394	3.00	.0	.8	41.4	92.1	99.5	100.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	31	2.83	.0	12.9	35.5	93.5	100.0	100.0
German.....	178	2.42	.6	23.0	67.4	92.1	98.9	100.0
Irish.....	278	2.59	.4	21.6	59.0	87.4	97.5	98.2
Polish.....	18	1.60	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



TABLE 30.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per room.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Under \$5.	Under \$6.
Foreign-born:								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	513	\$2.63	0.2	25.7	56.7	98.4	99.8	100.0
German.....	399	2.62	.0	22.1	53.6	87.5	98.2	99.7
Greek.....	49	4.59	.0	.0	5.2	24.5	44.9	65.3
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,177	3.51	.0	4.8	33.1	55.6	84.4	97.7
Hebrew, Other.....	239	3.52	.0	3.8	32.6	61.5	77.8	96.3
Irish.....	684	2.58	.1	20.3	59.5	89.5	98.5	99.9
Italian, North.....	68	2.41	.0	5.9	36.8	86.5	98.5	98.5
Italian, South.....	1,746	3.28	.1	5.8	37.3	68.1	85.5	95.0
Lithuanian.....	300	2.46	.0	12.0	32.3	96.3	100.0	100.0
Magyar.....	195	2.55	.0	32.8	74.4	89.7	94.9	99.5
Negro.....	120	3.38	.0	.0	9.2	38.3	100.0	100.0
Polish.....	934	2.13	.1	35.8	50.9	84.2	97.5	97.6
Servian.....	32	2.47	.0	6.3	75.0	96.9	100.0	100.0
Slovak.....	321	2.24	.6	37.1	82.9	92.2	98.4	100.0
Slovenian.....	99	2.20	.0	17.2	85.9	97.0	100.0	100.0
Swedish.....	117	2.49	.0	12.8	74.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Syrian.....	337	3.60	.0	5.0	27.6	45.7	77.7	92.9
Grand total.....	8,673	2.86	.1	15.6	52.9	79.8	92.5	98.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	505	2.51	.4	23.4	61.8	89.9	98.2	99.0
Total native-born.....	1,343	2.64	.1	16.6	56.6	90.5	99.2	99.3
Total foreign-born.....	7,330	2.90	.1	15.5	52.2	77.8	91.4	97.7

The average rent per room exceeds \$3.25 only among the households of immigrants of the following races: Greek, Russian Hebrew, Hebrew other than Russian, South Italian, Negro, and Syrian. The average rent per room falls below \$2.25 only among the second generation Poles, the Poles of foreign birth, the Slovaks, and the Slovenians. The households of immigrants pay, on an average, a higher rent per room than do native households exclusive of negroes, the amounts being \$2.90 and \$2.51, respectively; 77.8 per cent of the foreign-born, 89.9 per cent of the native-born of foreign father, and 89.6 per cent of the native white of native father pay under \$4; 52.2 per cent, 61.8 per cent, and 64.2 per cent, respectively, pay less than \$3.

In the next two tables households are classified according to the amount of rent they pay per month per person. In the first table the data are presented by city.

TABLE 31.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by city.*

City.	Number of households paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Under \$5.	Under \$6.
New York.....	2,558	\$2.79	0.1	15.4	50.4	72.8	84.8	91.9
Chicago.....	1,774	1.74	6.7	57.3	82.2	93.5	96.7	99.0
Philadelphia.....	986	1.89	6.3	53.3	78.2	88.6	94.8	97.5
Boston.....	1,292	2.12	3.4	42.1	69.6	86.8	93.2	96.0
Cleveland.....	943	1.37	17.4	75.4	92.2	97.7	98.8	99.8
Buffalo.....	509	1.52	14.9	66.6	85.9	92.9	97.1	98.6
Milwaukee.....	611	1.81	11.8	51.7	77.6	89.2	94.3	97.2
Total.....	8,673	2.06	6.2	44.3	71.5	85.9	92.5	96.2

It will be seen that in all cities rent per person is much lower than rent per room. Forty-four and three-tenths per cent of all households pay under \$2 and 85.9 per cent pay under \$4. The average rent per person is higher in the Atlantic coast cities than in the cities on the Great Lakes; it is highest in New York and lowest in Cleveland.

The next table shows the per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household:

TABLE 32.—*Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.*

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number paying rent and reporting amount.	Average rent per person.	Per cent paying—					
			Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Under \$5.	Under \$6.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White .....	444	\$2.60	2.3	26.8	54.7	74.5	84.2	89.6
Negro .....	394	3.11	1.0	14.2	39.1	58.1	74.6	86.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian .....	31	3.09	.0	9.7	38.7	64.5	77.4	93.5
German .....	178	2.42	4.5	29.8	56.2	71.3	81.5	93.8
Irish .....	278	2.54	3.6	35.6	59.4	81.3	90.6	94.6
Polish .....	18	1.35	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian .....	513	2.09	8.8	41.1	70.6	88.1	93.8	97.1
German .....	399	2.38	4.3	30.8	59.1	75.9	84.7	92.2
Greek .....	49	2.75	4.1	8.2	36.7	75.5	87.8	89.8
Hebrew, Russian .....	1,177	2.33	1.4	31.9	68.1	86.7	94.1	97.1
Hebrew, Other .....	239	2.55	.0	26.8	57.3	80.8	88.7	93.3
Irish .....	684	2.15	3.8	39.0	67.0	83.0	90.2	95.2
Italian, North .....	68	1.70	2.9	61.8	85.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italian, South .....	1,746	1.91	5.3	50.8	80.4	91.5	96.6	98.7
Lithuanian .....	300	1.59	3.7	72.0	90.3	95.7	98.7	99.3
Magyar .....	195	1.64	14.4	62.1	84.6	92.8	95.9	97.9
Negro .....	120	3.25	.0	6.7	35.8	62.5	74.2	87.5
Polish .....	934	1.34	20.4	76.3	92.4	97.2	98.9	99.7
Servian .....	32	1.64	.0	62.5	78.1	93.8	100.0	100.0
Slovak .....	321	1.37	18.4	76.6	93.8	98.8	99.4	99.7
Slovenian .....	99	1.29	8.1	85.9	93.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Swedish .....	117	2.60	.0	16.2	58.0	82.1	92.3	97.4
Syrian .....	337	2.45	2.1	30.6	62.6	80.4	92.0	96.1
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>8,673</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>96.2</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>94.5</b>
<b>Total native-born .....</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Total foreign-born .....</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>97.3</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Attention has been called to the fact that immigrant households pay, on the whole, higher rents per room than native households exclusive of negroes. From this table it will be seen that the rent per person among foreign households is in general considerably lower than among the native households of the white races. The explanation lies in the fact that the households of immigrants are larger in proportion to the number of rooms they occupy than the households of the native-born in question. That their size is increased in an effort to reduce rent is suggested by the relatively high average of boarders and lodgers among them. It will be recalled that there are 62 boarders or lodgers to every 100 households as compared with 19 to every 100 households of the native-born households exclusive of negroes.

## ECONOMIC STATUS.

## OCCUPATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD.

Something of the equipment of immigrants for industrial life in America is indicated by the following table, which shows for male heads of households who were 16 years of age or older at the time of their arrival in the United States the number and per cent who were engaged in farming in the country of their former residence.

TABLE 33.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households 16 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States who were engaged in farming abroad, by race of individual.*

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Engaged in farming abroad.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	452	109	24.1
German.....	345	79	22.9
Greek.....	47	29	61.7
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,082	39	3.6
Hebrew, Other.....	183	10	5.5
Irish.....	468	324	69.2
Italian, North.....	71	50	70.4
Italian, South.....	1,668	732	43.9
Lithuanian.....	310	208	67.1
Magyar.....	182	82	45.1
Negro.....	99	7	7.1
Polish.....	936	605	64.6
Servian.....	32	25	78.1
Slovak.....	312	189	60.6
Slovenian.....	114	65	57.0
Swedish.....	99	17	17.2
Syrian.....	301	65	21.6
Total.....	6,701	2,635	39.3

Nearly two-fifths of the male heads of households 16 years of age or older at the time of arrival in this country were engaged abroad in farming. The per cents of farmers in races represented in the table by 100 or more persons appear below in descending order:

Per cent.	Per cent.
Irish..... 69.2	Italian, South..... 43.9
Lithuanian..... 67.1	Bohemian and Moravian..... 24.1
Polish..... 64.6	German..... 22.9
Slovak..... 60.6	Syrian..... 21.6
Slovenian..... 57.0	Hebrew, Other..... 5.5
Magyar..... 45.1	Hebrew, Russian..... 3.6

The present occupations of members of households studied are shown in the three tables which follow. Males 16 years of age or over, including heads of households, are classified in the following table according to the employment in which they were engaged within the year ending with the taking of the schedule. The tabulation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 34.—*Per cent of males 16 years of age or over in each specified industry or unemployed, by general nativity and race of individual.*

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other. This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—										
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In mining.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	In fishing.	At home.	At school.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>												
White.....	728	0.1	8.0	40.9	0.0	6.5	2.1	14.6	22.7	0.0	4.0	1.2
Negro.....	443	.9	34.8	12.6	.0	8.6	.7	10.6	28.9	.2	2.7	.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	182	.5	1.1	69.2	.0	3.3	2.2	12.1	7.1	.0	3.3	1.1
German.....	417	1.9	4.1	54.7	.0	5.8	.7	16.8	12.2	.0	3.1	.7
Hebrew.....	143	.0	.7	32.2	.0	2.1	.0	42.0	6.3	.0	5.6	11.2
Irish.....	645	.0	6.5	33.8	.0	8.8	1.2	14.1	29.3	.0	5.1	1.1
Italian, South.....	145	.0	13.8	38.6	.7	6.2	3.4	16.6	10.3	.0	5.5	4.8
Polish.....	164	1.2	1.8	68.3	.6	6.1	.0	3.7	4.3	.0	11.6	2.4
Slovak.....	27	.0	.0	44.4	3.7	3.7	.0	22.2	3.7	.0	11.1	11.1
Swedish.....	23	.0	.0	56.5	.0	.0	.0	26.1	17.4	.0	.0	.0
<b>Foreign-born:</b>												
Bohemian and Moravian.....	618	.3	8.2	69.6	.0	2.8	1.0	12.3	4.4	.0	6.5	.0
German.....	539	.6	6.7	58.3	.0	6.9	1.1	10.2	6.7	.0	9.6	.0
Greek.....	172	.0	31.4	32.6	.0	.0	.0	32.6	2.9	.0	.6	.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,849	.1	2.5	55.1	.0	.5	1.6	33.6	2.8	.0	2.7	1.0
Hebrew, Other.....	349	.3	8.0	41.3	.0	2.0	2.6	35.2	4.6	.0	5.4	.6
Irish.....	727	.0	8.4	29.2	.0	21.2	.4	6.5	25.6	.4	8.4	.0
Italian, North.....	102	1.0	7.8	68.6	.0	4.9	2.9	7.8	4.9	.0	2.0	.0
Italian, South.....	3,062	.8	9.3	28.8	1.0	31.9	1.5	12.8	9.4	(a)	4.2	.3
Lithuanian.....	602	.7	10.0	68.3	.2	3.5	.5	5.5	7.8	.0	3.7	.6
Magyar.....	468	.2	3.0	77.6	.4	8.1	1.1	1.1	3.2	.0	5.1	.2
Negro.....	143	.0	56.6	5.6	.0	4.9	.0	8.4	21.0	.0	2.8	.7
Polish.....	1,804	.6	3.8	65.0	.6	9.1	.2	6.4	8.4	.3	5.3	.3
Servian.....	177	.0	3.4	21.5	.0	50.8	.0	7.3	15.3	.0	1.7	.0
Slovak.....	514	.8	2.7	63.4	.2	6.4	.0	6.0	16.1	.0	4.3	.0
Slovenian.....	274	.0	2.2	83.2	.0	1.1	.0	1.5	7.7	.0	4.4	.0
Swedish.....	135	1.5	5.9	60.0	.0	3.0	1.5	11.1	14.1	.0	3.0	.0
Syrian.....	408	.0	6.1	25.5	.0	1.5	.2	55.4	5.4	.0	5.9	.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>14,911</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>.6</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>11,963</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>.8</b>

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

Almost one-half of the 14,911 males represented in this table are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. About 15 per cent are engaged in trade, 11 per cent in transportation, and 12 per cent in general labor. In this city population, agriculture, mining, and fishing are, of course, scarcely represented. The tendency of the Syrians and Hebrews to engage in trade, and of the negroes to engage in domestic and personal service, is evident. On the whole, the foreign-born appear in general labor and manufacture to a greater extent than do the native-born.

Females 16 years of age or over are classified in the following table according to the kind of employment in which they were engaged within the year ending with the taking of the schedule. The tabulation is by general nativity and race of individual.

TABLE 35.—*Per cent of females 16 years of age or over in each specified industry or unemployed, by general nativity and race of individual.*

[The main headings used in this table follow the classifications of the United States Census with these modifications: General Labor is here separate from Domestic and Personal Service; Fishing, Mining, and Quarrying are each separate from Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits; Trade and Transportation are distinct from each other. This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—							
		In agricultural pursuits.	In domestic and personal service.	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	In general labor (not otherwise entered).	In professional service.	In trade.	In transportation.	At home.
Native-born of native father:									
White.....	588	0.0	12.4	16.5	0.2	0.5	7.8	0.7	60.2
Negro.....	580	.0	75.0	2.9	.0	.5	.7	.2	20.2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	225	.0	3.1	52.9	.0	.0	9.3	.0	33.8
English.....	23	.0	13.0	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	82.6
German.....	475	.0	10.1	26.1	.0	.2	10.1	.8	52.2
Hebrew.....	138	.0	.7	34.8	.0	1.4	36.2	.0	21.0
Irish.....	570	.0	11.9	25.8	.0	.9	6.8	2.8	50.9
Italian, South.....	134	3.0	3.7	30.6	.0	.7	2.2	.0	57.5
Negro.....	33	.0	81.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.2
Polish.....	204	1.0	8.8	45.6	.0	.0	5.4	.0	36.8
Slovak.....	36	.0	5.6	41.7	.0	.0	5.6	.0	47.2
Swedish.....	44	.0	4.5	25.0	.0	.0	25.0	2.3	38.6
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian.....	661	.2	12.4	27.2	.0	.0	2.3	.0	57.9
Canadian (other than French).....	31	.0	25.8	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	71.0
English.....	27	.0	18.5	7.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.1
German.....	542	.0	18.6	7.2	.0	.0	3.0	.0	71.2
Greek.....	31	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	96.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,750	.0	3.9	18.3	.0	.1	7.0	.0	70.1
Hebrew, Other.....	351	.0	6.3	17.4	.0	.0	5.7	.0	69.2
Irish.....	842	.0	21.3	3.1	.0	.0	3.0	.2	72.4
Italian, North.....	94	.0	2.1	23.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.5
Italian, South.....	2,244	.6	2.1	20.5	.0	.1	2.7	(a)	74.0
Lithuanian.....	400	.3	10.3	13.8	.0	.0	1.8	.0	74.0
Magyar.....	242	.0	13.6	15.3	.0	.4	.0	.0	70.2
Negro.....	94	.0	64.9	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	34.0
Polish.....	1,291	.6	11.5	7.4	.0	.0	2.0	.1	78.4
Slovak.....	412	.0	16.5	11.2	.0	.2	.7	.0	71.4
Slovenian.....	125	.0	3.2	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	92.0
Swedish.....	150	.0	16.7	8.7	.0	.0	3.3	.7	70.7
Syrian.....	391	.0	2.8	10.2	.0	.0	28.1	.0	58.6
Grand total.....	12,816	.2	12.5	16.6	(a)	.2	5.1	.2	64.7
Total native-born of foreign father.....	1,930	.3	9.5	31.6	.0	.5	9.7	1.1	45.9
Total native-born.....	3,098	.2	22.3	23.4	(a)	.5	7.7	.8	43.8
Total foreign-born.....	9,718	.2	9.4	14.5	.0	.1	4.2	.1	71.4

• Less than 0.05 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of the women classified according to occupation are at home. The foreign-born are found at home to a much greater extent than the native-born. More women with gainful employment are in manufacturing than in domestic service. The negro women, however, comparatively few of whom are without employment, are engaged almost exclusively in domestic and personal service.

Children between the ages of 6 and 15 are classified in the next table according to whether they were in school, at home, or at work within the year ending with the agent's visit.

TABLE 36.—*Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent—		
		At home.	At school.	At work.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>				
White.....	935	9.2	85.3	5.5
Negro.....	215	4.7	93.0	2.3
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	521	6.0	82.5	11.5
German.....	445	8.3	83.4	8.3
Hebrew.....	1,149	5.4	90.5	4.1
Irish.....	903	8.3	85.8	5.9
Italian, North.....	44	6.8	86.4	6.8
Italian, South.....	1,272	6.5	88.4	5.1
Lithuanian.....	146	11.0	86.3	2.7
Magyar.....	43	16.3	81.4	2.3
Polish.....	997	15.4	71.9	12.6
Slovak.....	212	19.3	73.6	7.1
Slovenian.....	63	17.5	79.4	3.2
Swedish.....	158	9.5	85.4	5.1
Syrian.....	144	2.1	95.1	2.8
<b>Foreign-born:</b>				
Bohemian and Moravian.....	89	4.5	83.1	12.4
German.....	44	22.7	72.7	4.5
Hebrew, Russian.....	872	5.2	87.5	7.3
Hebrew, Other.....	147	4.1	85.0	10.9
Italian, North.....	36	2.8	91.7	5.6
Italian, South.....	735	7.9	79.5	12.7
Lithuanian.....	68	11.8	86.8	1.5
Magyar.....	77	11.7	85.7	2.6
Polish.....	237	19.0	75.5	5.5
Slovak.....	91	22.0	71.4	6.6
Slovenian.....	21	.0	100.0	.0
Syrian.....	91	3.3	94.5	2.2
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>9,816</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>

The foreign-born children are found at work to a somewhat greater extent than the native-born. Of the second generation Polish, and the foreign-born South Italian and Bohemian and Moravian children, over 12 per cent are at work. Fewer than three-fourths of the second generation Poles, the Slovaks of both generations, and the foreign-born Germans, are at school.

## EARNINGS.

The following table shows the approximate yearly earnings of males 18 years of age or over. The data are for the year ending at the time the household was visited by the Commission's agent.

TABLE 37.—Yearly earnings (approximate) of males 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	547	\$595	38	132	283	505	6.9	24.1	51.7	92.3
Negro.....	281	441	24	123	224	281	8.5	43.8	79.7	100.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	120	518	21	47	75	112	17.5	39.2	62.5	93.3
Canadian (other than French).....	4	(a)	1	1	3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	3	(a)	.....	1	2	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	300	581	18	68	165	284	6.0	22.7	55.0	94.7
Hebrew.....	48	541	4	19	31	43	8.3	39.6	64.6	89.6
Irish.....	438	535	59	154	257	411	13.5	35.2	58.7	93.8
Italian, South.....	57	413	5	29	48	57	8.8	50.9	84.2	100.0
Polish.....	90	403	18	49	73	89	20.0	54.4	81.1	98.9
Slovak.....	8	(a)	2	3	8	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	16	516	.....	6	10	16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Welsh.....	1	(a)	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	493	538	34	151	304	474	6.9	30.6	61.7	96.1
Canadian (other than French).....	1	(a)	.....	.....	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	3	(a)	1	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	404	613	12	74	199	384	3.0	18.3	49.3	95.0
Greek.....	59	352	2	51	53	59	3.4	86.4	89.8	100.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	957	461	87	404	722	937	9.1	42.2	75.4	97.9
Hebrew, Other.....	176	465	17	77	133	171	9.7	43.8	75.6	97.2
Irish.....	587	535	50	183	346	570	8.5	31.2	58.9	97.1
Italian, North.....	79	425	11	35	61	79	13.9	44.3	77.2	100.0
Italian, South.....	2,137	368	377	1,317	1,906	2,120	17.6	61.6	89.2	99.2
Lithuanian.....	484	410	61	232	420	481	12.6	47.9	86.8	99.4
Magyar.....	412	346	61	251	374	411	14.8	60.9	90.8	99.8
Negro.....	6	385	10	37	39	66	15.2	56.1	89.4	100.0
Polish.....	1,408	365	329	893	1,322	1,492	22.0	59.6	88.3	99.6
Russian.....	6	(a)	2	2	6	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	2	(a)	.....	2	2	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Servian.....	173	325	46	123	161	173	26.6	71.1	93.1	100.0
Slovak.....	438	384	78	238	377	437	17.8	54.3	86.1	99.8
Slovenian.....	243	398	40	101	210	243	16.5	41.6	86.4	100.0
Swedish.....	114	692	1	12	34	100	.9	10.5	29.8	87.7
Syrian.....	98	321	26	68	93	97	26.5	69.4	94.9	99.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>10,345</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>94.8</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>94.8</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>8,307</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Over 10,000 males 18 years of age or over were studied with respect to earnings. The average earnings were found to be \$413 a year, or, putting the matter another way, nearly one-half received less than \$400. The native-born, especially the native-born white of native father, are considerably better paid than the foreign-born. Among the

foreign-born, the Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, Irish, and Swedes have much higher earnings than the other races.

Similar data are presented for females 18 years of age or over in the following table:

TABLE 38.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
			Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>										
White.....	159	\$278	54	94	123	143	34.0	59.1	77.4	89.9
Negro.....	161	207	90	125	149	157	55.9	77.6	92.5	97.5
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	94	315	22	42	66	82	23.4	44.7	70.2	87.2
Canadian (other than French).....	3	(a)	1	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	3	(a)	2	2	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	148	317	37	75	105	130	25.0	50.7	70.9	87.8
Hebrew.....	47	327	9	19	34	42	19.1	40.4	72.3	89.4
Irish.....	191	294	56	97	143	162	29.3	50.8	74.9	84.8
Italian, North.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	25	270	8	15	20	24	32.0	60.0	80.0	96.0
Polish.....	63	211	28	49	62	63	44.4	77.8	98.4	100.0
Scotch.....	3	(a)	2	3	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	9	(a)	3	8	9	9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovenian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	13	327	4	6	9	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>										
Bohemian and Moravian.....	230	300	75	112	156	200	32.6	47.8	67.8	87.0
Canadian (other than French).....	6	(a)	5	5	6	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Croatian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
English.....	6	(a)	3	3	6	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
French.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
German.....	106	204	65	83	95	104	61.3	78.3	89.6	98.1
Hebrew, Russian.....	281	259	97	170	237	261	34.5	60.5	84.3	92.9
Hebrew, Other.....	65	230	30	47	60	62	46.2	72.3	92.3	95.4
Irish.....	180	213	89	133	162	173	49.4	73.9	90.0	96.1
Italian, North.....	13	232	9	11	11	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South.....	341	179	226	287	318	330	66.3	84.2	93.3	96.8
Lithuanian.....	49	191	28	44	48	49	57.1	87.8	98.0	100.0
Magyar.....	61	198	32	50	55	58	52.5	82.0	90.2	95.1
Negro.....	16	121	14	15	15	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Norwegian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish.....	165	168	102	147	162	164	61.8	89.1	98.2	99.4
Romanian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch.....	1	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	84	208	36	65	81	84	42.9	77.4	96.4	100.0
Slovenian.....	6	(a)	2	2	4	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish.....	40	221	21	30	35	37	52.5	75.0	87.5	92.5
Syrian.....	18	218	8	14	17	18	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>88.7</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The women earn, as a rule, not much more than half as much as men earn. Two-thirds earn less than \$300 a year. Here, as among the men, the foreign-born are at a disadvantage when compared with the native-born exclusive of the negroes. Of the six immigrant races



represented by 100 or more women, the South Italian and Polish report the average earnings of women at work as less than \$200. Of the South Italian women, 66.3 per cent are reported as earning less than \$200 a year.

## FAMILY INCOME.

The information relative to income was secured for the year ending with the agent's visit. This study is confined to selected families. Only those families are included whose incomes represent wages and not profits and whose financial arrangements are not complicated by the presence of other families within the home. From the comprehensive study made by city in the complete report on immigrants in cities only two tables are selected for presentation here. The first shows the per cent of families which have derived their income for the year, wholly or in part, from each of five specified sources.

TABLE 39.—*Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.*

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families.	Per cent of families having an income from—				
		Earnings of—		Earnings or contributions of children.	Payments of boarders or lodgers.	Other sources.
		Husband.	Wife.			
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>						
White.....	374	86.6	16.0	21.9	14.4	9.4
Negro.....	179	73.2	64.2	9.5	32.4	5.6
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	33	100.0	45.5	6.1	6.1	3.0
German.....	169	83.4	16.0	25.4	11.8	10.1
Irish.....	222	86.9	20.3	24.8	12.6	6.8
<b>Foreign-born:</b>						
Bohemian and Moravian.....	472	81.4	34.7	33.5	15.3	9.3
German.....	431	77.0	20.2	42.0	10.7	22.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	721	85.3	7.8	35.6	43.0	9.3
Hebrew, Other.....	149	77.9	12.1	34.2	31.5	8.7
Irish.....	599	77.5	19.0	41.9	17.5	7.8
Italian, North.....	53	88.7	13.2	28.3	56.6	7.5
Italian, South.....	1,269	93.8	16.8	21.6	27.0	5.0
Lithuanian.....	260	96.2	6.5	8.8	77.3	4.2
Magyar.....	182	90.1	22.5	9.3	52.7	4.9
Negro.....	37	94.6	67.6	5.4	51.4	5.4
Polish.....	959	90.9	10.7	21.9	39.1	13.9
Slovak.....	308	93.5	14.6	14.9	44.8	10.7
Slovenian.....	100	98.0	.0	11.0	36.0	8.0
Swedish.....	113	77.9	20.4	36.3	42.5	12.4
Syrian.....	34	85.3	11.8	8.8	2.9	11.8
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>

In 13 per cent of the families the husband contributes nothing to the family income. In 17.7 per cent of the families at least part of the income is earned by the wife, and in 26 per cent of the cases by the children. Over 30 per cent of the families keep boarders or lodgers. The foreign-born depend less on the earnings of the

wife than do the native-born of foreign father, but they derive more from the earnings of their children and from keeping boarders or lodgers. In the case of four immigrant races, the North Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, and negroes, more than half the families receive income from boarders or lodgers. Two-fifths of the German and Irish families are helped by the children.

The next table classifies all husbands at work according to the amount of their earnings for the year. The data are presented in cumulative form.

TABLE 40.—*Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number working for wages.	Average earnings.	Per cent earning—					
			Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>								
White.....	324	\$657	1.5	3.7	15.7	42.0	75.3	90.1
Negro.....	131	465	2.3	7.6	38.2	77.1	96.9	100.0
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	33	632	.0	3.0	18.2	42.4	75.8	100.0
German.....	141	674	.0	1.4	9.9	39.0	78.0	90.8
Irish.....	193	601	2.6	7.8	24.4	51.8	80.8	92.7
<b>Foreign-born:</b>								
Bohemian and Moravian.....	384	552	1.6	6.0	27.9	60.4	87.0	95.8
German.....	332	630	.0	2.7	16.3	46.1	80.4	94.0
Hebrew, Russian.....	615	463	1.8	9.1	40.0	75.3	95.1	98.4
Hebrew, Other.....	116	484	.9	6.9	40.5	71.6	94.0	97.4
Irish.....	464	557	1.1	6.3	28.4	56.3	87.1	96.3
Italian, North.....	47	449	.0	17.0	38.3	68.1	100.0	100.0
Italian, South.....	1,190	390	2.1	13.9	57.2	87.5	97.6	99.1
Lithuanian.....	250	419	3.2	11.6	46.0	86.0	98.4	99.2
Magyar.....	163	390	3.7	14.1	58.3	86.5	96.9	99.4
Negro.....	35	369	2.9	14.3	62.9	88.6	97.1	100.0
Polish.....	872	379	4.7	19.0	55.8	85.6	97.5	99.4
Slovak.....	288	402	5.6	16.7	49.7	83.3	99.7	100.0
Slovenian.....	98	433	4.1	8.2	38.8	86.7	98.0	100.0
Swedish.....	88	703	.0	1.1	9.1	28.4	75.0	86.4
Syrian.....	29	356	6.9	13.8	72.4	89.7	96.6	100.0
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>97.3</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>98.1</b>

The earnings of the 5,825 male heads of families average \$475 for the year covered by this study. The average earnings of the husbands of every race of native birth, except the negroes, is over \$600. The average earnings of all foreign-born husbands is only \$452. About three-fourths of the foreign-born, as contrasted with less than one-half of the native-born exclusive of negroes, earn less than \$600, and about 45 per cent of all foreign-born husbands earn under \$400. Among immigrants the highest incomes from earnings of husbands are those of the Swedes; the second highest are those of the Germans.

## ASSIMILATION.

## ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

It will be seen from the following tables that the ability of the immigrant to speak English is largely dependent upon his age at the time of arrival in the United States and on the length of his residence in the United States. The first table shows the number and per cent of all male heads of households who can carry on conversation at least fairly well in the English language.

TABLE 41.—*Number and per cent of male heads of households who speak English, by general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Per cent who speak English.
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	40	97.6
German.....	195	195	100.0
Polish.....	18	18	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>			
Bohemian and Moravian.....	539	215	39.9
German.....	455	324	71.2
Greek.....	48	35	72.9
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,252	611	48.8
Hebrew, Other.....	248	146	58.9
Italian, North.....	72	11	15.3
Italian, South.....	1,877	643	34.3
Lithuanian.....	322	123	38.2
Magyar.....	185	63	34.1
Polish.....	1,104	401	36.3
Servian.....	32	8	25.0
Slovak.....	345	185	53.6
Slovenian.....	114	80	70.2
Swedish.....	117	107	91.5
Syrian.....	325	198	60.9
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>99.6</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>7,085</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>44.8</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Less than one-half of the foreign-born male heads of households represented in this table speak English. In the following races this proportion falls below two-fifths; Bohemian and Moravian, North Italian, South Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Polish, and Servian. Among the Swedish only is the percentage high. Practically all of the native-born of foreign father speak English.

From the complete report on immigrants in cities it will be found that among most races the women are able to speak English in considerably lower proportions than the men; the almost universal employment of the men outside the home naturally increases their contact with English-speaking persons and their opportunities for acquiring the language.

In the table next presented ability to speak English is related to length of residence in the United States. The table includes only male heads of households.

**TABLE 42.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.**

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in the United States each specified number of years.			Number who speak English, by years in the United States.			Per cent who speak English, by years in the United States.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	539	96	95	338	6	32	177	6.3	33.7	52.4
German.....	455	47	33	375	10	17	297	21.3	51.5	79.2
Greek.....	48	19	14	15	9	13	13	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,252	358	351	543	97	168	346	27.1	47.9	63.7
Hebrew, Other.....	248	45	85	118	13	44	89	28.9	51.8	75.4
Italian, North.....	72	22	19	31	1	10	0	(a)	(a)	32.3
Italian, South.....	1,877	320	561	996	32	143	468	10.0	25.5	47.0
Lithuanian.....	322	68	128	126	16	42	65	23.5	32.8	51.6
Magyar.....	185	92	64	29	19	27	17	20.7	42.2	58.6
Polish.....	1,104	242	339	523	23	95	283	9.5	28.0	54.1
Servian.....	32	26	4	2	4	2	2	15.4	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	345	58	140	147	15	67	103	25.9	47.9	70.1
Slovenian.....	114	17	59	38	15	36	29	(a)	61.0	76.3
Swedish.....	117	1	11	105	9	98	0	(a)	(a)	93.3
Syrian.....	325	114	117	94	59	68	71	51.8	58.1	75.5
Total.....	7,035	1,525	2,030	3,480	318	764	2,068	20.9	37.6	59.4

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of 1,525 heads of households who have been in the United States less than five years, 318, or 20.9 per cent, speak English. The proportion among those who have been here from five to nine years is 37.6 per cent, while among those who have been here ten years or more it is nearly 60 per cent. All races show a marked increase in the ability to speak English with an increase in the length of residence in this country.

The next table relates ability to speak English to age at time of coming to the United States. The table includes only male heads of households, who are classified according to whether they were under or over 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country.

**TABLE 43.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.**

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number each specified age at time of coming.		Number who speak English, by age at time of coming.		Per cent who speak English, by age at time of coming.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	539	59	480	56	159	94.9	33.1
German.....	455	78	377	76	248	97.4	65.8
Greek.....	48	1	48	1	35	2.1	72.9
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,252	43	1,209	41	570	95.3	47.1
Hebrew, Other.....	248	10	238	10	136	(a)	57.1
Italian, North.....	72	1	71	1	10	(a)	14.1
Italian, South.....	1,877	128	1,749	108	535	84.4	30.6
Lithuanian.....	322	4	318	3	120	(a)	37.7
Magyar.....	185	2	183	2	61	(a)	33.3
Polish.....	1,104	71	1,033	57	344	80.3	33.3
Servian.....	32	1	32	1	8	3.1	25.0
Slovak.....	345	14	331	13	172	(a)	52.0
Slovenian.....	114	1	114	1	80	(a)	70.2
Swedish.....	117	11	106	11	96	(a)	90.6
Syrian.....	325	13	312	12	187	(a)	59.9
Total.....	7,035	434	6,601	389	2,761	89.6	41.8

\* Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Nearly nine-tenths of the foreign-born male heads of households who were under 14 years of age at the time of coming to this country are able to speak English now, while of those who were 14 years or over at the time of coming, scarcely more than two-fifths can speak English. In the case of the Poles, four-fifths of those who were children under 14 when they came now speak English, while only a third of those who were older have learned to converse in the English tongue.

## LITERACY.

The number and per cent of male heads of households who can read and the number and per cent who are able both to read and to write appear in the following table.

TABLE 44.—*Number and per cent of male heads of households who read and who read and write, by general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
<b>Native-born of native father:</b>					
White.....	406	404	404	99.5	99.5
Negro.....	304	262	259	86.2	85.2
<b>Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:</b>					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	41	40	40	97.6	97.6
German.....	194	190	190	97.9	97.9
Irish.....	264	259	259	98.1	98.1
Polish.....	18	18	18	(a)	(a)
<b>Foreign-born:</b>					
Bohemian and Moravian.....	538	529	524	98.3	97.4
German.....	452	447	445	98.9	98.5
Greek.....	48	46	46	95.8	95.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,252	1,063	1,019	84.9	81.4
Hebrew, Other.....	246	224	215	91.1	87.4
Irish.....	600	545	532	90.8	88.7
Italian, North.....	70	59	59	84.3	84.3
Italian, South.....	1,868	1,038	1,019	55.6	54.6
Lithuanian.....	321	242	200	75.4	62.3
Magyar.....	184	174	174	94.6	94.6
Negro.....	106	99	99	93.4	93.4
Polish.....	1,101	841	790	76.4	71.8
Servian.....	32	25	25	78.1	78.1
Slovak.....	344	273	267	79.4	77.6
Slovenian.....	114	108	107	94.7	93.9
Swedish.....	116	115	115	99.1	99.1
Syrian.....	325	287	283	88.3	87.1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>
<b>Total native-born of foreign father.....</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.1</b>
<b>Total native-born.....</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>95.4</b>
<b>Total foreign-born.....</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Out of a total of 8,944 reporting, 7,288, or 81.5 per cent, are able to read and 7,089, or 79.3 per cent, are able to read and write. Ninety-nine and a half per cent of the white persons who are native-born of native fathers are able to read and write. For the native-born of foreign father the percentage is also high for each race. Among the foreign-born the percentage who read and write falls as low as 54.6 for the South Italians, and is less than 80 for the Poles, Servians, Slovaks, and Lithuanians. Among the Bohemians and Moravians, Germans, and Swedes, on the contrary, the percentage

who can read and write is above 97. From the Commission's complete report on immigrants in cities it will be seen that the per cents of women who read and write are in general lower than the corresponding per cents of men.

From the complete report it will also be seen that apparently little relation exists between the literacy of immigrants and their length of residence in the United States. The following table, however, indicates that the age of the immigrants at the time of their arrival in this country is an important factor in determining their ability to read and write:

TABLE 45.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.*

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of each specified age at time of coming.		Number who read and write, by age at time of coming.		Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming.	
		Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	538	59	479	58	466	98.3	97.3
German.....	452	78	374	77	368	98.7	98.4
Greek.....	48	.....	48	.....	46	.....	95.8
Hebrew, Russian.....	1,252	43	1,209	38	981	88.4	81.1
Hebrew, Other.....	246	10	236	10	205	(a)	86.9
Irish.....	600	83	517	77	455	92.8	88.0
Italian, North.....	70	1	69	1	58	(a)	84.1
Italian, South.....	1,868	129	1,739	87	932	67.4	53.6
Lithuanian.....	321	4	317	4	196	(a)	61.8
Magyar.....	184	2	182	2	172	(a)	94.5
Negro.....	106	3	103	3	96	(a)	93.2
Polish.....	1,031	70	1,031	62	728	88.6	70.6
Servian.....	32	.....	32	.....	25	.....	78.1
Slovak.....	344	14	330	13	254	(a)	77.0
Slovenian.....	114	.....	114	.....	107	.....	93.9
Swedish.....	116	11	105	11	104	(a)	99.0
Syrian.....	325	13	312	13	270	(a)	86.5
Total.....	7,717	520	7,197	456	5,463	87.7	75.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The vast majority of the 7,717 foreign-born male heads of households represented in this table were 14 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States. Those who came at an early age are now able to read and write to a greater extent than are those who were 14 years of age or over when they came. This is true in the case of every race for which the percentages are comparable. Thus, among the South Italians, two-thirds of those who were children under 14 when they came are now able to read and write, while little more than half of those who were 14 years or over at the time of coming can now read and write.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

The status with respect to naturalization of immigrant heads of households who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States and who therefore could become citizens only by their own initiative, is shown in the following table. Only persons are included who have been in this country long enough to acquire citizenship.

TABLE 46.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male heads of households who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Bohemian and Moravian.....	248	134	48	54.0	19.4
German.....	225	164	45	72.9	20.0
Greek.....	22	1	4	4.5	18.2
Hebrew, Russian.....	607	204	139	33.6	22.9
Hebrew, Other.....	141	54	34	38.3	24.1
Irish.....	210	154	17	73.3	8.1
Italian, North.....	42	24	5	57.1	11.9
Italian, South.....	1,071	339	177	31.7	16.5
Lithuanian.....	174	45	19	25.9	10.9
Magyar.....	74	9	12	12.2	16.2
Negro.....	26	3	1	11.5	3.8
Polish.....	539	192	63	35.6	11.7
Servian.....	5	2	.....	(a)	(a)
Slovak.....	156	28	16	17.9	10.3
Slovenian.....	73	9	14	12.3	19.2
Swedish.....	72	62	3	86.1	4.2
Syrian.....	134	13	32	9.7	23.9
Total.....	3,819	1,437	629	37.6	16.5

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be seen that little more than half of the foreign-born male heads of households have taken out any naturalization papers. The proportion fully naturalized is only 37.6 per cent. The proportions vary considerably among the races, being much higher for the Germans, Irish, and Swedes than for others. Among the races represented in the table by more than 500 men, the proportions of citizens are: Poles 35.6 per cent, Russian Hebrews 33.6 per cent, and South Italians 31.7 per cent.

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**ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT ON  
OCCUPATIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND  
GENERATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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**For the complete report on occupations of the first and second generations  
of immigrants in the United States see Reports of the  
Immigration Commission, vol. 28.**





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## OCCUPATIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The purpose of this report is to show the difference between the first and second generations of immigrants as regards the occupations in which they engage. The term "first generation," as here used, is applied to those who are themselves immigrants—that is, were born in foreign countries. The term "second generation" is applied to those who are the native children of immigrants—that is, were born in this country of parents who were born abroad. The report is based upon original and unpublished data in possession of the Bureau of the Census.

The tables presented give the number of breadwinners ten years of age or over in each generation, classified by occupation. The term "breadwinner" is here used to include everyone who is engaged in any gainful occupation. It includes the banker, therefore, as well as the bootblack. The figures are shown separately for each foreign nationality which can be distinguished upon the basis of census returns, the classification by nationality being a classification according to the country in which the parents were born. Thus an Italian, as the term is here used, means a person whose parents were born either both in Italy or one in Italy and the other in the United States. An Italian immigrant is classed as an Italian of the first generation, and it is probable that he, like his parents, was born in Italy, although he may have been born in some other foreign country. An Italian of the second generation means a person born in the United States whose parents, one or both, were immigrants born in Italy.

Of course this classification, based on the country in which parents were born, is not equivalent to a classification by race. Austria, for instance, includes a number of diverse races. But these can not be distinguished on the basis of census returns. We know that comparatively few of the natives of Russia who migrate to the United States are Russians in the ethnical sense of the word. The great majority of them are racially classed as Hebrews, Poles, and Lithuanians. In other cases, however, the country of birth practically defines the races. This is true of such countries as Ireland, Scotland, France, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the inhabitants of each of these countries being mainly homogeneous as regards race. From the classification by country of birth the census of 1900, however, made two rather important deviations: It separated the Poles—defined as persons who speak Polish and were born in what was formerly Poland—from the other natives of Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and it distinguished between the French Canadians and the English Canadians in the case of persons born in Canada.

The subject of this report is presented first by occupations or occupation groups, with a view to readily determining the differences among foreign nationalities as regards their representation in certain typical or important occupations. This forms Part I of the complete report. In Part II of the complete report the occupational classification is presented by nationalities, so as to bring together the occupational data relating to each nationality.

The summary herewith presented consists of an abstract or condensation of Part I, followed by two tables (A and B), which show the occupational classification of each nationality. Lack of space forbids any attempt to summarize the text comment and analysis contained in Part II of the full report.

#### MALE BREADWINNERS.

The following table shows the number of male breadwinners in the first and second generations of each of the nationalities distinguished in the census occupational statistics:

TABLE 1.—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality and general nativity: Number and per cent distribution.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	4,886,731	100.0	4,143,158	100.0
Austrian.....	153,033	3.1	14,587	.4
Bohemian.....	71,389	1.5	32,707	.8
Canadian, English.....	191,159	3.9	177,787	4.3
Canadian, French.....	168,421	3.4	95,338	2.3
Danish.....	82,652	1.7	23,097	.6
English and Welsh.....	439,031	9.0	442,865	10.7
French.....	51,431	1.1	55,152	1.3
German.....	1,276,046	26.1	1,491,839	36.0
Hungarian.....	88,440	1.8	3,880	.1
Irish.....	714,222	14.6	1,090,103	26.3
Italian.....	276,438	5.7	16,986	.4
Norwegian.....	171,006	3.5	85,658	2.1
Polish.....	183,055	3.7	25,975	.6
Russian.....	191,599	3.9	14,598	.4
Scotch.....	129,901	2.7	111,195	2.7
Swedish.....	297,307	6.1	67,407	1.6
Swiss.....	60,391	1.2	34,751	.8
Other foreign.....	341,210	7.0	359,233	8.7

Some of these nationalities are represented by very small numbers in the second generation as compared with the first. This is notably true as regards the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Italians, the Poles, and the Russians. It results from the fact that the immigration of these nationalities is of comparatively recent origin, so that the second generation at present consists principally of children and young persons, few of whom are old enough to take up an occupation.

As regards some of these nationalities it might be said indeed that there is no second generation as yet, but only the beginnings of a second generation or a second generation not yet grown up. Nevertheless the figures, meager though they are, afford some indication

of the start which the second generation is making. But in drawing comparisons with the first generation the youthfulness of the second generation should be borne in mind, it being a factor which tends to give an undue prominence to those occupations in which children are commonly employed.

As a result of these variations in the relative size of the two generations the racial composition of the first generation of foreign breadwinners differs in a marked degree from that of the second. Thus of the first generation of male breadwinners of foreign origin, 26.1 per cent are Germans and 14.6 per cent are Irish; while in the second generation these percentages are much larger, the percentage of Germans being 36 and that of Irish, 26.3. The first generation, therefore, is 40.7 per cent Irish and German, the second 62.3 per cent. Accordingly the characteristics of the Irish and Germans have more influence upon the second generation, taken as a whole, than upon the first.

On the other hand, the Italians, Poles, and Russians constitute, respectively, 5.7, 3.7, and 3.9 per cent of the first generation, as compared with 0.4, 0.6, and 0.4 per cent of the second generation. In the aggregate these three nationalities represent 13.3 per cent of the first generation and only 1.4 per cent of the second.

Because of this difference in the racial composition of the two generations it becomes difficult to determine the significance of the difference between the two generations as regards the occupations which they follow unless the comparison is made for each nationality separately. This could not be done upon the basis of any published census figures; therefore it was deemed desirable to go back to the original data in order to make these classifications by nationality. The results of that work are presented in this report.

In the table which is appended (pp. 821-829), the male breadwinners in the first and in the second generations of each nationality are classified by occupations.

The census classification distinguishes 140 different occupations or occupation groups. In the text which follows, attention is directed to some of the more important occupation groups, the first group considered being that composed of persons returned by the census as "laborers (not specified)." Other occupation groups are discussed in the order here named: Miners; iron and steel workers; textile-mill operatives; the building trades; clerical pursuits; salesmen, agents, and commercial travelers; professional pursuits; agriculture.

#### GENERAL LABORERS.

In the United States census persons returned as laborers, or day laborers, or general laborers, without specification of the kind of work on which employed, were classified under the designation "laborers (not specified)." Probably this indicates, as a rule, employment in unskilled manual labor requiring only ordinary intelligence and commanding comparatively low wages. About one-tenth of the total number of male breadwinners enumerated by the census are in this occupation group.

Among the foreign-born, or immigrants, the percentage of general laborers (14.4) is much higher than among the native white Americans. But among the native white of foreign parentage the per-

centage (8.6) is not much larger than it is among the native white of native parentage (8), the small difference suggesting that the children of foreigners are not much more disposed or constrained to earn their living by unskilled manual labor than are the children of native Americans.

But this statement does not hold good of all sections and communities. In the large cities the native white whose parents were foreigners by birth are employed as general laborers to a much greater extent than the native white whose parents were native Americans; in the smaller cities and country districts there is less difference between these classes in this respect. But everywhere the proportion of laborers is greater among the foreign-born, or immigrants, than among either class of native white; and in general these three classes appear to be more sharply differentiated in the city than in the country.

The following table gives the percentage of laborers in the first and second generations for each of the principal nationalities that can be distinguished on the basis of census returns:

TABLE 2.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as laborers.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Laborers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	2,516,263	10.5
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	961,444	8.0
White of foreign parentage.....	9,029,889	1,063,538	11.8
First generation (foreign-born).....	4,886,731	706,093	14.4
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	357,445	8.6
Austrian.....	167,620	29,880	17.8
First generation.....	153,033	28,802	18.8
Second generation.....	14,587	1,078	7.4
Bohemian.....	104,096	12,655	12.2
First generation.....	71,389	9,996	14.0
Second generation.....	32,707	2,659	8.1
Canadian, English.....	368,946	37,487	10.2
First generation.....	191,159	19,242	10.1
Second generation.....	177,787	18,245	10.3
Canadian, French.....	263,759	38,131	14.5
First generation.....	168,421	25,382	15.1
Second generation.....	95,338	12,749	13.4
Danish.....	105,749	10,451	9.9
First generation.....	82,652	8,251	10.0
Second generation.....	23,097	2,200	9.5
English and Welsh.....	881,896	58,760	6.7
First generation.....	439,031	28,261	6.4
Second generation.....	442,865	30,499	6.9
French.....	106,583	8,355	7.8
First generation.....	51,431	4,004	7.8
Second generation.....	55,152	4,351	7.9

\* Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 2.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as laborers—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Laborers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
German.....	2,767,885	241,403	8.7
First generation.....	1,276,046	129,582	10.2
Second generation.....	1,491,839	111,821	7.5
Hungarian.....	92,320	20,029	21.7
First generation.....	88,440	19,759	22.3
Second generation.....	3,880	270	7.0
Irish.....	1,804,325	269,893	15.0
First generation.....	714,222	158,933	22.3
Second generation.....	1,090,103	110,960	10.2
Italian.....	293,424	93,883	32.0
First generation.....	276,438	91,778	33.2
Second generation.....	16,986	2,105	12.4
Norwegian.....	256,664	22,399	8.7
First generation.....	171,006	16,271	9.5
Second generation.....	85,658	6,128	7.2
Polish.....	203,020	57,313	27.4
First generation.....	183,055	53,232	29.1
Second generation.....	25,975	4,081	15.7
Russian.....	206,197	14,645	7.1
First generation.....	191,599	13,959	7.3
Second generation.....	14,598	686	4.7
Scotch.....	241,096	14,284	5.9
First generation.....	129,901	7,348	5.7
Second generation.....	111,195	6,936	6.2
Swedish.....	364,714	44,311	12.1
First generation.....	297,307	37,940	12.8
Second generation.....	67,407	6,371	9.5
Swiss.....	95,142	7,787	8.2
First generation.....	60,391	5,255	8.7
Second generation.....	34,751	2,532	7.3
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	81,872	11.7
First generation.....	341,210	48,098	14.1
Second generation.....	359,233	33,774	9.4
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	491,281	16.9

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

In the first generation of Italians in the United States 33.2 per cent of the male breadwinners are laborers. This is the highest percentage of laborers shown for any class of immigrants that can be distinguished in the census. The Poles rank second, with a percentage of 29.1; then come the Irish and the Hungarians, each with a percentage of 22.3. It is notable that in each of these nationalities the second generation as compared with the first shows a very marked reduction in the percentage of laborers. Thus the percentage of Italians declines from 33.2 in the first generation to 12.4 in the second. Among the



Poles the decline is from 29.1 to 15.7; among the Irish from 22.3 to 10.2; and among the Hungarians from 22.3 to 7. In the case of the English Canadian, Danish, English and Welsh, and Scotch the percentage remains about the same, or perhaps shows a slight advance in the second generation.

#### MINERS AND QUARRYMEN.

Mining is an occupation which employs a large proportion of foreigners or immigrants. In the census of 1900, 44.3 per cent of the total number of males reported as miners and quarrymen were of foreign birth, or immigrants; and 61.2 per cent were of foreign parentage, being either immigrants or the children of immigrants.

TABLE 3.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as miners and quarrymen.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Miners and quarrymen.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	569,541	2.4
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,506	183,925	1.5
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	9,029,889	345,276	3.8
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>a</sup> .....	4,886,731	249,042	5.1
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	96,234	2.3
Austrian.....	167,620	29,563	17.6
First generation.....	153,033	28,854	18.9
Second generation.....	14,587	709	4.9
Bohemian.....	104,096	1,821	1.7
First generation.....	71,389	1,567	2.2
Second generation.....	32,707	254	.8
Canadian, English.....	368,946	5,066	1.4
First generation.....	191,159	2,919	1.5
Second generation.....	177,787	2,147	1.2
Canadian, French.....	263,759	2,520	1.0
First generation.....	168,421	1,717	1.0
Second generation.....	95,338	803	.8
Danish.....	105,749	1,281	1.2
First generation.....	82,652	1,014	1.2
Second generation.....	23,097	267	1.2
English and Welsh.....	881,896	70,017	7.9
First generation.....	439,031	44,918	10.2
Second generation.....	442,865	25,099	5.7
French.....	106,583	3,938	3.7
First generation.....	51,431	2,945	5.7
Second generation.....	55,152	1,013	1.8
German.....	2,767,885	35,925	1.3
First generation.....	1,276,046	19,038	1.5
Second generation.....	1,491,839	16,887	1.1
Hungarian.....	92,320	26,944	29.2
First generation.....	88,440	26,550	30.0
Second generation.....	3,880	394	10.2

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

**TABLE 3.—Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as miners and quarrymen—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Miners and quarrymen.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Irish.....	1,804,325	51,313	2.8
First generation.....	714,222	22,892	3.2
Second generation.....	1,090,103	28,421	2.6
Italian.....	293,424	25,999	8.9
First generation.....	276,438	25,465	9.2
Second generation.....	16,986	534	3.1
Norwegian.....	256,664	2,596	1.0
First generation.....	171,006	2,180	1.3
Second generation.....	85,658	416	.5
Polish.....	209,030	15,316	7.3
First generation.....	183,055	14,024	7.7
Second generation.....	25,975	1,292	5.0
Russian.....	206,197	7,781	3.8
First generation.....	191,599	7,585	4.0
Second generation.....	14,598	196	1.3
Scotch.....	241,096	15,938	6.6
First generation.....	129,901	9,740	7.5
Second generation.....	111,195	6,198	5.6
Swedish.....	364,714	13,821	3.8
First generation.....	297,307	12,434	4.2
Second generation.....	67,407	1,387	2.1
Swiss.....	95,142	1,612	1.7
First generation.....	60,391	1,115	1.8
Second generation.....	34,751	497	1.4
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	33,805	4.8
First generation.....	341,210	24,085	7.1
Second generation.....	359,233	9,720	2.7
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	40,340	1.4

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

Over 5 per cent (5.1) of the white male breadwinners born in foreign countries are employed as miners and quarrymen. For the native white whose parents were born in foreign countries the proportion employed in mining is less than half as large, being 2.3 per cent; for native white whose parents also were natives the corresponding percentage is only 1.5.

The nationalities which contribute most largely to this occupation in proportion to their number are the Hungarians, Austrians, English and Welsh, Italians, Poles, and Scotch. For these and for all other foreign nationalities, almost without exception, the percentage of miners is much smaller in the second generation than in the first.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

In the census classification the iron and steel workers include employees of foundries, furnaces, and rolling mills. The total number employed in this occupation is hardly more than one-half as

great as the number employed as miners and quarrymen. Nor is the foreign element quite as prominent as it is in mining, 35.9 per cent of the iron and steel workers being of foreign birth, and 63 per cent being of foreign parentage.

TABLE 4.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as iron and steel workers.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Iron and steel workers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	287,427	1.2
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	94,228	.8
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	9,029,889	180,879	2.0
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>a</sup> .....	4,886,731	103,214	2.1
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	77,665	1.9
Austrian.....	167,620	6,035	3.6
First generation.....	153,033	5,852	3.8
Second generation.....	14,587	183	1.3
Bohemian.....	104,096	2,277	2.2
First generation.....	71,389	1,672	2.3
Second generation.....	32,707	605	1.8
Canadian, English.....	368,946	3,741	1.0
First generation.....	191,159	2,171	1.1
Second generation.....	177,787	1,570	.9
Canadian, French.....	263,759	3,814	1.4
First generation.....	168,421	2,382	1.4
Second generation.....	95,338	1,432	1.5
Danish.....	105,749	952	.9
First generation.....	82,652	811	1.0
Second generation.....	23,097	141	.6
English and Welsh.....	881,896	19,769	2.2
First generation.....	439,031	11,601	2.6
Second generation.....	442,865	8,168	1.8
French.....	106,583	1,307	1.2
First generation.....	51,431	601	1.2
Second generation.....	55,152	706	1.3
German.....	2,767,885	49,576	1.8
First generation.....	1,276,046	22,176	1.7
Second generation.....	1,491,839	27,400	1.8
Hungarian.....	92,320	4,732	5.1
First generation.....	88,440	4,679	5.3
Second generation.....	3,880	53	1.4
Irish.....	1,804,325	47,363	2.6
First generation.....	714,222	20,013	2.8
Second generation.....	1,090,103	27,350	2.5
Italian.....	293,424	2,697	.9
First generation.....	276,438	2,532	.9
Second generation.....	16,986	165	1.0
Norwegian.....	256,664	1,334	.5
First generation.....	171,006	1,069	.6
Second generation.....	85,658	265	.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 4.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as iron and steel workers—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Iron and steel workers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White of foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
Polish.....	209,030	13,109	6.3
First generation.....	183,055	12,060	6.6
Second generation.....	25,975	1,049	4.0
Russian.....	206,197	1,490	.7
First generation.....	191,599	1,422	.7
Second generation.....	14,598	68	.5
Scotch.....	241,096	4,340	1.8
First generation.....	129,901	2,706	2.1
Second generation.....	111,195	1,634	1.5
Swedish.....	364,714	7,616	2.1
First generation.....	297,307	6,813	2.3
Second generation.....	67,407	803	1.2
Swiss.....	95,142	1,129	1.2
First generation.....	60,391	680	1.1
Second generation.....	34,751	449	1.3
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	9,598	1.4
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	341,210	3,974	1.2
Second generation.....	359,233	5,624	1.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	12,320	.4

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

The 103,214 white male immigrants employed in iron and steel works in 1900 formed 2.1 per cent of the total number of white male immigrants in all occupations. In the second generation of breadwinners represented by the native white of foreign parentage, the percentage of iron and steel workers is almost as large, being 1.9; but of the native white breadwinners of native parentage only 0.8 per cent were reported in this industry.

As shown by the percentages in the foregoing table, the Poles and Hungarians, in proportion to their numbers, are employed in iron and steel works to a greater extent than any other nationality distinguished in the census classification, and for each of these nationalities the percentage of iron and steel workers is much smaller in the second generation than in the first. The contrast may be partly due to the youthfulness of the second generation, the occupation here considered being one which affords comparatively few opportunities for the employment of children.<sup>a</sup> Those nationalities, such as the German and Irish, which are represented by an older second generation, include almost or quite as large a percentage of iron and steel workers in the second generation as in the first.

On the whole the movement away from this occupation on the part of the second generation is not so marked as it is in the case of the two occupations previously considered, namely, that of general laborers and that of miners and quarrymen. It will be found, in fact,

<sup>a</sup> The census of 1900 reported as iron and steel workers only 112 children under 14 years of age; 299 were reported as 14 years, and 744 as 15.

that there are several nationalities (French Canadian, French, German, Italian, and Swiss) in which the percentage of iron and steel workers is higher in the second generation than in the first. These, however, are nationalities in which the occupation does not obtain any very marked importance in either generation.

#### TEXTILE-MILL OPERATIVES.

The number of white male immigrants (male foreign-born white) employed as textile-mill operatives at the time of the Twelfth Census was 108,877. This represents 2.2 per cent or about one forty-fifth of the total number of male immigrants employed in all occupations, and 40.8 per cent or two-fifths of the total number of textile-mill operatives of all classes.

This industry is conducted in different sections of the country, under widely divergent conditions, and notably in the North as compared with the South. In New England three-fifths (61.6 per cent) of the male operatives in textile mills are immigrants, and more than one-fourth are the native children of immigrants; and the industry absorbs more than one-eighth of the foreign-born male breadwinners in that section and more than one-twelfth of the second generation. In the South, on the other hand, there are comparatively few immigrants in the total population, and of these only a small percentage are employed in the textile mills, the operatives being practically all native white of native parentage.

The following table presents a comparison of the first and second generations of each nationality, as regards the percentage employed in the textile mills:

TABLE 5.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as textile-mill operatives.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Textile-mill operatives.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	266,815	1.1
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	95,503	.8
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	9,029,889	169,671	1.9
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>a</sup> .....	4,886,731	108,877	2.2
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	60,794	1.5
Austrian.....	167,620	1,394	.8
First generation.....	153,033	1,284	.8
Second generation.....	14,587	110	.8
Bohemian.....	104,096	432	.4
First generation.....	71,389	375	.5
Second generation.....	32,707	57	.2
Canadian, English.....	368,946	4,044	1.1
First generation.....	191,159	2,429	1.3
Second generation.....	177,787	1,615	.9
Canadian, French.....	263,759	42,529	16.1
First generation.....	168,421	32,174	19.1
Second generation.....	95,338	10,355	10.9

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 5.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as textile-mill operatives—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Textile-mill operatives.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White of foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
Danish.....	105,749	273	0.3
First generation.....	82,652	207	.3
Second generation.....	23,097	66	.3
English and Welsh.....	881,896	28,022	3.2
First generation.....	439,031	19,588	4.5
Second generation.....	442,865	8,434	1.9
French.....	106,583	1,357	1.3
First generation.....	51,431	1,065	2.1
Second generation.....	55,152	292	.5
German.....	2,767,885	20,730	.7
First generation.....	1,276,046	11,977	.9
Second generation.....	1,491,839	8,753	.6
Hungarian.....	92,320	1,070	1.2
First generation.....	88,440	1,017	1.1
Second generation.....	3,880	53	1.4
Irish.....	1,804,325	37,855	2.1
First generation.....	714,222	14,634	2.0
Second generation.....	1,090,103	23,221	2.1
Italian.....	293,424	4,098	1.4
First generation.....	276,438	3,886	1.4
Second generation.....	16,986	212	1.2
Norwegian.....	256,664	137	.1
First generation.....	171,006	85	(a)
Second generation.....	85,658	52	.1
Polish.....	209,030	5,962	2.9
First generation.....	183,055	5,731	3.1
Second generation.....	25,975	231	.9
Russian.....	206,197	1,276	.6
First generation.....	191,599	1,214	.6
Second generation.....	14,598	62	.4
Scotch.....	241,096	5,432	2.3
First generation.....	129,901	3,598	2.8
Second generation.....	111,195	1,834	1.6
Swedish.....	364,714	1,655	.5
First generation.....	297,307	1,331	.4
Second generation.....	67,407	324	.5
Swiss.....	95,142	1,281	1.3
First generation.....	60,391	1,054	1.7
Second generation.....	34,751	227	.7
Other foreign <sup>b</sup> .....	700,443	12,124	1.7
First generation <sup>b</sup> .....	341,210	7,228	2.1
Second generation.....	359,233	4,896	1.4
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	1,641	.1

<sup>a</sup> Less than 0.1 per cent.<sup>b</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

This industry is peculiarly adapted for the employment of young persons and children. But, notwithstanding that, it obtains a proportionately smaller number of recruits from the second generation of male breadwinners than from the first. Of male workers in the second generation (native white of foreign parentage) only 1.5 per cent are in the textile mills, while for the first generation, represented by the foreign-born, the corresponding percentage was, as just noted, 2.2.

The French Canadians are employed in the textile mills to a far greater extent than any other foreign nationality; but the proportion is hardly more than half as great in the second generation as it is in the first, the difference for male breadwinners being that between a percentage of 19.1 in the first generation and 10.9 in the second. Among the English and Welsh male breadwinners the percentage of textile-mill operatives declines from 4.5 for the first generation to 1.9 for the second. The figures for the Irish indicate that the second generation is employed in textile mills to quite as great an extent as the first. In Massachusetts, a State in which the textile industries attain great prominence, 6.6 per cent of the male breadwinners in the first generation of Irish, and 7.1 per cent of those in the second, are textile-mill operatives. It will be found that this small increase represents a decline in the percentage employed in the cotton mills more than offset by an increase in the percentage employed in other textile mills.

#### THE BUILDING TRADES.

The group of occupations here designated as building trades comprises carpenters, masons, painters, paper hangers, plasterers, plumbers, roofers and slaters, and mechanics (not otherwise specified).

This occupation group represents for the most part skilled labor, requiring technical training or apprenticeship and commanding in general better wages and more favorable conditions of employment than obtain in the textile mills or in iron and steel works or mines. The number of men employed in the building trades is more than twice the number employed in mines and quarries, about four times the number employed in iron and steel works, and more than four times the number of male textile-mill operatives.

About one-fourth, 25.5 per cent, of the males employed in the building trades are immigrants (foreign-born). It will be remembered that immigrant whites (foreign-born) constitute 43.7 per cent of the miners and quarrymen, 40.8 per cent of the textile-mill operatives, and 35.9 per cent of the iron and steel workers. It is apparent, therefore, that they do not attain the same prominence in the building trades that they do in these other occupation groups. This is partly due to the fact that these trades represent a widely diffused class of employments, not being localized or concentrated in any particular sections or communities, but being carried on wherever there are buildings to be constructed, in the country as well as the city and in all sections of the United States. The immigrant population, on the other hand, is largely concentrated in cities, mill towns and mining regions, and in certain sections of the United States, notably in the South, is practically unrepresented.

**TABLE 6.**—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in the building trades.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In building trades.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	1,212,952	5.1
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	596,811	5.0
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	9,029,889	567,032	6.3
First generation (foreign-born).....	4,886,731	309,502	6.3
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	257,530	6.2
Austrian.....	167,620	4,400	2.6
First generation.....	153,033	3,874	2.5
Second generation.....	14,587	526	3.6
Bohemian.....	104,096	5,070	4.9
First generation.....	71,389	3,749	5.3
Second generation.....	32,707	1,321	4.0
Canadian, English.....	368,946	31,210	8.5
First generation.....	191,159	20,714	10.8
Second generation.....	177,787	10,496	5.9
Canadian, French.....	263,759	21,954	8.3
First generation.....	168,421	15,908	9.4
Second generation.....	95,338	6,046	6.3
Danish.....	105,749	7,117	6.7
First generation.....	82,652	6,179	7.5
Second generation.....	23,097	938	4.1
English and Welsh.....	881,896	60,456	6.9
First generation.....	439,031	32,752	7.5
Second generation.....	442,865	27,704	6.3
French.....	106,583	6,183	5.8
First generation.....	51,431	2,571	5.0
Second generation.....	55,152	3,612	6.5
German.....	2,767,885	176,517	6.4
First generation.....	1,276,046	83,626	6.6
Second generation.....	1,491,839	92,891	6.2
Hungarian.....	92,320	1,454	1.6
First generation.....	88,440	1,387	1.6
Second generation.....	3,880	67	1.7
Irish.....	1,804,325	116,091	6.5
First generation.....	714,222	41,851	5.9
Second generation.....	1,090,103	74,840	6.9
Italian.....	293,424	11,337	3.9
First generation.....	276,438	10,167	3.7
Second generation.....	16,986	1,170	6.9
Norwegian.....	256,664	15,854	6.2
First generation.....	171,006	13,555	7.9
Second generation.....	85,658	2,299	2.7
Polish.....	209,030	6,491	3.1
First generation.....	183,055	5,291	2.9
Second generation.....	25,975	1,200	4.6

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.



**TABLE 6.**—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in the building trades—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In building trades.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Russian.....	206,197	7,835	3.8
First generation.....	191,599	7,503	3.9
Second generation.....	14,598	332	2.3
Scotch.....	241,096	19,984	8.3
First generation.....	129,901	12,480	9.6
Second generation.....	111,195	7,504	6.7
Swedish.....	364,714	29,568	8.1
First generation.....	297,307	26,686	9.0
Second generation.....	67,407	2,882	4.3
Swiss.....	95,142	4,865	5.1
First generation.....	60,391	3,124	5.2
Second generation.....	34,751	1,741	5.0
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	40,046	5.7
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	341,210	18,085	5.3
Second generation.....	359,233	21,961	6.1
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	49,109	1.7

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

There seems to be no marked movement toward this occupation group on the part of the second generation of foreigners. On the contrary, with most of the nationalities distinguished in the census classification this occupation group has a diminished importance in the second generation. For the English Canadians the percentage of male breadwinners employed in the building trades declines from 10.8 in the first generation to 5.9 in the second; for the French Canadians the decline is from 9.4 to 6.3. The percentage for the Scotch declines from 9.6 to 6.7. Each of the three Scandinavian nationalities—the Danes, the Norwegians, and the Swedes—shows a similarly marked decline in the importance of this occupation group in the second generation. On the other hand, the Austrians, the French, the Hungarians, the Irish, and, to a more marked degree, the Italians and Poles, show a tendency to enter these occupations in relatively greater numbers in the second generation.

On the whole, however, while this comparison of the occupations of the second generation with those of the first indicates a movement away from unskilled manual labor and from work in factories and mines, it does not indicate that the movement is toward the skilled trades.

## CLERICAL PURSUITS.

In 1900 there were 754,476 male breadwinners whose occupation was that of clerk, copyist, stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, or accountant. These occupations represent varying degrees of ability and include a rather wide range of compensation. They are all, alike, sedentary pursuits, implying in most cases no more general education than may be readily obtained from the public schools, supplemented in the case of bookkeepers and stenographers by some special training. Of the total number in these employments 98,748, or 13.1 per cent, were immigrants.

**TABLE 7.—Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.**

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc. <sup>a</sup>	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	754,476	3.1
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	413,473	3.4
White of foreign parentage <sup>b</sup> .....	9,029,889	333,485	3.7
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>b</sup> .....	4,886,731	97,507	2.0
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	235,978	5.7
Austrian.....	167,620	2,917	1.7
First generation.....	153,033	1,697	1.1
Second generation.....	14,587	1,220	8.4
Bohemian.....	104,096	1,943	1.9
First generation.....	71,389	672	.9
Second generation.....	32,707	1,271	3.9
Canadian, English.....	368,946	17,334	4.7
First generation.....	191,159	7,156	3.7
Second generation.....	177,787	10,178	5.7
Canadian, French.....	263,759	4,058	1.5
First generation.....	168,421	1,755	1.0
Second generation.....	95,338	2,303	2.4
Danish.....	105,749	2,133	2.0
First generation.....	82,652	1,218	1.5
Second generation.....	23,097	915	4.0
English and Welsh.....	881,896	42,689	4.8
First generation.....	439,031	16,624	3.8
Second generation.....	442,865	26,065	5.9
French.....	106,583	4,229	4.0
First generation.....	51,431	1,056	2.1
Second generation.....	55,152	3,173	5.8
German.....	2,767,885	102,953	3.7
First generation.....	1,276,046	23,251	1.8
Second generation.....	1,491,839	79,702	5.3
Hungarian.....	92,320	1,336	1.4
First generation.....	88,440	875	1.0
Second generation.....	3,880	461	11.9
Irish.....	1,804,325	85,942	4.8
First generation.....	714,222	15,683	2.2
Second generation.....	1,090,103	70,259	6.4
Italian.....	293,424	2,677	.9
First generation.....	276,438	1,596	.6
Second generation.....	16,986	1,081	6.4
Norwegian.....	256,664	4,455	1.7
First generation.....	171,006	1,977	1.2
Second generation.....	85,658	2,478	2.9
Polish.....	209,030	2,166	1.0
First generation.....	183,055	1,118	.6
Second generation.....	25,975	1,048	4.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes bookkeepers and accountants, clerks and copyists, stenographers and typewriters.<sup>b</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 7.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.*—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White of foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
Russian.....	206,197	5,968	2.8
First generation.....	191,599	4,163	2.2
Second generation.....	14,598	1,705	11.7
Scotch.....	241,096	12,270	5.1
First generation.....	129,901	5,391	4.2
Second generation.....	111,195	6,879	6.2
Swedish.....	364,714	7,391	2.0
First generation.....	297,307	3,750	1.3
Second generation.....	67,407	3,641	5.4
Swiss.....	95,142	2,306	2.4
First generation.....	60,391	922	1.5
Second generation.....	34,751	1,384	4.0
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	30,818	4.4
First generation.....	341,210	8,603	2.5
Second generation.....	359,233	22,215	6.2
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	7,518	.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

There is a marked difference between the first and second generations of male breadwinners as regards the extent to which they enter this class of occupations. Only 2 per cent of the foreign-born white are clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., as compared with 5.7 per cent of the native white whose parents were foreign-born. These occupations, therefore, have more than twice the relative importance in the second generation than they have in the first.

In the larger cities, where the demand for employment in clerical pursuits is greatest, more than one-tenth (10.9 per cent) of the second generation of male breadwinners were reported in these occupations as compared with 3.4 per cent of the first generation.

Without exception each foreign nationality distinguished in the census classification shows a considerable increase in the percentage of clerks, stenographers, and bookkeepers in the second generation of breadwinners. Especially marked is the contrast in this respect between the first and second generations of Austrians, Hungarians, Russians, and Italians. Among the Hungarian immigrants, for instance, only 1 per cent of the male breadwinners are clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers; but in the second generation this percentage becomes 11.9. For Austrians the corresponding percentages are 1.1 and 8.4, respectively; for Italians, 0.6 and 6.4; for Russians, 2.2 and 11.7. The English Canadians, the English and Welsh, and the Scotch have a higher percentage for the first generation, but not so marked an advance for the second generation. The French Canadians appear to be the nationality which shows the least inclination toward clerical pursuits on the part of the second generation.

## SALESMEN, AGENTS, AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The occupations of salesmen, agents, and commercial travelers are believed to be sufficiently similar in character to be combined in a single group for the purpose of the comparisons under consideration, although the broad term "agent" doubtless includes a good many persons who are not engaged in selling goods or products. The group thus obtained is somewhat larger than the group of clerks, stenographers, and bookkeepers, and comprises a somewhat larger proportion of immigrants. The 125,442 salesmen, etc., who are immigrants, represent 16 per cent of the total number of males in these occupations and 2.5 per cent of the total number of male immigrants who are breadwinners.

In the second generation of male breadwinners the percentage of salesmen increases to 4.8 and is larger than the corresponding percentage for the native white of native parentage. The latter fact appears to be due to the greater concentration of the foreigners and their children in cities or commercial centers. When the comparison is confined to that part of the population which lives in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, it will be found that 10.3 per cent of the male breadwinners of native birth and native parentage are employed as salesmen, in comparison with 4 per cent of the immigrants (foreign-born white) and 7.6 per cent of the native children of immigrants (native white of foreign parents).

TABLE 8.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as salesmen, etc.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Salesmen, etc. <sup>a</sup>	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	785,294	3.3
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	454,301	3.8
White of foreign parentage <sup>b</sup> .....	9,029,889	325,152	3.6
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>b</sup> .....	4,886,731	124,264	2.5
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	200,888	4.8
Austrian.....	167,620	4,078	2.4
First generation.....	153,033	3,090	2.0
Second generation.....	14,587	988	6.8
Bohemian.....	104,096	2,254	2.2
First generation.....	71,389	1,113	1.6
Second generation.....	32,707	1,141	3.5
Canadian, English.....	368,946	17,313	4.7
First generation.....	191,159	8,381	4.4
Second generation.....	177,787	8,932	5.0
Canadian, French.....	263,759	6,755	2.6
First generation.....	168,421	3,524	2.1
Second generation.....	95,338	3,231	3.4
Danish.....	105,749	2,513	2.4
First generation.....	82,652	1,679	2.0
Second generation.....	23,097	834	3.6

<sup>a</sup> Includes commercial travelers, salesmen, and agents.

<sup>b</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 8.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as salesmen, etc.—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Salesmen, etc.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
English and Welsh.....	881,896	38,501	4.4
First generation.....	439,031	16,075	3.7
Second generation.....	442,865	22,516	5.1
French.....	106,583	4,213	4.0
First generation.....	51,431	1,241	2.4
Second generation.....	55,152	2,972	5.4
German.....	2,767,885	110,764	4.0
First generation.....	1,276,046	33,854	2.7
Second generation.....	1,491,839	76,910	5.2
Hungarian.....	92,320	1,923	2.1
First generation.....	88,440	1,580	1.8
Second generation.....	3,880	343	8.8
Irish.....	1,804,325	63,684	3.5
First generation.....	714,222	16,212	2.3
Second generation.....	1,090,103	47,472	4.4
Italian.....	293,424	2,894	1.0
First generation.....	276,438	2,100	.8
Second generation.....	16,986	794	4.7
Norwegian.....	256,664	6,259	2.4
First generation.....	171,006	3,055	1.8
Second generation.....	85,658	3,204	3.7
Polish.....	209,030	4,029	1.9
First generation.....	183,055	2,848	1.6
Second generation.....	25,975	1,181	4.5
Russian.....	206,197	10,729	5.2
First generation.....	191,599	9,078	4.7
Second generation.....	14,598	1,651	11.3
Scotch.....	241,096	11,120	4.6
First generation.....	129,901	5,219	4.0
Second generation.....	111,195	5,901	5.3
Swedish.....	364,714	7,475	2.0
First generation.....	297,307	4,562	1.5
Second generation.....	67,407	2,913	4.3
Swiss.....	95,142	2,304	2.4
First generation.....	60,391	898	1.5
Second generation.....	34,751	1,406	4.0
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	28,254	4.0
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	341,210	9,755	2.9
Second generation.....	359,233	18,499	5.1
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	5,841	.2

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

In general there is a decided increase in the proportion of salesmen, agents, and commercial travelers in the second generation of each nationality. This is notably the case as regards the Russians, the great majority of whom are doubtless Russian Jews; also as regards

the Hungarians, Poles, and Austrians. The tendency is hardly less marked for the Scandinavian nationalities and the Germans. It is on the whole less striking for the French Canadians, the English and Welsh, the Irish, and the Scotch.

This occupation group does not, however, attain the same importance in the second generation as the occupation group representing clerical pursuits, although in the first generation it has greater importance. Or, briefly stated, in the first generation there are more salesmen than clerks, in the second more clerks than salesmen. Consequently, although each of these two occupation groups shows an advance in the second generation as compared with the first, the clerk's occupation shows a much greater advance than the salesman's. Of course in these general statements the terms "clerk" and "salesman" are used in a broad sense to include the allied occupations classed with them in the tabular presentation.

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.

Only a small proportion, 3.5 per cent, of the total number of male breadwinners in the United States are employed in professional pursuits or professional service. Naturally, the proportion is still smaller in the case of immigrants, the percentage being 2.4. In the second generation it increases to 3.6.

Of the total number of white males engaged in professional pursuits, 64.1 per cent are native children of native Americans, 14.2 per cent are immigrants, and 17.7 per cent the children of immigrants. In cities 22.6 per cent of the professional classes are immigrants and 26.1 per cent are children of immigrants.

The table given below shows the number and percentage of immigrants and of native white children of immigrants in each professional pursuit. Thus it indicates that 14.3 per cent of the actors and professional showmen are immigrants, and 26 per cent are the children of immigrants. Noticeably large are the percentages of immigrants among artists and musicians and the percentage of children of immigrants among electricians.

TABLE 9.—*Male breadwinners employed in professional service: Number and per cent of foreign-born and of native white of foreign parentage, in each specified occupation.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Occupation.	Total number.	Foreign-born.		Native white of foreign parentage.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All professional pursuits.....	833,362	119,933	14.4	147,171	17.7
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	28,013	3,993	14.3	7,271	26.0
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.....	28,518	6,475	22.7	7,173	25.2
Artists and teachers of art.....	13,875	4,379	31.6	3,102	22.4
Clerkymen.....	108,537	23,618	21.8	13,032	12.0
Dentists.....	28,896	2,537	8.8	4,914	17.0
Electricians.....	50,373	8,200	16.3	15,896	31.6
Engineers (civil, etc.), and surveyors.....	43,451	6,301	14.5	8,198	18.9
Journalists.....	27,905	3,643	13.1	5,280	18.9
Lawyers.....	113,693	7,210	6.3	19,826	17.4
Literary and scientific persons.....	12,918	2,927	22.7	2,873	22.2
Musicians and teachers of music.....	39,887	13,845	34.7	9,206	23.1
Officials (government).....	82,164	10,434	12.7	15,362	18.7
Physicians and surgeons.....	124,826	13,980	11.2	16,718	13.4
Teachers.....	118,748	10,067	8.5	16,034	13.5
Other professional service.....	11,558	2,324	20.1	2,286	19.8

The so-called professional class embraces a rather wide variety of occupations, and it is interesting to learn what the professional pursuits are in which foreigners and their children attain their greatest prominence. The distribution of the professional class by occupations is shown in the following table:

TABLE 10.—*Male breadwinners employed in professional service, classified by general nativity and occupation: Number and per cent distribution.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white of native parents.		Native white of foreign parents.		Foreign-born white.		All other.*	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All professional pursuits.....	833,362	100.0	534,240	100.0	147,171	100.0	118,617	100.0	33,334	100.0
Actors, etc.....	28,013	3.4	14,938	2.8	7,271	4.9	3,840	3.2	1,964	5.9
Architects, etc.....	28,518	3.4	14,822	2.8	7,173	4.9	6,463	5.4	60	.2
Artists, etc.....	13,875	1.7	6,250	1.2	3,102	2.1	4,340	3.7	183	.5
Clergymen.....	108,537	13.0	56,483	10.6	13,032	8.9	23,330	19.7	15,692	47.1
Dentists.....	28,896	3.5	21,246	4.0	4,914	3.3	2,505	2.1	231	.7
Electricians.....	50,373	6.0	26,095	4.9	15,896	10.8	8,195	6.9	187	.6
Engineers (civil, etc.), etc.....	43,451	5.2	28,824	5.4	8,198	5.6	6,287	5.3	142	.4
Journalists.....	27,905	3.3	18,783	3.5	5,280	3.6	3,607	3.0	235	.7
Lawyers.....	113,693	13.6	85,879	16.1	19,826	13.5	7,183	6.1	805	2.4
Literary, etc.....	12,918	1.6	7,047	1.3	2,873	2.0	2,917	2.5	81	.2
Musicians, etc.....	39,887	4.8	14,132	2.6	9,206	6.3	13,760	11.6	2,789	8.4
Officials (Government).....	82,164	9.9	55,651	10.4	15,362	10.4	10,392	8.8	750	2.3
Physicians and surgeons.....	124,826	15.0	92,501	17.3	16,718	11.4	13,578	11.4	2,029	6.1
Teachers.....	118,748	14.2	84,795	15.9	16,034	10.9	9,936	8.4	7,983	23.9
Other professional service.....	11,558	1.4	6,794	1.3	2,286	1.6	2,284	1.9	194	.6

\* Includes negro, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.

One-fifth, 19.7 per cent, of the white immigrants reported in professional service are clergymen, most of whom probably are preaching to congregations of their fellow countrymen and conducting services in their native language; 11.6 per cent are musicians and teachers of music; and 11.4 per cent are physicians. In the second generation (native white of foreign parents) the percentage of clergymen in the professional class declines to 8.9, the percentage of musicians and teachers of music to 6.3, while the percentage of physicians remains practically unchanged. There are proportionately more electricians and lawyers in the second generation than in the first.

The table following gives the proportion of professional men in the first and second generations, by nationality.

TABLE 11.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in professional service.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In professional service.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	833,362	3.5
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	534,240	4.4
White of foreign parentage.....	9,029,889	265,788	2.9
First generation (foreign-born).....	4,886,731	118,617	2.4
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	147,171	3.6
Austrian.....	167,620	2,953	1.8
First generation.....	153,033	2,357	1.5
Second generation.....	14,587	596	4.1
Bohemian.....	104,096	1,632	1.6
First generation.....	71,389	979	1.4
Second generation.....	32,707	653	2.0
Canadian, English.....	368,946	16,607	4.5
First generation.....	191,159	8,342	4.4
Second generation.....	177,787	8,265	4.6
Canadian, French.....	263,759	3,590	1.4
First generation.....	168,421	2,055	1.2
Second generation.....	95,338	1,535	1.6
Danish.....	105,749	2,228	2.1
First generation.....	82,652	1,545	1.9
Second generation.....	23,097	683	3.0
English and Welsh.....	881,896	41,293	4.7
First generation.....	439,031	19,711	4.5
Second generation.....	442,865	21,582	4.9
French.....	106,583	5,053	4.7
First generation.....	51,431	2,650	5.2
Second generation.....	55,152	2,403	4.4
German.....	2,767,885	74,242	2.7
First generation.....	1,276,046	30,033	2.4
Second generation.....	1,491,839	44,209	3.0
Hungarian.....	92,320	1,195	1.3
First generation.....	88,440	1,013	1.1
Second generation.....	3,880	182	4.7
Irish.....	1,804,325	53,712	3.0
First generation.....	714,222	13,910	1.9
Second generation.....	1,090,103	39,802	3.7
Italian.....	293,424	4,414	1.5
First generation.....	276,438	3,813	1.4
Second generation.....	16,986	601	3.5
Norwegian.....	256,664	4,911	1.9
First generation.....	171,006	2,997	1.8
Second generation.....	85,658	1,914	2.2
Polish.....	209,030	1,894	.9
First generation.....	183,055	1,565	.9
Second generation.....	25,975	329	1.3

\* Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.



TABLE 11.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in professional service—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In professional service.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Russian.....	206, 197	4, 845	2.3
First generation.....	191, 599	4, 441	2.3
Second generation.....	14, 598	404	2.8
Scotch.....	241, 096	12, 210	5.1
First generation.....	129, 901	5, 820	4.5
Second generation.....	111, 195	6, 390	5.7
Swedish.....	364, 714	6, 153	1.7
First generation.....	297, 307	4, 547	1.5
Second generation.....	67, 407	1, 606	2.4
Swiss.....	95, 142	2, 679	2.8
First generation.....	60, 391	1, 448	2.4
Second generation.....	34, 751	1, 231	3.5
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700, 443	26, 177	3.7
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	341, 210	11, 391	3.3
Second generation.....	359, 233	14, 786	4.1
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2, 914, 323	33, 334	1.1

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

The percentage of professional men in the second generation of English Canadians, English and Welsh, Hungarians, and Scotch is greater than it is for the native white of native parentage. The highest percentage shown for any class is that for the second generation of Scotch. The nationalities in which the percentage shows the greatest advance in the second generation as compared with the first are the Austrian, the Hungarian, and the Italian.

The following tabulation indicates the leading professional pursuits in the first and second generations of each foreign nationality:

Nationality.	First generation.	Second generation.
Austrian.....	Musicians.....	Lawyers.
Bohemian.....	do.....	Electricians.
Canadian:		
English.....	Physicians.....	Teachers.
French.....	do.....	Electricians.
Danish.....	Clergymen.....	Teachers.
English and Welsh.....	do.....	Lawyers.
French.....	Teachers.....	Physicians.
German.....	Clergymen.....	Electricians.
Hungarian.....	Musicians.....	Lawyers.
Irish.....	Clergymen.....	Do.
Italian.....	Musicians.....	Musicians.
Norwegian.....	Clergymen.....	Teachers.
Polish.....	do.....	Lawyers.
Russian.....	Teachers.....	Do.
Scotch.....	Clergymen.....	Do.
Swedish.....	do.....	Teachers.
Swiss.....	do.....	Do.

## AGRICULTURE.

Of the total number of males engaged in agriculture 11.6 per cent are of foreign birth, and 11.3 per cent are the sons of foreign-born (white) parents, so that the two classes taken together, representing respectively the first and second generations of foreign origin, constitute 22.9 per cent of all males engaged in agriculture. Of the white males engaged in agriculture 25.4 per cent, or one-fourth, are of either foreign birth or foreign parentage.

The census figures indicate that 21.7 per cent, or more than one-fifth, of the foreign-born have entered agricultural pursuits, and that the percentage in the second generation, as represented by the native white whose parents were foreign-born, increased to 25.9, or more than one-fourth.

The increased extent to which foreigners of the second generation are employed in agricultural pursuits represents mostly an increase in the proportion of farm laborers. In fact, the percentage of farmers declines slightly in the second generation. Among the foreign-born white, representing the first generation, the percentage of farmers is 14.6; among the native white of foreign parents, representing the second generation, the percentage of farmers declines to 13.3. The percentage of farm laborers, on the other hand, advances from 5.2 in the first generation to 11.6 in the second. To a large degree, no doubt, the percentages are influenced by the differences in the age composition of the two generations, or the fact that while in the first generation, consisting of immigrants, comprises few children and young persons, the second comprises many such.

TABLE 12.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in agricultural pursuits.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In agricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	23,957,778	9,458,194	39.5
Native white of native parentage.....	12,013,566	5,688,200	47.3
White of foreign parentage.....	9,029,889	2,105,766	23.3
First generation (foreign-born).....	4,886,731	1,034,176	21.2
Second generation (native-born).....	4,143,158	1,071,590	25.9
Austrian.....	167,620	16,126	9.6
First generation.....	153,033	12,314	8.0
Second generation.....	14,587	3,812	26.1
Bohemian.....	104,096	36,854	35.4
First generation.....	71,389	22,857	32.0
Second generation.....	32,707	13,997	42.8
Canadian, English.....	368,946	96,651	26.2
First generation.....	191,159	41,659	21.8
Second generation.....	177,787	54,992	30.9
Canadian, French.....	263,759	43,959	16.7
First generation.....	168,421	22,850	13.6
Second generation.....	95,338	21,109	22.1

• Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 12.—*Male breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in agricultural pursuits—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In agricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Danish.....	105,749	46,573	44.0
First generation.....	82,652	34,951	42.3
Second generation.....	23,097	11,622	50.3
English and Welsh.....	881,896	197,100	22.3
First generation.....	439,031	79,340	18.1
Second generation.....	442,865	117,760	26.6
French.....	106,583	26,200	24.6
First generation.....	51,431	11,355	22.1
Second generation.....	55,152	14,845	26.9
German.....	2,767,885	775,175	28.0
First generation.....	1,276,046	348,265	27.3
Second generation.....	1,491,839	426,910	28.6
Hungarian.....	92,320	3,225	3.5
First generation.....	88,440	2,854	3.2
Second generation.....	3,880	371	9.6
Irish.....	1,804,325	276,953	15.3
First generation.....	714,222	97,454	13.6
Second generation.....	1,090,103	179,499	16.5
Italian.....	293,424	18,227	6.2
First generation.....	276,438	16,614	6.0
Second generation.....	16,986	1,613	9.5
Norwegian.....	256,064	139,035	54.2
First generation.....	171,006	85,093	49.8
Second generation.....	85,658	53,942	63.0
Polish.....	209,030	25,492	12.2
First generation.....	183,055	19,256	10.5
Second generation.....	25,975	6,236	24.0
Russian.....	206,197	23,774	11.5
First generation.....	191,599	19,490	10.2
Second generation.....	14,598	4,284	29.3
Scotch.....	241,096	50,821	21.1
First generation.....	129,901	23,710	18.3
Second generation.....	111,195	27,111	24.4
Swedish.....	364,714	118,873	32.6
First generation.....	297,307	89,806	30.2
Second generation.....	67,407	29,067	43.1
Swiss.....	95,142	37,428	39.3
First generation.....	60,391	22,831	37.8
Second generation.....	34,751	14,597	42.0
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	700,443	173,300	24.7
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	341,210	83,477	24.5
Second generation.....	359,233	89,823	25.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,914,323	1,664,228	57.1

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

The foregoing table shows what percentage of the first and second generations of male breadwinners in each nationality were engaged in agriculture.

Naturally the proportions vary widely in different nationalities. More than half the Norwegians are engaged in agriculture; more than two-fifths of the Danes; a little less than two-fifths of the Swiss; more than one-third of the Bohemians, and almost one-third of the Swedes. For the Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and Russians the proportions are much smaller, being less than one-tenth in each case.

In all nationalities, however, the proportion engaged in agriculture is larger in the second generation of workers than in the first. The difference is least marked in the case of the Germans, for whom the percentage shows hardly any change, advancing from 27.3 to only 28.6. For the Irish also the gain is not very great, the percentage being 13.6 in the first generation and 16.5 in the second. These two nationalities include more than one-half of the total number of breadwinners of foreign parentage, and therefore, to a large extent, determine the percentages shown by aggregates. If from the totals for foreign-born white and for native white of foreign parentage we subtract the figures for the first and the second generations of Germans and Irish, the remainders will represent approximately the first and second generations of the other foreign races. The result of this segregation is shown in the following tabular statement:

Parentage.	First generation (born abroad).			Second generation (born in United States).		
	Total number.	In agricultural pursuits.		Total number.	In agricultural pursuits.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Total .....	4, 886, 731	1, 034, 176	21. 2	4, 143, 158	1, 071, 590	25. 9
German and Irish parentage .....	1, 990, 268	445, 719	22. 4	2, 581, 942	606, 409	23. 5
All other .....	2, 896, 463	588, 457	20. 3	1, 561, 216	465, 181	29. 8

The percentage engaged in agricultural pursuits for foreign races, exclusive of the German and Irish, advances from 20.3 in the first generation to 29.8 in the second. The comparison suggests a rather marked trend toward agriculture on the part of the second generation of foreigners not of Irish or German extraction. But the significance of these figures may easily be misunderstood. The agricultural occupation group is made up mainly of two rather distinct classes—the farmer and the farm laborer. Very few farmers are under 25 years of age. But most of the farm laborers are below that age, many of them being hardly more than boys, and not a few being farmers' sons working on the home farm. Some of them, doubtless, will become farmers in later life, but others will adopt other occupations and seek the city.

The following table has been prepared to show how the percentage of farmers or of farm laborers in a given age period in one generation compares with the corresponding percentage for the other generation in the same age period:

TABLE 13.—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by general nativity and by age periods: Total number, and number and per cent employed as farmers.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Age.	First generation (born abroad).			Second generation (born in United States).		
	Total number.	Farmers.		Total number.	Farmers.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
10 years and over.....	4,886,731	713,698	14.6	4,143,158	551,649	13.3
10 to 15 years.....	58,331	(a)	.....	200,702	(a)	.....
16 to 24 years.....	639,666	13,687	2.1	1,251,574	49,506	4.0
25 to 34 years.....	1,227,262	101,698	8.3	1,265,381	178,208	14.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,204,677	164,850	13.7	870,458	175,877	20.2
45 to 54 years.....	875,245	175,834	20.1	374,061	90,599	24.2
55 to 64 years.....	561,497	150,720	26.8	129,070	38,743	30.0
65 years and over.....	306,662	105,862	34.5	48,241	18,201	37.7
Age unknown.....	13,391	1,047	7.8	3,671	615	14.0

a No farmers, planters, and overseers of this age.

In each age period the percentage of farmers is larger in the second generation than in the first. Thus of the male breadwinners between 25 and 34 years in the first generation 8.3 per cent are farmers, but in the same age period of the second generation the percentage of farmers is 14.1. Similarly, in every other age period the percentage of farmers is higher in the second generation than in the first.

As regards the percentage of agricultural laborers, the comparison between the first and second generation, by age periods, is as follows:

TABLE 14.—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by general nativity and by age periods: Total number, and number and per cent employed as agricultural laborers.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Age.	First generation (born abroad).			Second generation (born in United States).		
	Total number.	Agricultural laborers.		Total number.	Agricultural laborers.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
10 years and over.....	4,886,731	253,895	5.2	4,143,158	481,499	11.6
10 to 15 years.....	58,331	10,171	17.4	200,702	71,540	35.6
16 to 24 years.....	639,666	82,868	13.0	1,251,574	269,721	21.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,227,262	65,586	5.3	1,265,381	94,036	7.4
35 to 44 years.....	1,204,677	37,334	3.1	870,458	29,488	3.4
45 to 54 years.....	875,245	24,519	2.8	374,061	10,449	2.8
55 to 64 years.....	561,497	18,098	3.2	129,070	3,911	3.0
65 years and over.....	306,662	14,285	4.7	48,241	1,875	3.9
Age unknown.....	13,391	1,034	7.7	3,671	479	13.0

In each age period up to 45 the percentage of agricultural laborers is larger in the second generation than in the first. In the two youngest age periods the difference is very marked. Among boys 10 to 15 years, the percentage is 17.4 for the first generation as compared with 35.6 for the second; among young men 16 to 24 years of age, the percentage in the first generation is 13 and in the second 21.6. Between 45 and 54 the percentage of agricultural laborers is the same in both generations. Above 54 the percentages are higher in the first generation than in the second.

Doubtless many of the boys and young men in the second generation reported as agricultural laborers were the sons of farmers in the first generation, and probably many of them were employed on the home farm, for in the census the older children of farmers working on the home farm were included as agricultural laborers.

It is not possible to analyze the figures for each nationality by age periods so as to determine what the effect of differences in age composition may be as applied to the first and second generation of each nationality. But in considering the total percentages it should be borne in mind that a decrease in the percentage of farmers in the second generation, as compared with the first, may simply be indicative of the comparative youthfulness of the second generation, and that, on the other hand, an increase in the percentage of agricultural laborers is likely to be due in part to the same cause.

#### FEMALE BREADWINNERS.

The number of female breadwinners in the first generation of foreigners (foreign-born white) in 1900 was 880,415; in the second generation the number was 1,184,046. The distribution of these two generations by nationality is shown by the following table:

TABLE 15.—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality and general nativity: Number and per cent distribution.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	880,415	100.0	1,184,046	100.0
Austrian.....	20,403	2.3	5,195	0.4
Bohemian.....	13,125	1.5	12,588	1.1
Canadian, English.....	52,709	6.0	47,659	4.0
Canadian, French.....	47,505	5.4	31,309	2.6
Danish.....	8,756	1.0	6,821	.6
English and Welsh.....	62,084	7.1	96,478	8.1
French.....	8,763	1.0	12,166	1.0
German.....	161,625	18.4	376,339	31.8
Hungarian.....	12,608	1.4	2,019	.2
Irish.....	245,792	27.9	388,108	32.8
Italian.....	20,307	2.3	5,751	.5
Norwegian.....	22,896	2.6	25,082	2.1
Polish.....	26,153	3.0	12,381	1.0
Russian.....	35,030	4.0	6,781	.5
Scotch.....	21,518	2.4	24,577	2.1
Swedish.....	57,045	6.5	24,118	2.0
Swiss.....	7,356	.8	7,765	.7
Other foreign.....	56,740	6.4	99,909	8.4

The occupational classification of the first and second generations of female breadwinners in each of seventeen foreign nationality classes is presented for the entire United States in Table B (pp. 830-838).

In the text which follows, the statistics regarding the employment of women and girls of each generation are presented and discussed with reference to the following occupation or occupational groups: Servants and waitresses; the needle trades; textile-mill operatives; clerical pursuits; saleswomen; teachers.

#### SERVANTS AND WAITRESSES.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the employment of women in commercial and industrial pursuits, domestic service still represents numerically the leading occupation for this sex, as is indicated by the fact that at the census of 1900 the number of women and girls reported as servants far exceeded the number reported in any other occupation and comprised, in fact, nearly one-fourth (24.1 per cent) of the total number reported in all occupations.

Of the immigrant women who were breadwinners, 37.8 per cent, or more than one-third, were servants or waitresses. In the second generation, as represented by the native white women whose parents, one or both, were immigrants, the percentage declines to 21.5 and is not much larger than it is for the native white women whose parents also were natives (18.2).

In the cities of over 50,000 population the percentage of servants and waitresses declines from 38.7 in the first generation of foreigners to 15.2 in the second; and while the total number of female breadwinners in the second generation is about one-fifth larger than it is in the first, the number of servants is less than half as large. In smaller cities and country districts the percentage of servants in the second generation is very much higher, being 28, as compared with a percentage of 36.6 for the first generation. Probably this reflects the fact that the opportunities for employment of women in those industrial and commercial pursuits which divert the second generation from domestic service, are greater in the cities than in the country.

TABLE 16.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as servants and waitresses.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Servants and waitresses.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	5,329,292	1,285,031	24.1
Native white of native parentage.....	1,927,811	350,287	18.2
White of foreign parentage.....	2,064,451	587,026	28.4
First generation (foreign-born).....	880,415	333,005	37.8
Second generation (native-born).....	1,184,046	254,021	21.5
Austrian.....	25,508	8,907	34.8
First generation.....	20,403	7,866	38.6
Second generation.....	5,195	1,041	20.0

• Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 16.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as servants and waitresses—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Servants and waitresses.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Bohemian.....	25,713	6,316	24.6
First generation.....	13,125	3,180	24.2
Second generation.....	12,588	3,136	24.9
Canadian, English.....	100,368	26,664	26.6
First generation.....	52,709	17,849	33.9
Second generation.....	47,659	8,815	18.5
Canadian, French.....	78,814	8,022	10.2
First generation.....	47,505	3,722	7.8
Second generation.....	31,309	4,300	13.7
Danish.....	15,577	6,859	44.0
First generation.....	8,756	3,970	45.3
Second generation.....	6,821	2,889	42.4
English and Welsh.....	158,562	28,551	18.0
First generation.....	62,084	13,620	21.9
Second generation.....	96,478	14,931	15.5
French.....	20,929	4,658	22.3
First generation.....	8,763	2,315	26.4
Second generation.....	12,166	2,343	19.3
German.....	537,964	160,825	29.9
First generation.....	161,625	58,716	36.3
Second generation.....	376,339	102,109	27.1
Hungarian.....	14,627	6,084	41.6
First generation.....	12,608	5,837	46.3
Second generation.....	2,019	247	12.2
Irish.....	633,900	194,821	30.7
First generation.....	245,792	132,662	54.0
Second generation.....	388,108	62,159	16.0
Italian.....	26,058	2,376	9.1
First generation.....	20,307	1,840	9.1
Second generation.....	5,751	536	9.3
Norwegian.....	47,978	22,528	47.0
First generation.....	22,896	10,440	45.6
Second generation.....	25,082	12,088	48.2
Polish.....	38,534	8,813	22.9
First generation.....	26,153	6,292	24.1
Second generation.....	12,381	2,521	20.4
Russian.....	40,811	5,851	14.3
First generation.....	35,030	4,850	13.8
Second generation.....	5,781	1,001	17.3
Scotch.....	46,095	9,476	20.6
First generation.....	21,518	5,907	27.5
Second generation.....	24,577	3,569	14.5



TABLE 16.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as servants and waitresses—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Servants and waitresses.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Swedish.....	81,163	45,803	56.4
First generation.....	57,045	35,075	61.5
Second generation.....	24,118	10,728	44.5
Swiss.....	15,121	4,642	30.7
First generation.....	7,356	2,586	35.2
Second generation.....	7,765	2,056	26.5
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	156,649	35,830	22.9
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	56,740	16,278	28.7
Second generation.....	99,909	19,552	19.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,337,020	347,718	26.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

As shown by the foregoing table, the proportion of female breadwinners employed as servants and waitresses is notably large among the Scandinavians. Considering the figures for both generations combined, it appears that 56.4 per cent, or more than one-half, of the Swedish women and girls at work are employed as servants and waitresses; for Norwegians the corresponding percentage is 47, and for the Danes 44. The figures for the Swedes, however, indicate a marked decline in the attractiveness of the servants' occupation for the second generation of female breadwinners, of whom only 44.5 per cent are in this occupation, as compared with 61.5 per cent of those in the first generation. On the other hand, among the Norwegians there is a slight increase in the percentage of servants in the second generation, and among the Danes there is only a slight decrease.

With the exception of the Swedes, there is no class of immigrant working women that includes so large a proportion of servants as the Irish, 54 per cent of the total number being reported in this occupation. In the second generation of this nationality, however, the proportion shows a very marked decline, becoming only 16 per cent. The Hungarians are the only other nationality in which the contrast in this respect between the two generations is equally striking. Besides the Norwegians, already mentioned, there are two other nationalities which are exceptional in having proportionately more servants in the second generation than in the first. These are the Russians and the French Canadians. Strictly speaking, the Bohemians also come into this class, but the percentage for the second generation of this nationality is practically the same as for the first.

## THE NEEDLE TRADES.

The occupation group here designated by the term "needle trades" includes dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, and tailoresses. Of the 646,610 women and girls reported in these occupations at the census

of 1900, 120,570, or 18.7 per cent, were immigrants, and 223,247, or 34.5 per cent, were the children of immigrants. The number and proportion of immigrants in each of these four occupations were as follows:

Occupation.	In United States: 1900.				
	Total number.	Foreign-born white.		Native white of foreign parents.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All needle trades.....	646,610	120,570	18.7	223,247	34.5
Dressmakers.....	344,948	57,175	16.6	120,945	35.1
Milliners.....	86,142	9,386	10.9	30,330	35.2
Seamstresses.....	146,542	27,530	18.8	44,978	30.7
Tailoresses.....	68,978	26,479	38.4	26,994	39.1

Especially noticeable in this tabulation is the exceptionally large percentage of foreign-born women among tailoresses. Under this designation are probably classified most of the women working on the manufacture of men's clothing, whether in factories or sweat shops or in custom tailors' shops. More than three-fourths of the tailoresses are either immigrants or the children of immigrants. The number in the second generation is, however, hardly larger than it is in the first, while in the other needle trades the second generation greatly outnumbers the first, the number of dressmakers in the second generation being, in fact, more than twice as great as it is in the first, and the number of milliners more than three times as great.

Occupation.	In New York City: 1900.				
	Total number.	Foreign-born white.		Native white of foreign parents.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All needle trades.....	78,342	37,487	47.8	30,593	39.1
Dressmakers.....	37,514	14,562	38.8	16,680	44.5
Milliners.....	7,651	2,183	28.5	4,106	53.7
Seamstresses.....	18,108	10,004	55.2	6,091	33.6
Tailoresses.....	15,069	10,738	71.3	3,716	24.7

In New York City, as shown by this tabulation, 71.3 per cent of the women and girls classified as tailoresses are immigrants and 24.7 per cent are the children of immigrants. Taken together these two classes make up 96 per cent of all females reported for that occupation. Of the seamstresses 55.2 per cent are immigrants and 33.6 per cent children of immigrants, making a total of 88.8 per cent. In each of these two occupations the second generation is represented by much smaller numbers than the first; but in the dressmaker's occupation and the milliner's, on the other hand, the second generation outnumbers the first. The difference is probably to be explained by the fact that the latter are skilled trades, better paid and more attractive than the sweatshop occupations of seamstress and tailoress.

The 120,570 female immigrants employed in the needle trades constitute 13.6 per cent or almost one-seventh of the total number employed in all occupations. In the second generation the percentage employed in the needle trades increases to 18.9, a proportion of almost one in five.

Of the foreign-born white female breadwinners, representing the first generation of foreigners, 6.5 per cent were employed as dressmakers; of the native white female breadwinners whose parents were foreign-born, representing the second generation, 10.2 per cent were employed in this occupation. The percentages employed as milliners were 1.1 for the first generation and 2.6 for the second; the percentages employed as seamstresses were 3.1 and 3.8, respectively; the percentages employed as tailoresses were 3 and 2.3, respectively. Thus of the four occupations included under needle trades that of tailoress is the only one which obtains a relatively smaller number of recruits from the second generation than from the first.

TABLE 17.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in needle trades.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In needle trades. <sup>a</sup>	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes .....	5,329,292	646,610	12.1
Native white of native parentage .....	1,927,811	278,373	14.4
White of foreign parentage <sup>b</sup> .....	2,064,461	342,967	16.6
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>b</sup> .....	880,415	119,720	13.6
Second generation (native-born) .....	1,184,046	223,247	18.9
Austrian .....	25,598	5,176	20.2
First generation .....	20,403	4,083	20.0
Second generation .....	5,195	1,093	21.0
Bohemian .....	25,713	6,658	25.9
First generation .....	13,125	2,866	21.8
Second generation .....	12,588	3,782	30.1
Canadian, English .....	100,368	14,797	14.7
First generation .....	52,709	7,738	14.7
Second generation .....	47,659	7,059	14.8
Canadian, French .....	78,814	8,059	10.2
First generation .....	47,505	4,196	8.8
Second generation .....	31,309	3,863	12.3
Danish .....	15,577	2,339	15.0
First generation .....	8,756	1,205	13.8
Second generation .....	6,821	1,134	16.6
English and Welsh .....	158,562	23,806	15.0
First generation .....	62,084	8,153	13.1
Second generation .....	96,478	15,653	16.2
French .....	20,929	4,469	21.4
First generation .....	8,763	1,695	19.3
Second generation .....	12,166	2,774	22.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes dressmakers, milliners, tailoresses, and seamstresses.

<sup>b</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 17.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed in needle trades—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	In needle trades.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
German .....	537,964	103,507	19.2
First generation .....	161,625	21,745	13.5
Second generation .....	376,339	81,762	21.7
Hungarian .....	14,627	2,217	15.2
First generation .....	12,608	1,830	14.5
Second generation .....	2,019	387	19.2
Irish.....	633,900	88,065	13.9
First generation .....	245,792	18,428	7.5
Second generation .....	388,108	69,637	17.9
Italian .....	26,058	9,052	34.7
First generation .....	20,307	7,657	37.7
Second generation .....	5,751	1,395	24.3
Norwegian .....	47,978	6,447	13.4
First generation .....	22,896	2,754	12.0
Second generation .....	25,082	3,693	14.7
Polish.....	38,534	7,505	19.5
First generation .....	26,153	4,810	18.4
Second generation .....	12,381	2,695	21.8
Russian .....	40,811	15,743	38.6
First generation .....	35,030	14,421	41.2
Second generation .....	5,781	1,322	22.9
Scotch.....	46,095	6,132	13.3
First generation .....	21,518	2,421	11.3
Second generation .....	24,577	3,711	15.1
Swedish.....	81,163	10,046	12.4
First generation .....	57,045	6,042	10.6
Second generation .....	24,118	4,004	16.6
Swiss.....	15,121	2,361	15.6
First generation .....	7,356	850	11.6
Second generation .....	7,765	1,511	19.5
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	156,649	26,588	17.0
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	56,740	8,826	15.6
Second generation .....	99,909	17,762	17.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian .....	1,337,020	25,270	1.9

<sup>a</sup>Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

As shown by the above table, the Italians and Russians are the only nationalities in which the second generation shows a decrease in the per cent of female breadwinners employed in the needle trades. In each case the decrease is very marked, the percentage declining from 37.7 to 24.3 in the case of the Italians and from 41.2 to 22.9 in the case of the Russians. Statistics (not presented here) show that this decrease is most marked in the occupation of tailoress. The occupation of milliner, on the other hand, attracts an increased percentage

of the breadwinners of the second generation in these as well as in all other nationalities.

The greatest advance in the relative importance of the needle trades in the second generation as compared with the first is that shown by the Irish. Of the Irish immigrant women who are breadwinners only 7.5 per cent are employed in these occupations, but in the second generation that percentage advances to 17.9, a proportion of approximately 2 out of 11. Most of this increase takes place in the dressmaker's occupation, which attracts 11 per cent of the female breadwinners in the second generation of Irish, as compared with only 4.7 per cent of those in the first generation. Other nationalities in which there is a rather marked movement toward this group of occupations on the part of the second generation as compared with the first are the Germans, the Bohemians, the French Canadians, and the Swiss.

#### TEXTILE-MILL OPERATIVES.

At the census of 1900 the number of foreign-born, or immigrant, women and girls reported as employed in textile mills was 87,962. This represents one-tenth (9.9 per cent) of the total number of foreign-born women and girls employed in all occupations, and three-tenths (31.6 per cent) of the total number of female textile-mill operatives of all classes, native and foreign born.

In the second generation of female breadwinners of foreign parentage the percentage of textile-mill operatives declines to 7.7, a decline which is less marked than that shown in the percentage of servants. In the first generation the number of textile-mill operatives is less than one-fourth the number of servants; but in the second generation the textile-mill operatives are more than one-third as many as the servants. But there are large sections of the United States in which the option of entering the textile mills is not open to the woman seeking employment. More significance therefore attaches to a comparison restricted to the State of Massachusetts, where the rivalry between the textile mill and domestic service is probably most acute:

Occupation.	Foreign-born white.	Native white of foreign-born parents.
Servants and waitresses.....	47,837	10,018
Textile-mill operatives.....	37,916	23,654

As shown by the above tabular statement, in Massachusetts the number of immigrant women and girls who are servants exceeds the number in the textile mills by about one-fourth; but in the next generation the textile mill operatives outnumber the servants by more than two to one.

In the following table the number and percentage employed in textile mills is shown for the first and second generations of female breadwinners in each foreign nationality:

TABLE 18.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as textile-mill operatives.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Textile-mill operatives.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	5,329,292	278,343	5.2
Native white of native parentage.....	1,927,811	98,596	5.1
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	2,064,461	179,149	8.7
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>a</sup> .....	880,415	87,946	10.0
Second generation (native-born).....	1,184,046	91,203	7.7
Austrian.....	25,598	1,583	6.2
First generation.....	20,403	1,401	6.9
Second generation.....	5,195	182	3.5
Bohemian.....	25,713	445	1.7
First generation.....	13,125	229	1.7
Second generation.....	12,588	216	1.7
Canadian, English.....	100,368	5,070	5.1
First generation.....	52,709	2,987	5.7
Second generation.....	47,659	2,083	4.4
Canadian, French.....	78,814	41,441	52.6
First generation.....	47,505	30,241	63.7
Second generation.....	31,309	11,200	35.8
Danish.....	15,577	268	1.7
First generation.....	8,756	140	1.6
Second generation.....	6,821	128	1.9
English and Welsh.....	158,562	18,647	11.8
First generation.....	62,084	9,804	15.8
Second generation.....	96,478	8,843	9.2
French.....	20,929	851	4.1
First generation.....	8,763	458	5.2
Second generation.....	12,166	393	3.2
German.....	537,964	21,791	4.1
First generation.....	161,625	5,958	3.7
Second generation.....	376,339	15,833	4.2
Hungarian.....	14,627	1,350	9.2
First generation.....	12,608	1,177	9.3
Second generation.....	2,019	173	8.6
Irish.....	633,900	58,814	9.3
First generation.....	245,792	18,302	7.4
Second generation.....	388,108	40,512	10.4
Italian.....	26,058	2,316	8.9
First generation.....	20,307	1,883	9.3
Second generation.....	5,751	433	7.5
Norwegian.....	47,978	250	.5
First generation.....	22,896	156	.7
Second generation.....	25,082	94	.4
Polish.....	38,534	5,793	15.0
First generation.....	26,153	4,907	18.8
Second generation.....	12,381	886	7.2

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 18.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as textile-mill operatives—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Textile-mill operatives.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Russian.....	40,811	968	2.4
First generation.....	35,030	842	2.4
Second generation.....	5,781	126	2.2
Scotch.....	46,095	4,690	10.2
First generation.....	21,518	2,761	12.8
Second generation.....	24,577	1,929	7.8
Swedish.....	81,163	2,037	2.5
First generation.....	57,045	1,316	2.3
Second generation.....	24,118	721	3.0
Swiss.....	15,121	875	5.8
First generation.....	7,356	493	6.7
Second generation.....	7,765	382	4.9
Other foreigners.....	156,649	11,960	7.6
First generation.....	56,740	4,891	8.6
Second generation.....	99,909	7,069	7.1
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,337,020	598	(b)

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.1 per cent.

Of the women and girl workers who immigrated from French Canada, almost two-thirds (63.7 per cent) are employed in the textile mills. But in the second generation the proportion is not much more than one-third, being 35.8 per cent. No other nationality is represented in the textile mills by percentages that approach these in either generation. The next highest percentage is that for Polish immigrant female workers, of whom 18.8 per cent are textile-mill operatives. In the second generation of this nationality the percentage declines to 7.2. In the case of the Scotch the decline is from 12.8 in the first generation to 7.8 in the second; in the case of the English and Welsh from 15.8 to 9.2.

In the case of the Irish, on the other hand, the percentage of textile-mill operatives is greater in the second generation of female breadwinners than it is in the first. This is true to a less marked degree of the Germans. It will be found that in each of these two instances the percentage employed in the cotton mills is smaller in the second generation than in the first, but that this decrease is more than offset by the increase in the percentage employed in other and less important branches of the textile industries. For some reason the second generation of mill operatives seem disposed to discriminate against the cotton mill. In the first generation of French Canadians, for instance, the number of female breadwinners (23,073) in the cotton mills is more than three times the number in other textile mills (7,168); but in the second generation the numerical difference between these two

classes of textile-mill operatives largely disappears, there being 6,258 in cotton, as against 4,942 in other textile mills. The Irish show the same tendency but to a more striking degree, the change in the relative importance of the two classes of mill operatives here distinguished being as follows: In the first generation of Irish, 8,275 women and girls in cotton mills, as against 10,027 in other textile mills; in the second generation, 9,873 in cotton, as against 30,639 in other textile mills.

#### CLERICAL PURSUITS.

While the occupation group consisting of clerks, stenographers, and bookkeepers includes comparatively few immigrant women or girls, it attracts large numbers and a greatly increased proportion of the second generation of female workers. Of the 245,613 females reported as employed in these occupations at the last census, only 20,467, or 8.3 per cent of the total, were foreign-born, while 99,708, or 40.6 per cent of the total, were the native white whose parents were foreign-born.

The relative importance of the first and second generation in each of the three occupations included in this group is indicated by the following tabular statement:

Occupation.	Total number.	Foreign-born.		Native white of foreign parents.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	245,613	20,467	8.3	99,708	40.6
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	74,186	6,400	8.6	31,285	42.2
Clerks and copyists.....	85,269	8,070	9.5	34,186	40.1
Stenographers and typewriters.....	86,158	5,997	7.0	34,237	39.7

As shown by the table next presented, of the first generation of female breadwinners only 2.3 per cent are employed in clerical pursuits. For the second generation the proportion is 8.4 per cent.



TABLE 19.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc. <sup>a</sup>	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	5,329,292	245,613	4.6
Native white of native parentage.....	1,927,811	124,500	6.5
White of foreign parentage <sup>b</sup> .....	2,064,461	120,156	5.8
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>b</sup> .....	880,415	20,448	2.3
Second generation (native-born).....	1,184,046	99,708	8.4
Austrian.....	25,598	926	3.6
First generation.....	20,403	356	1.7
Second generation.....	5,195	570	11.0
Bohemian.....	25,713	751	2.9
First generation.....	13,125	157	1.2
Second generation.....	12,588	594	4.7
Canadian, English.....	100,368	9,226	9.2
First generation.....	52,709	3,221	6.1
Second generation.....	47,659	6,005	12.6
Canadian, French.....	78,814	1,657	2.1
First generation.....	47,505	435	.9
Second generation.....	31,309	1,222	3.9
Danish.....	15,577	710	4.6
First generation.....	8,756	199	2.3
Second generation.....	6,821	511	7.5
English and Welsh.....	158,562	13,352	8.4
First generation.....	62,084	2,951	4.8
Second generation.....	96,478	10,401	10.8
French.....	20,929	1,080	5.2
First generation.....	8,763	143	1.6
Second generation.....	12,166	937	7.7
German.....	537,964	29,818	5.5
First generation.....	161,625	3,078	1.9
Second generation.....	376,339	26,740	7.1
Hungarian.....	14,627	514	3.5
First generation.....	12,608	261	2.1
Second generation.....	2,019	253	12.5
Irish.....	633,900	37,134	5.9
First generation.....	245,792	3,010	1.2
Second generation.....	388,108	34,124	8.8
Italian.....	26,058	552	2.1
First generation.....	20,307	196	1.0
Second generation.....	5,751	356	6.2
Norwegian.....	47,978	1,763	3.7
First generation.....	22,896	410	1.8
Second generation.....	25,082	1,353	5.4
Polish.....	38,534	884	2.3
First generation.....	26,153	346	1.3
Second generation.....	12,381	538	4.3

<sup>a</sup> Includes bookkeepers and accountants, clerks and copyists, stenographers and typewriters.<sup>b</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 19.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White of foreign parentage—Continued.			
Russian.....	40,811	2,021	5.0
First generation.....	35,030	1,246	3.6
Second generation.....	5,781	775	13.4
Scotch.....	46,095	4,074	8.8
First generation.....	21,518	1,169	5.4
Second generation.....	24,577	2,905	11.8
Swedish.....	81,163	2,692	3.3
First generation.....	57,045	765	1.3
Second generation.....	24,118	1,927	8.0
Swiss.....	15,121	721	4.8
First generation.....	7,356	130	1.8
Second generation.....	7,765	591	7.6
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	156,649	12,281	7.8
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	56,740	2,375	4.2
Second generation.....	99,909	9,906	9.9
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,337,020	957	.1

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

The increased percentage of clerks, stenographers, and bookkeepers in the second generation of female breadwinners is very noticeable in each nationality or foreign-parentage class distinguished in the foregoing table. It is especially marked in the case of the Austrians, Hungarians, Irish, and Swedes. For the Austrians the percentage advances from 1.7 in the first generation to 11 in the second; for the Hungarians, from 2.1 to 12.5. Exceptionally large percentages are recorded for the second generations of English Canadians and Russians, but as compared with the first generation the contrast is not so marked as it is in some other nationalities, including those just mentioned.

There is no other nationality which has so small a percentage of clerks, etc., in the second generation of female breadwinners as the French Canadians. The Poles rank next to them in this respect, and then the Bohemians.

## SALESWOMEN.

In the year 1900 the census reported 17,967 immigrant women and girls employed as saleswomen, representing 2 per cent of the total number of female immigrants employed in all occupations. In the second generation, consisting of the native white whose parents were immigrants, the number of saleswomen increases to 68,445 and the percentage to 5.8. The occupation has therefore almost three times the relative importance in the second generation that it has in the first.

In every nationality without exception the occupation of saleswoman attracts a larger percentage of the total number of female breadwinners in the second generation than in the first. The increase in the percentage for the second generation is striking in the case of the Irish. Of the Irish immigrant women at work only 1.2 per cent were reported as saleswomen, but in the next generation the percentage advances to 6.2. A similar increase is shown for the Italians, from 1.6 to 6.8.

In each generation the largest percentage of saleswomen is that shown for the Russians, a fact which reflects, perhaps, the characteristics of the Russian Jew, but the contrast between the first and second generations in this respect is not so striking here as it is in many other nationalities.

The Norwegians and the French Canadians appear to have the least inclination toward this occupation of saleswoman in either the first or the second generation. Doubtless the differences among the various nationalities are influenced by their geographical distribution. Opportunities for employment as saleswomen are mainly confined to urban centers and are most abundant in large cities where the big department stores exist.

TABLE 20.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as saleswomen.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Saleswomen.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	5,329,292	149,256	2.8
Native white of native parentage.....	1,927,811	62,436	3.2
White of foreign parentage <sup>a</sup> .....	2,064,461	86,395	4.2
First generation (foreign-born) <sup>a</sup> .....	880,415	17,950	2.0
Second generation (native-born).....	1,184,046	68,445	5.8
Austrian.....	25,598	995	3.9
First generation.....	20,403	574	2.8
Second generation.....	5,195	421	8.1
Bohemian.....	25,713	801	3.1
First generation.....	13,125	229	1.7
Second generation.....	12,588	572	4.5
Canadian, English.....	100,368	4,044	4.0
First generation.....	52,709	1,596	3.0
Second generation.....	47,659	2,448	5.1
Canadian, French.....	78,814	1,736	2.2
First generation.....	47,505	633	1.3
Second generation.....	31,309	1,103	3.5
Danish.....	15,577	438	2.8
First generation.....	8,756	122	1.4
Second generation.....	6,821	316	4.6
English and Welsh.....	158,562	6,510	4.1
First generation.....	62,084	1,621	2.6
Second generation.....	96,478	4,889	5.1

<sup>a</sup>Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

**TABLE 20.**—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as saleswomen—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Saleswomen.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White of foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
French.....	20,929	784	3.7
First generation.....	8,763	153	1.7
Second generation.....	12,166	631	5.2
German.....	537,964	26,452	4.9
First generation.....	161,625	3,730	2.3
Second generation.....	376,339	22,722	6.0
Hungarian.....	14,627	449	3.1
First generation.....	12,608	293	2.3
Second generation.....	2,019	156	7.7
Irish.....	633,900	27,089	4.3
First generation.....	245,792	2,990	1.2
Second generation.....	388,108	24,099	6.2
Italian.....	26,058	717	2.8
First generation.....	20,307	325	1.6
Second generation.....	5,751	392	6.8
Norwegian.....	47,978	1,085	2.3
First generation.....	22,896	293	1.3
Second generation.....	25,082	792	3.2
Polish.....	38,534	1,375	3.6
First generation.....	26,153	643	2.5
Second generation.....	12,381	732	5.9
Russian.....	40,811	2,767	6.8
First generation.....	35,030	2,021	5.8
Second generation.....	5,781	746	12.9
Scotch.....	46,095	1,785	3.9
First generation.....	21,518	595	2.8
Second generation.....	24,577	1,190	4.8
Swedish.....	81,163	1,507	1.9
First generation.....	57,045	516	.9
Second generation.....	24,118	991	4.1
Swiss.....	15,121	501	3.3
First generation.....	7,356	118	1.6
Second generation.....	7,765	383	4.9
Other foreign <sup>a</sup> .....	156,649	7,360	4.7
First generation <sup>a</sup> .....	56,740	1,498	2.6
Second generation.....	99,909	5,862	5.9
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,337,020	425	(b)

<sup>a</sup> Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.1 per cent.

## TEACHERS.

Teaching in the United States is preeminently a profession for women. The number of women reported by the census of 1900 as employed in teaching was 328,049. This is almost three times the number of men employed in this profession (118,748), and more than three times the number of women employed in all other professional service (103,125). It nearly equals the aggregate number of men reported in the three great professions of law (113,693), medicine (124,826), and the ministry (108,537). It greatly exceeds the number of women and girls employed in the textile mills (278,343).

Only 5.3 per cent of the female teachers are immigrants; 27 per cent are the native children of immigrants, and 63.5 per cent are the children of native Americans.

The proportion of teachers in the total number of female breadwinners is 2 per cent for the foreign-born, or immigrants, and 7.5 per cent for the second generation represented by the native white of foreign parentage.

The second generation of female breadwinners comprises a larger proportion of teachers than the first in every nationality with the exception of the French. This exception is probably due to the fact that many women born and educated in France migrate to this country because of the opportunities for teaching the French language. The second generation, born in this country, may be not so well qualified for that line of teaching. The movement toward teaching on the part of the second generation of female breadwinners as compared with the first is perhaps most marked among the Irish and the three Scandinavian nationalities, viz, the Danes, the Norwegians, and the Swedes. But the percentage of teachers is highest in the second generation of Canadian English, and almost as high in the second generation of Scotch. The third highest percentage is that for the second generation of English and Welsh. In fact, the female breadwinners whose parents were Canadian English, English and Welsh, or Scotch immigrants comprise proportionately more teachers than the female breadwinners whose parents were native Americans.

**TABLE 21.**—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as teachers.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Teachers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
All classes.....	5,329,292	328,049	6.2
Native white of native parentage.....	1,927,811	208,275	10.8
White of foreign parentage.....	2,064,461	105,994	5.1
First generation (foreign-born).....	880,415	17,325	2.0
Second generation (native-born).....	1,184,046	88,669	7.5
Austrian.....	25,598	379	1.5
First generation.....	20,403	127	.6
Second generation.....	5,195	252	4.9
Bohemian.....	25,713	409	1.6
First generation.....	13,125	92	.7
Second generation.....	12,588	317	2.5
Canadian, English.....	100,368	9,174	9.1
First generation.....	52,709	2,155	4.1
Second generation.....	47,659	7,019	14.7
Canadian, French.....	78,614	1,631	2.1
First generation.....	47,505	725	1.5
Second generation.....	31,309	906	2.9
Danish.....	15,577	692	4.4
First generation.....	8,756	124	1.4
Second generation.....	6,821	568	8.3
English and Welsh.....	158,562	13,370	8.4
First generation.....	62,084	1,892	3.0
Second generation.....	96,478	11,478	11.9
French.....	20,929	1,558	7.4
First generation.....	8,763	683	7.8
Second generation.....	12,166	875	7.2
German.....	537,964	21,177	3.9
First generation.....	161,625	3,338	2.1
Second generation.....	376,339	17,839	4.7
Hungarian.....	14,627	104	.7
First generation.....	12,608	42	.3
Second generation.....	2,019	62	3.1
Irish.....	633,900	35,273	5.6
First generation.....	245,792	3,735	1.5
Second generation.....	388,108	31,538	8.1
Italian.....	26,058	191	.7
First generation.....	20,307	77	.4
Second generation.....	5,751	114	2.0
Norwegian.....	47,978	2,942	6.1
First generation.....	22,896	424	1.9
Second generation.....	25,082	2,518	10.0

• Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE 21.—*Female breadwinners, classified by nationality and general nativity: Total number, and number and per cent employed as teachers—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents).	Total number.	Teachers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
<b>White of foreign parentage—Continued.</b>			
Polish.....	88,534	553	1.4
First generation.....	26,153	307	1.2
Second generation.....	12,381	246	2.0
Russian.....	40,811	278	.7
First generation.....	35,030	148	.4
Second generation.....	5,781	130	2.2
Scotch.....	46,095	4,305	9.3
First generation.....	21,518	812	3.8
Second generation.....	24,577	3,493	14.2
Swedish.....	81,163	2,257	2.8
First generation.....	57,045	482	.8
Second generation.....	24,118	1,775	7.4
Swiss.....	15,121	901	6.0
First generation.....	7,356	244	3.3
Second generation.....	7,765	657	8.5
Other foreign a.....	156,649	10,800	6.9
First generation a.....	56,740	1,918	3.4
Second generation.....	99,909	8,882	8.9
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,337,020	13,780	1.0

a Includes also the few foreign-born white whose parents were natives of the United States.

TABLE A.—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation.*

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Occupation.	Austrian.				Bohemian.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
All occupations.....	153,033	100.0	14,587	100.0	71,389	100.0	32,707	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	12,314	8.0	3,812	26.1	22,857	32.0	13,997	42.8
Agricultural laborers.....	3,487	2.3	2,667	18.3	4,428	6.2	8,928	27.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	8,016	5.2	1,071	7.3	18,094	25.3	4,961	15.2
All others in this class.....	811	.5	74	.5	335	.5	108	.3
Professional service.....	2,357	1.5	596	4.1	979	1.4	653	2.0
Domestic and personal service.....	35,390	23.1	1,742	11.9	12,061	16.9	3,472	10.6
Laborers (not specified).....	28,802	18.8	1,078	7.4	9,996	14.0	2,659	8.1
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	2,018	1.3	166	1.1	1,064	1.5	305	.9
Servants and waiters.....	1,770	1.2	116	.8	230	.3	114	.3
All others in this class.....	2,800	1.8	382	2.6	771	1.1	394	1.2
Trade and transportation.....	19,884	13.0	3,932	27.0	6,688	9.4	4,986	15.2
Agents.....	984	.6	152	1.0	395	.6	151	.5
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	425	.3	294	2.0	144	.2	294	.9
Clerks and copyists.....	1,242	.8	873	6.0	509	.7	929	2.8
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	1,028	.7	218	1.5	863	1.2	591	1.8
Hucksters and peddlers.....	2,223	1.5	31	.2	194	.3	60	.2
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	6,408	4.2	627	4.3	2,053	2.9	733	2.2
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	294	.2	272	1.9	86	.1	393	1.2
Salesmen.....	1,851	1.2	734	5.0	649	.9	930	2.8
Steam railroad employees.....	3,205	2.1	170	1.2	847	1.2	300	.9
All others in this class.....	2,224	1.5	561	3.8	948	1.3	605	1.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	83,088	54.3	4,505	30.9	28,804	40.3	9,599	29.3
Building trades.....	3,874	2.5	526	3.6	3,749	5.3	1,321	4.0
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,635	1.1	168	1.2	1,947	2.7	521	1.6
Masons (brick and stone).....	605	.4	38	.3	703	1.0	92	.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,229	.8	186	1.3	792	1.1	434	1.3
Other building trades.....	405	.3	134	.9	307	.4	274	.8
Blacksmiths.....	822	.5	85	.6	864	1.2	325	1.0
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	1,455	1.0	92	.6	1,041	1.5	214	.7
Iron and steel workers.....	5,852	3.8	183	1.3	1,672	2.3	605	1.8
Machinists.....	1,039	.7	242	1.7	926	1.3	643	2.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	1,380	.9	172	1.2	498	.7	140	.4
Miners and quarrymen.....	28,854	18.9	709	4.9	1,567	2.2	254	.8
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	415	.3	208	1.4	417	.6	438	1.3
Saw and planing mill employees.....	535	.3	58	.4	720	1.0	169	.5
Tailors.....	12,037	7.9	282	1.9	4,931	6.9	1,198	3.7
Textile mill operatives.....	1,284	.8	110	.8	375	.5	57	.2
In cotton mills.....	435	.3	15	.1	48	.1	5	(a)
In all other textile mills.....	849	.5	95	.7	327	.5	52	.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	988	.6	154	1.1	2,266	3.2	420	1.3
All others in this class.....	24,553	16.0	1,684	11.5	9,778	13.7	3,815	11.7

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.



TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Canadian, English.				Canadian, French.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
All occupations.....	191,159	100.0	177,787	100.0	168,421	100.0	95,338	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	41,659	21.8	54,992	30.9	22,850	13.6	21,109	22.1
Agricultural laborers.....	13,814	7.2	25,481	14.3	6,197	3.7	10,070	10.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	22,953	12.0	26,347	14.8	12,708	7.5	9,872	10.4
All others in this class.....	4,892	2.6	3,164	1.8	3,945	2.3	1,167	1.2
Professional service.....	8,342	4.4	8,285	4.6	2,055	1.2	1,535	1.6
Domestic and personal service.....	28,437	14.9	26,405	14.9	32,175	19.1	17,083	17.9
Laborers (not specified).....	19,242	10.1	18,245	10.3	25,382	15.1	12,749	13.4
Saloonkeepers and bartenders.....	1,306	.7	982	.6	1,542	.9	794	.8
Servants and waiters.....	2,131	1.1	1,548	.9	1,062	.6	785	.8
All others in this class.....	5,758	3.0	5,630	3.2	4,189	2.5	2,755	2.9
Trade and transportation.....	44,192	23.1	42,813	24.1	21,115	12.5	15,526	16.3
Agents.....	2,534	1.3	2,235	1.3	795	.5	558	.6
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	2,111	1.1	2,416	1.4	378	.2	442	.5
Clerks and copyists.....	4,742	2.5	7,296	4.1	1,346	.8	1,792	1.9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	8,169	4.3	5,177	2.9	5,446	3.2	3,178	3.3
Hucksters and peddlers.....	319	.2	248	.1	431	.3	251	.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	5,505	2.9	4,943	2.8	3,580	2.1	1,650	1.7
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	408	.2	1,108	.6	148	.1	368	.4
Salesmen.....	4,794	2.5	5,617	3.2	2,566	1.5	2,480	2.6
Steam railroad employees.....	5,169	2.7	5,077	2.9	3,336	2.0	2,101	2.2
All others in this class.....	10,441	5.5	8,696	4.9	3,089	1.8	2,697	2.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	68,529	35.8	45,312	25.5	90,226	53.6	40,085	42.0
Building trades.....	20,714	10.8	10,496	5.9	15,908	9.4	6,046	6.3
Carpenters and joiners.....	14,226	7.4	4,985	2.8	10,237	6.1	2,790	2.9
Masons (brick and stone).....	1,256	.7	963	.5	2,214	1.3	809	.8
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	3,408	1.8	2,847	1.6	2,564	1.5	1,771	1.9
Other building trades.....	1,824	1.0	1,701	1.0	893	.5	676	.7
Blacksmiths.....	3,701	1.9	1,813	1.0	2,662	1.6	1,117	1.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	2,747	1.4	1,982	1.1	5,649	3.4	3,426	3.6
Iron and steel workers.....	2,171	1.1	1,570	.9	2,382	1.4	1,432	1.5
Machinists.....	3,475	1.8	2,963	1.7	2,374	1.4	1,853	1.9
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	3,007	1.6	1,956	1.1	938	.6	483	.5
Miners and quarrymen.....	2,919	1.5	2,147	1.2	1,717	1.0	803	.8
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	1,512	.8	1,829	1.0	457	.3	538	.6
Saw and planing mill employees.....	2,422	1.3	2,022	1.1	3,156	1.9	1,742	1.8
Tailors.....	632	.3	294	.2	525	.3	190	.2
Textile mill operatives.....	2,429	1.3	1,615	.9	32,174	19.1	10,353	10.9
In cotton mills.....	947	.5	564	.3	23,720	14.1	6,426	6.7
In all other textile mills.....	1,482	.8	1,051	.6	8,454	5.0	3,927	4.1
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	184	.1	297	.2	168	.1	245	.3
All others in this class.....	22,616	11.8	16,328	9.2	22,116	13.1	11,857	12.4

**TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Danish.				English and Welsh.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations .....	82,652	100.0	23,097	100.0	439,031	100.0	442,865	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	34,951	42.3	11,622	50.3	79,340	18.1	117,760	26.6
Agricultural laborers.....	8,126	9.8	7,991	34.6	15,273	3.5	38,237	8.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	25,303	30.6	2,983	12.9	57,710	13.1	74,225	16.8
All others in this class.....	1,522	1.8	648	2.8	6,357	1.4	5,298	1.2
Professional service.....	1,545	1.9	683	3.0	19,711	4.5	21,582	4.9
Domestic and personal service.....	12,398	15.0	2,896	12.5	50,204	11.4	47,198	10.7
Laborers (not specified).....	8,251	10.0	2,200	9.5	28,261	6.4	30,499	6.9
Saloonkeepers and bartenders.....	822	1.0	101	.4	2,793	.6	2,356	.5
Servants and waiters.....	957	1.2	191	.8	5,982	1.4	2,356	.5
All others in this class.....	2,368	2.9	404	1.7	13,168	3.0	11,987	2.7
Trade and transportation .....	12,122	14.7	3,740	16.2	81,058	18.5	107,600	24.3
Agents.....	550	.7	128	.6	6,594	1.5	6,721	1.5
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	294	.4	194	.8	5,620	1.3	6,439	1.5
Clerks and copyists.....	904	1.1	667	2.9	10,441	2.4	18,529	4.2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	1,954	2.4	478	2.1	7,932	1.8	10,626	2.4
Hucksters and peddlers.....	118	.1	30	.1	839	.2	739	.2
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	2,517	3.0	393	1.7	15,221	3.5	17,234	3.9
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	55	.1	194	.8	692	.2	2,177	.5
Salesmen.....	1,004	1.2	665	2.9	7,638	1.7	13,036	2.9
Steam railroad employees.....	1,815	2.2	410	1.8	8,348	1.9	11,831	2.7
All others in this class.....	2,881	3.5	581	2.5	17,733	4.0	20,068	4.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	21,636	26.2	4,156	18.0	208,718	47.5	148,725	33.6
Building trades.....	6,179	7.5	938	4.1	32,752	7.5	27,704	6.3
Carpenters and joiners.....	3,344	4.0	456	2.0	13,359	3.0	11,417	2.6
Masons (brick and stone).....	946	1.1	96	.4	6,686	1.5	3,305	.7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,451	1.8	258	1.1	7,620	1.7	7,479	1.7
Other building trades.....	438	.5	128	.6	5,087	1.2	5,503	1.2
Blacksmiths.....	1,736	2.1	214	.9	6,460	1.5	4,674	1.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	639	.8	54	.2	3,756	.9	2,266	.5
Iron and steel workers.....	811	1.0	141	.6	11,601	2.6	8,168	1.8
Machinists.....	1,028	1.2	298	1.3	14,077	3.2	10,753	2.4
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	697	.8	108	.5	9,591	2.2	7,897	1.8
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,014	1.2	267	1.2	44,918	10.2	25,099	5.7
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	223	.3	177	.8	3,349	.8	4,798	1.1
Saw and planing mill employees.....	642	.8	154	.7	894	.2	1,494	.3
Tailors.....	765	.9	51	.2	2,336	.5	947	.2
Textile-mill operatives.....	207	.3	66	.3	19,588	4.5	8,434	1.9
In cotton mills.....	13	(a)	18	.1	7,102	1.6	2,551	.6
In all other textile mills.....	194	.2	48	.2	12,486	2.8	5,883	1.3
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	182	.2	49	.2	839	.2	952	.2
All others in this class.....	7,513	9.1	1,639	7.1	58,567	13.3	45,539	10.3

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE A.—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation.*—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	French.				German.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	51,431	100.0	55,152	100.0	1,276,046	100.0	1,401,839	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	11,355	22.1	14,845	26.9	348,265	27.3	426,910	28.6
Agricultural laborers.....	2,356	4.6	5,145	9.3	71,589	5.6	185,721	12.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	7,415	14.4	9,047	16.4	263,677	20.7	230,790	15.5
All others in this class.....	1,584	3.1	653	1.2	12,999	1.0	10,399	.7
Professional service.....	2,650	5.2	2,403	4.4	30,033	2.4	44,209	3.0
Domestic and personal service.....	10,686	20.8	7,870	14.3	210,629	16.5	187,019	12.5
Laborers (not specified).....	4,004	7.8	4,351	7.9	129,582	10.2	111,821	7.5
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	968	1.9	814	1.5	26,647	2.1	24,024	1.6
Servants and waiters.....	3,132	6.1	643	1.2	15,480	1.2	8,345	.6
All others in this class.....	2,582	5.0	2,062	3.7	38,920	3.1	42,829	2.9
Trade and transportation.....	7,858	15.3	13,655	24.8	210,706	16.5	353,376	23.7
Agents.....	432	.8	852	1.5	11,510	.9	16,080	1.1
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	344	.7	755	1.4	6,648	.5	19,543	1.3
Clerks and copyists.....	694	1.3	2,312	4.2	16,309	1.3	57,819	3.9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	654	1.3	1,249	2.3	28,842	2.3	41,958	2.8
Hucksters and peddlers.....	178	.3	146	.3	4,883	.4	4,253	.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	2,546	5.0	2,521	4.6	66,493	5.2	68,718	4.6
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	41	.1	236	.4	1,186	.1	9,302	.6
Salesmen.....	622	1.2	1,727	3.1	18,960	1.5	52,769	3.5
Steam railroad employees.....	620	1.2	1,303	2.4	18,793	1.5	27,405	1.8
All others in this class.....	1,727	3.4	2,534	4.6	37,082	2.9	55,529	3.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pur- suits.....	18,882	36.7	16,379	29.7	476,413	37.3	480,325	32.2
Building trades.....	2,571	5.0	3,612	6.5	83,626	6.6	92,891	6.2
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,351	2.6	1,703	3.1	41,974	3.3	39,246	2.6
Masons (brick and stone).....	352	.7	291	.5	15,302	1.2	9,143	.6
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	635	1.2	1,042	1.9	19,255	1.5	26,444	1.8
Other building trades.....	233	.5	576	1.0	7,095	.6	18,058	1.2
Blacksmiths.....	568	1.1	681	1.2	17,442	1.4	17,885	1.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	542	1.1	334	.6	19,420	1.5	10,388	.7
Iron and steel workers.....	601	1.2	706	1.3	22,176	1.7	27,400	1.8
Machinists.....	1,065	2.1	1,048	1.9	22,208	1.7	29,393	2.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	668	1.3	794	1.4	17,986	1.4	20,061	1.3
Miners and quarrymen.....	2,945	5.7	1,013	1.8	19,038	1.5	16,887	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	208	.4	561	1.0	6,036	.5	18,497	1.2
Saw and planing mill employees.....	150	.3	251	.5	7,142	.6	7,153	.5
Tailors.....	577	1.1	220	.4	28,316	2.2	12,541	.8
Textile mill operatives.....	1,065	2.1	292	.5	11,977	.9	8,753	.6
In cotton mills.....	209	.4	46	.1	1,932	.2	1,096	.1
In all other textile mills.....	856	1.7	246	.4	10,045	.8	7,657	.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	120	.2	214	.4	10,925	.9	13,126	.9
All others in this class.....	7,802	15.2	6,633	12.1	210,121	16.5	205,350	13.8

# Occupations of Immigrants in the United States. 825

**TABLE A.**—*White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Hungarian.				Irish.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	88,440	100.0	3,880	100.0	714,222	100.0	1,090,103	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	2,854	3.2	371	9.6	97,454	13.6	179,499	16.5
Agricultural laborers.....	1,222	1.4	272	7.0	22,805	3.2	76,478	7.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	1,413	1.6	89	2.3	67,036	9.4	95,766	8.8
All others in this class.....	219	.2	10	.3	7,613	1.1	7,255	.7
Professional service.....	1,013	1.1	182	4.7	13,910	1.9	39,802	3.7
Domestic and personal service.....	21,936	24.8	391	10.1	217,322	30.4	185,706	17.0
Laborers (not specified).....	19,759	22.3	270	7.0	158,933	22.3	110,900	10.2
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	717	.8	27	.7	13,305	1.9	20,441	1.9
Servants and waiters.....	535	.6	28	.7	12,341	1.7	9,427	.9
All others in this class.....	925	1.0	66	1.7	32,743	4.6	44,878	4.1
Trade and transportation.....	9,015	10.2	1,528	39.4	154,443	21.6	309,239	28.4
Agents.....	484	.5	33	.9	6,114	.9	13,484	1.2
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	224	.3	106	2.7	2,902	.4	13,280	1.2
Clerks and copyists.....	636	.7	342	8.8	12,501	1.8	54,599	5.0
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	479	.5	80	2.1	30,569	4.3	49,809	4.6
Hucksters and peddlers.....	736	.8	40	1.0	1,849	.3	2,939	.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	2,936	3.3	148	4.3	20,574	2.9	31,302	2.9
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	135	.2	146	3.8	903	1.1	8,237	.8
Salesmen.....	893	1.0	269	6.9	8,739	1.2	29,767	2.7
Steam railroad employees.....	1,601	1.8	23	.6	31,188	4.4	47,876	4.4
All others in this class.....	891	1.0	321	8.3	39,104	5.5	57,946	5.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pur- suits.....	53,622	60.6	1,408	36.3	231,093	32.4	375,857	34.5
Building trades.....	1,387	1.6	67	1.7	41,851	5.9	74,840	6.9
Carpenters and joiners.....	558	.6	13	.3	13,900	1.9	19,745	1.8
Masons (brick and stone).....	184	.2	11	.3	12,595	1.8	11,906	1.1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	458	.5	21	.5	6,157	.9	17,116	1.6
Other building trades.....	187	.2	22	.6	9,199	1.3	26,073	2.4
Blacksmiths.....	454	.5	14	.4	11,697	1.6	13,604	1.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	897	1.0	18	.5	8,435	1.2	13,328	1.2
Iron and steel workers.....	4,679	5.3	53	1.4	20,013	2.8	27,350	2.5
Machinists.....	415	.5	37	1.0	9,471	1.3	24,918	2.3
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	579	.7	42	1.1	7,905	1.1	12,100	1.1
Miners and quarrymen.....	26,550	30.0	394	10.2	22,892	3.2	28,421	2.6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	218	.2	66	1.7	2,968	.4	14,208	1.3
Saw and planing mill employees.....	128	.1	10	.3	1,651	.2	3,353	.3
Tailors.....	3,684	4.2	85	2.2	3,802	.5	2,732	.3
Textile mill operatives.....	1,017	1.1	53	1.4	14,634	2.0	23,221	2.1
In cotton mills.....	28	(a)	1	(a)	4,782	.7	5,642	.5
In all other textile mills.....	989	1.1	52	1.3	9,852	1.4	17,579	1.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	1,074	1.2	45	1.2	569	.1	3,424	.3
All others in this class.....	12,540	14.2	524	13.5	85,205	11.9	134,298	12.3

a Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Italian.				Norwegian.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	276,438	100.0	16,986	100.0	171,006	100.0	85,658	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	16,614	6.0	1,613	9.5	85,093	49.8	53,942	63.0
Agricultural laborers.....	9,954	3.6	1,134	6.7	19,688	11.5	32,589	38.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	4,410	1.6	372	2.2	63,246	37.0	20,645	24.1
All others in this class.....	2,250	.8	107	.6	2,139	1.3	708	.8
Professional service.....	3,813	1.4	601	3.5	2,997	1.8	1,914	2.2
Domestic and personal service.....	116,973	42.3	4,016	23.6	21,973	12.8	8,228	9.6
Laborers (not specified).....	91,778	33.2	2,105	12.4	16,271	9.5	6,128	7.2
Saloon keepers and bartenders.....	3,000	1.3	543	3.3	1,287	.8	433	.5
Servants and waiters.....	2,822	1.0	212	1.2	1,104	.6	596	.7
All others in this class.....	18,773	6.8	1,136	6.7	3,311	1.9	1,071	1.3
Trade and transportation.....	50,421	18.2	5,144	30.3	21,350	12.5	12,087	14.1
Agents.....	380	.1	122	.7	961	.6	731	.9
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	312	.1	193	1.1	439	.3	556	.6
Clerks and copyists.....	1,270	.5	853	5.0	1,510	.9	1,811	2.1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	2,718	1.0	611	4.8	1,758	1.0	1,052	1.2
Hucksters and peddlers.....	6,679	2.4	324	1.9	151	.1	36	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	15,981	5.8	953	5.6	4,237	2.5	2,308	2.7
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	15,349	.1	309	1.8	137	.1	380	.4
Salesmen.....	1,660	.6	642	3.8	1,862	1.1	2,258	2.6
Steam railroad employees.....	17,273	6.2	210	1.3	3,433	2.0	1,149	1.3
All others in this class.....	3,799	1.4	727	4.3	6,862	4.0	1,806	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	88,617	32.1	5,612	33.0	39,593	23.2	9,487	11.1
Building trades.....	10,167	3.7	1,170	6.9	13,555	7.9	2,299	2.7
Carpenters and joiners.....	2,456	.9	634	3.7	8,830	5.2	1,160	1.4
Masons (brick and stone).....	5,476	2.0	96	.6	1,241	.7	225	.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,250	.5	221	1.3	2,856	1.7	676	.8
Other building trades.....	985	.4	219	1.3	628	.4	238	.3
Blacksmiths.....	952	.3	167	1.0	1,772	1.0	533	.6
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	9,458	3.4	232	1.4	1,190	.7	107	.1
Iron and steel workers.....	2,532	.9	165	1.0	1,069	.6	265	.3
Machinists.....	679	.2	171	1.0	1,887	1.1	676	.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	1,128	.4	95	.6	891	.5	264	.3
Miners and quarrymen.....	25,465	9.2	534	3.1	2,180	1.3	416	.5
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	430	.2	262	1.5	428	.3	457	.5
Saw and planing mill employees.....	524	.2	34	.2	3,404	2.0	684	.8
Tailors.....	7,813	2.8	274	1.6	1,602	.9	138	.2
Textile mill operatives.....	3,886	1.4	212	1.2	85	(a)	52	.1
In cotton mills.....	396	.1	36	.2	12	(a)	6	(a)
In all other textile mills.....	3,490	1.3	176	1.0	73	(a)	46	.1
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	867	.3	85	.5	103	.1	103	.1
All others in this class.....	24,716	8.9	2,211	13.0	11,427	6.7	3,493	4.1

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Polish.				Russian.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	183,055	100.0	25,975	100.0	191,599	100.0	14,598	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	19,256	10.5	6,236	24.0	19,490	10.2	4,284	29.3
Agricultural laborers.....	7,795	4.3	4,729	18.2	6,015	3.1	3,526	24.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	10,480	5.7	1,389	5.3	12,717	6.6	681	4.7
All others in this class.....	981	.5	118	.5	758	.4	77	.5
Professional service.....	1,565	.9	329	1.3	4,441	2.3	404	2.8
Domestic and personal service.....	57,345	31.3	4,701	18.1	19,260	10.1	1,167	8.0
Laborers (not specified).....	53,232	29.1	4,081	15.7	13,959	7.3	686	4.7
Saloonkeepers and bartenders.....	1,829	1.0	199	.8	1,275	.7	132	.9
Servants and waiters.....	447	.2	120	.5	735	.4	89	.6
All others in this class.....	1,837	1.0	301	1.2	3,291	1.7	260	1.8
Trade and transportation.....	22,154	12.1	4,424	17.0	57,412	30.0	5,432	37.2
Agents.....	778	.4	135	.5	2,498	1.3	182	1.2
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	219	.1	228	.9	800	.4	395	2.7
Clerks and copyists.....	877	.5	790	3.0	3,283	1.7	1,267	8.7
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	1,796	1.0	455	1.8	1,809	.9	195	1.3
Hucksters and peddlers.....	3,197	1.7	148	.6	12,340	6.4	204	1.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	7,428	4.1	524	2.0	24,792	12.9	794	5.4
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	392	.2	344	1.3	1,129	.6	459	3.1
Salesmen.....	1,794	1.0	959	3.7	5,892	3.0	1,359	9.3
Steam railroad employees.....	3,919	2.1	284	1.1	1,139	.6	93	.6
All others in this class.....	1,844	1.0	557	2.1	3,820	2.0	484	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	82,735	45.2	10,285	39.6	90,996	47.5	3,311	22.7
Building trades.....	5,291	2.9	1,200	4.6	7,503	3.9	332	2.3
Carpenters and joiners.....	2,350	1.3	591	2.3	2,637	1.4	144	1.0
Masons (brick and stone).....	911	.5	61	.2	304	.2	15	.1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,494	.8	430	1.7	3,397	1.8	107	.7
Other building trades.....	536	.3	118	.5	1,165	.6	66	.5
Blacksmiths.....	1,478	.8	111	.4	856	.4	39	.3
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	2,266	1.2	233	.9	4,012	2.1	55	.4
Iron and steel workers.....	12,000	6.6	1,049	4.0	1,422	.7	68	.5
Machinists.....	1,288	.7	312	1.2	896	.5	76	.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	1,135	.6	104	.4	3,577	1.9	169	1.2
Miners and quarrymen.....	14,024	7.7	1,292	5.0	7,585	4.0	196	1.3
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	333	.2	284	1.1	879	.5	200	1.4
Saw and planing mill employees.....	2,023	1.1	403	1.8	251	.1	18	.1
Tailors.....	8,621	4.7	476	1.8	34,418	18.0	804	5.5
Textile mill operatives.....	5,731	3.1	231	.9	1,214	.6	62	.4
In cotton mills.....	3,838	2.1	42	.2	290	.2	13	.1
In all other textile mills.....	1,893	1.0	189	.7	924	.5	49	.3
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	962	.5	287	1.1	3,975	2.1	207	1.4
All others in this class.....	27,463	15.0	4,243	16.3	24,438	12.8	1,065	7.4

**TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Scotch.				Swedish.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second genera- tion (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second genera- tion (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	129,901	100.0	111,195	100.0	297,307	100.0	67,407	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	23,710	18.3	27,111	24.4	89,806	30.2	29,067	43.1
Agricultural laborers.....	4,360	3.4	8,379	7.5	23,136	7.8	20,885	31.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	16,534	12.7	17,143	15.4	62,253	20.9	7,356	10.9
All others in this class.....	2,816	2.2	1,589	1.4	4,417	1.5	826	1.2
Professional service.....	5,820	4.5	6,390	5.7	4,547	1.5	1,606	2.4
Domestic and personal service.....	12,893	9.9	11,710	10.5	50,599	17.0	8,435	12.5
Laborers (not specified).....	7,348	5.7	6,936	6.2	37,940	12.8	6,371	9.5
Saloonkeepers and bartenders.....	757	.6	634	.6	2,711	.9	323	.5
Servants and waiters.....	1,256	1.0	674	.6	3,483	1.2	702	1.0
All others in this class.....	3,532	2.7	3,466	3.1	6,465	2.2	1,039	1.5
Trade and transportation.....	28,007	20.0	28,517	25.6	39,472	13.3	13,185	19.6
Agents.....	1,824	1.4	1,915	1.7	1,185	.4	411	.6
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	1,949	1.5	1,861	1.7	668	.2	803	1.2
Clerks and copyists.....	3,318	2.6	4,784	4.3	3,010	1.0	2,664	4.0
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	2,341	1.8	2,614	2.4	6,351	2.1	1,350	2.0
Hucksters and peddlers.....	123	.1	142	.1	252	.1	43	.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	4,355	3.4	4,298	3.9	5,774	1.9	1,386	2.1
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	250	.2	512	.5	240	.1	710	1.1
Salesmen.....	2,747	2.1	3,220	2.9	3,115	1.0	2,314	3.4
Steam railroad employees.....	2,730	2.1	3,331	3.0	8,486	2.9	1,432	2.1
All others in this class.....	6,370	4.9	5,840	5.3	10,391	3.5	2,072	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	61,471	47.3	37,467	33.7	112,883	38.0	15,114	22.4
Building trades.....	12,480	9.6	7,504	6.7	26,686	9.0	2,882	4.3
Carpenters and joiners.....	6,689	5.1	3,249	2.9	16,007	5.4	1,267	1.9
Masons (brick and stone).....	1,764	1.4	833	.7	3,442	1.2	285	.4
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	1,788	1.4	1,650	1.5	5,611	1.9	892	1.3
Other building trades.....	2,239	1.7	1,772	1.6	1,626	.5	438	.6
Blacksmiths.....	2,832	2.2	1,291	1.2	4,807	1.6	480	.7
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	857	.7	559	.5	3,755	1.3	307	.5
Iron and steel workers.....	2,706	2.1	1,634	1.5	6,813	2.3	803	1.2
Machinists.....	4,949	3.8	3,119	2.8	7,549	2.5	1,325	2.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	3,320	2.6	2,242	2.0	2,231	.8	287	.4
Miners and quarrymen.....	9,740	7.5	6,198	5.6	12,434	4.2	1,387	2.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	1,177	.9	1,276	1.1	915	.3	669	1.0
Saw and planing mill employees.....	426	.3	436	.4	5,458	1.8	616	.9
Tailors.....	950	.7	235	.2	6,407	2.2	478	.7
Textile mill operatives.....	3,598	2.8	1,834	1.6	1,331	.4	324	.5
In cotton mills.....	923	.7	482	.4	445	.1	41	.1
In all other textile mills.....	2,675	2.1	1,352	1.2	886	.3	283	.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	63	(a)	154	.1	275	.1	166	.2
All others in this class.....	18,373	14.1	10,985	9.9	34,222	11.6	5,390	8.0

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE A.—White male breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Swiss.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	60,391	100.0	34,751	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	22,831	37.8	14,597	42.0
Agricultural laborers.....	6,515	10.8	6,463	18.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	14,267	23.6	7,713	22.2
All others in this class.....	2,049	3.4	421	1.2
Professional service.....	1,448	2.4	1,231	3.5
Domestic and personal service.....	9,899	16.4	3,895	11.2
Laborers (not specified).....	5,255	8.7	2,532	7.3
Saloonkeepers and bartenders.....	1,127	1.9	370	1.1
Servants and waiters.....	1,785	3.0	186	.5
All others in this class.....	1,732	2.9	807	2.3
Trade and transportation.....	6,940	11.5	6,451	18.6
Agents.....	327	.5	321	.9
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	310	.5	364	1.0
Clerks and copyists.....	588	1.0	961	2.8
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	1,095	1.8	643	1.9
Hucksters and peddlers.....	141	.2	45	.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	1,874	3.1	1,348	3.9
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	30	(a)	195	.6
Salesmen.....	496	.8	943	2.7
Steam railroad employees.....	707	1.2	598	1.7
All others in this class.....	1,372	2.3	1,033	3.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	19,273	31.9	8,577	24.7
Building trades.....	3,124	5.2	1,741	5.0
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,674	2.8	836	2.4
Masons (brick and stone).....	494	.8	143	.4
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	704	1.2	444	1.3
Other building trades.....	252	.4	318	.9
Blacksmiths.....	647	1.1	348	1.0
Boot and shoe makers and repairs.....	611	1.0	144	.4
Iron and steel workers.....	680	1.1	449	1.3
Machinists.....	1,148	1.9	544	1.6
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	611	1.0	373	1.1
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,115	1.8	497	1.4
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	219	.4	298	.9
Saw and planing mill employees.....	216	.4	178	.5
Tailors.....	543	.9	130	.4
Textile mill operatives.....	1,054	1.7	227	.7
In cotton mills.....	40	.1	24	.1
In all other textile mills.....	1,014	1.7	203	.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	190	.3	147	.4
All others in this class.....	9,115	15.1	3,501	10.1

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.



**TABLE B.—White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation.**

UNITED STATES: 1900.

Occupation.	Austrian.				Bohemian.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
<b>All occupations.....</b>	20,403	100.0	5,195	100.0	13,125	100.0	12,588	100.0
<b>Agricultural pursuits.....</b>	634	3.1	361	6.9	1,320	10.1	871	6.9
Agricultural laborers.....	289	1.4	339	6.5	430	3.3	788	6.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	334	1.6	20	.4	881	6.7	72	.6
All others in this class.....	11	.1	2	(a)	9	.1	11	.1
<b>Professional service.....</b>	245	1.2	374	7.2	126	1.0	401	3.2
Musicians and teachers of music.....	52	.3	71	1.4	9	.1	43	.3
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	127	.6	252	4.9	92	.7	317	2.5
All others in this class.....	66	.3	51	1.0	25	.2	41	.3
<b>Domestic and personal service.....</b>	9,593	47.0	1,294	24.9	4,625	35.2	3,836	30.5
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers..	246	1.2	18	.3	55	.4	14	.1
Housekeepers and stewaresses.....	333	1.6	57	1.1	250	1.9	159	1.3
Janitresses.....	39	.2	3	.1	33	.3	7	.1
Laborers (not specified).....	254	1.2	29	.6	227	1.7	217	1.7
Laundresses.....	482	2.4	72	1.4	652	5.0	223	1.8
Nurses and midwives.....	274	1.3	30	.6	172	1.3	53	.4
Servants and waitresses.....	7,866	38.6	1,041	20.0	3,180	24.2	3,136	24.9
All others in this class.....	99	.5	44	.8	56	.4	27	.2
<b>Trade and transportation.....</b>	1,427	7.0	1,154	22.2	654	5.0	1,475	11.7
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	106	.5	167	3.2	36	.3	139	1.1
Clerks and copyists.....	151	.7	172	3.3	91	.7	308	2.4
Hucksters and peddlers.....	74	.4	4	.1	20	.2	1	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	209	1.0	24	.5	138	1.1	29	.2
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	49	.2	46	.9	22	.2	94	.7
Packers and shippers.....	88	.4	40	.8	53	.4	126	1.0
Saleswomen.....	574	2.8	421	8.1	229	1.7	572	4.5
Stenographers and typewriters.....	99	.5	231	4.4	30	.2	147	1.2
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	9	(a)	19	.4	3	(a)	30	.2
All others in this class.....	68	.3	30	.6	32	.2	23	.2
<b>Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....</b>	8,504	41.7	2,012	38.7	6,400	48.8	6,005	47.7
Bookbinders.....	27	.1	24	.5	29	.2	107	.9
Box makers (paper).....	63	.3	35	.7	59	.4	171	1.4
Gold and silver workers.....	23	.1	11	.2	3	(a)	2	(a)
Hat and cap makers.....	132	.6	32	.6	2	(a)	11	.1
Needle trades.....	4,083	20.0	1,093	21.0	2,866	21.8	3,792	30.1
Dressmakers.....	1,083	5.3	451	8.7	685	5.2	990	7.9
Milliners.....	288	1.4	160	3.1	82	.6	158	1.3
Seamstresses.....	1,307	6.4	274	5.3	517	3.9	753	6.0
Tailoresses.....	1,405	6.9	208	4.0	1,582	12.1	1,886	15.0
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	23	.1	5	.1	43	.3	19	.2
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	10	(a)	12	.2	13	.1	33	.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	133	.7	20	.4	10	.1	28	.2
Textile mill operatives.....	1,401	6.9	182	3.5	229	1.7	216	1.7
Cotton mill.....	533	2.6	16	.3	29	.2	10	.1
Silk mill.....	100	.5	36	.7	20	.2	23	.2
Woolen mill.....	106	.5	19	.4	84	.6	59	.5
Other textile mill.....	662	3.2	111	2.1	96	.7	124	1.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	602	3.0	141	2.7	2,599	19.8	768	6.1
All others in this class.....	2,007	9.8	457	8.8	547	4.2	858	6.8

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE B.**—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Canadian, English.				Canadian, French.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
<b>All occupations.....</b>	52,709	100.0	47,659	100.0	47,505	100.0	31,309	100.0
<b>Agricultural pursuits.....</b>	1,009	1.9	1,232	2.6	417	.9	362	1.2
Agricultural laborers.....	112	.2	302	.6	58	.1	86	.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	860	1.6	891	1.9	346	.7	271	.9
All others in this class.....	37	.1	39	.1	13	(a)	5	(a)
<b>Professional service.....</b>	3,236	6.1	9,048	19.0	933	2.0	1,291	4.1
Musicians and teachers of music.....	452	.9	1,102	2.3	127	.3	227	.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	2,135	4.1	7,019	14.7	725	1.5	906	2.9
All others in this class.....	629	1.2	927	1.9	81	.2	158	.5
<b>Domestic and personal service.....</b>	26,797	50.8	13,307	27.9	6,590	13.9	6,275	20.0
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	1,138	2.2	525	1.1	530	1.1	242	.8
Housekeepers and stewaresses.....	2,432	4.6	1,391	2.9	829	1.7	537	1.7
Janitresses.....	51	.1	30	.1	10	(a)	10	(a)
Laborers (not specified).....	274	.5	312	.7	342	.7	301	1.0
Laundresses.....	1,009	2.1	794	1.7	722	1.5	594	1.9
Nurses and midwives.....	3,727	7.1	1,241	2.6	353	.7	221	.7
Servants and waitresses.....	17,849	33.9	8,815	18.5	3,722	7.8	4,300	13.7
All others in this class.....	247	.5	199	.4	82	.2	70	.2
<b>Trade and transportation.....</b>	5,953	11.3	10,007	21.0	1,380	2.9	2,851	9.1
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	1,157	2.2	2,037	4.3	171	.4	417	1.3
Clerks and copyists.....	905	1.9	1,820	3.8	198	.4	500	1.6
Hucksters and peddlers.....	4	(a)	5	(a)	4	(a)	5	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	299	.6	204	.4	136	.3	77	.2
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	40	.1	123	.3	9	(a)	46	.1
Packers and shippers.....	238	.5	296	.6	77	.2	189	.6
Saleswomen.....	1,596	3.0	2,448	5.1	633	1.3	1,103	3.5
Stenographers and typewriters.....	1,069	2.0	2,148	4.5	66	.1	305	1.0
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	293	.6	615	1.3	26	.1	123	.4
All others in this class.....	262	.5	311	.7	60	.1	86	.3
<b>Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....</b>	15,714	29.8	14,065	29.5	38,185	80.4	20,530	65.6
Bookbinders.....	164	.3	229	.5	40	.1	91	.3
Box makers (paper).....	251	.5	268	.6	144	.3	300	1.0
Gold and silver workers.....	207	.4	126	.3	196	.4	225	.7
Hat and cap makers.....	46	.1	40	.1	63	.1	47	.2
Needle trades.....	7,738	14.7	7,059	14.8	4,196	8.8	3,863	12.3
Dressmakers.....	4,836	9.2	4,055	8.5	2,908	6.1	2,178	7.0
Milliners.....	972	1.8	1,526	3.2	446	.9	706	2.3
Seamstresses.....	1,149	2.2	1,101	2.3	486	1.0	706	2.3
Tailoresses.....	781	1.5	377	.8	356	.7	273	.9
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	106	.2	154	.3	244	.5	337	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	188	.4	457	1.0	37	.1	107	.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	193	.4	312	.7	298	.6	656	2.1
Textile mill operatives.....	2,987	5.7	2,083	4.4	30,241	63.7	11,200	35.8
Cotton mill.....	1,075	2.0	527	1.1	23,073	48.6	6,258	20.0
Silk mill.....	123	.2	198	.4	403	.8	441	1.4
Woolen mill.....	614	1.2	401	.8	2,059	4.3	1,380	4.4
Other textile mill.....	1,175	2.2	957	2.0	4,706	9.9	3,121	10.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	43	.1	91	.2	18	(a)	47	.2
All others in this class.....	3,791	7.2	3,246	6.8	2,708	5.7	3,657	11.7

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE B.—White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Danish.				English and Welsh.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	8,756	100.0	6,821	100.0	62,084	100.0	96,478	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	773	8.8	176	2.6	3,240	5.2	3,240	3.4
Agricultural laborers.....	74	.8	103	1.5	149	.2	428	.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	675	7.7	68	1.0	2,937	4.7	2,676	2.8
All others in this class.....	24	.3	5	.1	154	.2	136	.1
Professional service.....	225	2.6	708	10.4	3,742	6.0	15,400	16.0
Musicians and teachers of music.....	34	.4	81	1.2	669	1.1	1,976	2.0
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	124	1.4	568	8.3	1,892	3.0	11,478	11.9
All other in this class.....	67	.8	59	.9	1,181	1.9	1,946	2.0
Domestic and personal service.....	5,601	64.0	3,394	49.8	24,964	40.2	24,975	25.9
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	154	1.8	21	.3	1,876	3.0	1,598	1.7
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	554	6.3	233	3.4	2,923	4.7	2,876	3.0
Janitresses.....	28	.3	2	0	256	.4	147	.2
Laborers (not specified).....	91	1.0	58	.9	391	.6	528	.5
Laundresses.....	485	5.5	84	1.2	1,937	3.1	1,810	1.9
Nurses and midwives.....	262	3.0	97	1.4	3,463	5.6	2,654	2.8
Servants and waitresses.....	3,970	45.3	2,889	42.4	13,620	21.9	14,931	15.5
All others in this class.....	57	.7	10	.1	498	.8	431	.4
Trade and transportation.....	441	5.0	945	13.9	6,542	10.5	18,280	18.9
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	71	.8	131	1.9	872	1.4	3,104	3.2
Clerks and copyists.....	86	1.0	196	2.9	1,056	1.7	7,375	7.6
Hucksters and peddlers.....	3	(a)	2	(a)	19	(a)	11	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	70	.8	10	.1	1,149	1.9	715	.7
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	8	.1	19	.3	64	.1	177	.2
Packers and shippers.....	15	.2	29	.4	204	.3	524	.5
Saleswomen.....	122	1.4	316	4.6	1,621	2.6	4,889	5.1
Stenographers and typewriters.....	42	.5	184	2.7	1,023	1.6	3,922	4.1
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	5	.1	38	.6	221	.4	884	.9
All others in this class.....	19	.2	20	.3	313	.5	679	.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,716	19.6	1,598	23.4	23,596	38.0	34,583	35.8
Bookbinders.....	10	.1	15	.2	188	.3	514	.5
Box makers (paper).....	8	.1	11	.2	183	.3	410	.4
Gold and silver workers.....	2	(a)	2	(a)	162	.3	310	.3
Hat and cap makers.....	8	.1	2	(a)	142	.2	219	.2
Needle trades.....	1,205	13.8	1,134	16.6	8,153	13.1	15,633	16.2
Dressmakers.....	770	8.8	773	11.3	5,217	8.4	9,553	9.9
Milliners.....	100	1.1	154	2.3	1,149	1.9	2,743	2.8
Seamstresses.....	232	2.6	149	2.2	1,331	2.1	2,585	2.7
Tailoresses.....	103	1.2	58	.9	456	.7	772	.8
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	6	.1	16	.2	100	.2	205	.2
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	9	.1	22	.3	179	.3	571	.6
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	61	.7	18	.3	355	.6	812	.8
Textile mill operatives.....	140	1.6	128	1.9	9,804	15.8	8,843	9.2
Cotton mill.....	14	.2	17	.2	4,410	7.1	2,217	2.3
Silk mill.....	14	.2	18	.3	1,021	1.6	1,443	1.5
Woolen mill.....	21	.2	23	.3	1,336	2.2	1,191	1.2
Other textile mill.....	91	1.0	70	1.0	3,037	4.9	3,992	4.1
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	7	.1	16	.2	183	.3	412	.4
All others in this class.....	260	3.0	234	3.4	4,147	6.7	6,634	6.9

• Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE B.**—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation.*—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	French.				German.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.	Num- ber.	Per- cent.
All occupations.....	8,763	100.0	12,166	100.0	161,625	100.0	376,339	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	445	5.1	546	4.5	14,739	9.1	11,057	2.9
Agricultural laborers.....	44	.5	129	1.1	1,419	.9	4,234	1.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	370	4.2	397	3.3	12,764	7.9	6,487	1.7
All others in this class.....	31	.4	20	.2	556	.3	336	.1
Professional service.....	961	11.0	1,390	11.4	4,773	3.0	24,327	6.5
Musicians and teachers of music.....	109	1.2	240	2.0	624	.4	3,862	1.0
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	683	7.8	875	7.2	3,338	2.1	17,839	4.7
All others in this class.....	169	1.9	275	2.3	811	.5	2,626	.7
Domestic and personal service.....	4,065	46.4	4,011	33.0	88,241	54.6	134,208	35.7
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	315	3.6	273	2.2	2,970	1.8	2,771	.7
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	254	2.9	409	3.4	5,979	3.7	9,282	2.5
Janitresses.....	33	.4	18	.1	1,526	.9	710	.2
Laborers (not specified).....	46	.5	98	.8	1,930	1.2	2,686	.7
Laundresses.....	592	6.8	409	3.4	10,174	6.3	10,091	2.7
Nurses and midwives.....	390	4.5	345	2.8	5,268	3.3	4,812	1.3
Servants and waitresses.....	2,315	26.4	2,343	19.3	58,716	36.3	102,109	27.1
All others in this class.....	120	1.4	116	1.0	1,678	1.0	1,747	.5
Trade and transportation.....	608	6.9	1,927	15.8	13,373	8.3	60,634	16.1
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	43	.5	274	2.3	943	.6	8,247	2.2
Clerks and copyists.....	59	.7	309	2.5	1,439	.9	9,909	2.6
Hucksters and peddlers.....	13	.2	2	(a)	226	.1	75	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	242	2.8	125	1.0	4,698	2.9	3,307	.9
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	3	(a)	20	.2	160	.1	1,203	.3
Packers and shippers.....	9	.1	48	.4	606	.4	3,328	.9
Saleswomen.....	153	1.7	631	5.2	3,730	2.3	22,722	6.0
Stenographers and typewriters.....	41	.5	354	2.9	696	.4	6,584	1.8
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	4	(a)	82	.7	131	.1	1,591	.4
All others in this class.....	41	.5	82	.7	684	.4	1,608	.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	2,684	30.6	4,292	35.3	40,499	25.1	146,113	38.8
Bookbinders.....	8	.1	62	.5	338	.2	2,448	.7
Box makers (paper).....	13	.1	34	.3	588	.4	3,378	.9
Gold and silver workers.....	5	.1	16	.1	179	.1	843	.2
Hat and cap makers.....	11	.1	23	.2	201	.1	862	.2
Needle trades.....	1,695	19.3	2,774	22.8	21,745	13.5	81,762	21.7
Dressmakers.....	1,188	13.6	1,485	12.2	10,553	6.5	38,945	10.3
Milliners.....	171	2.0	396	3.3	1,772	1.1	10,468	2.8
Seamstresses.....	229	2.6	677	5.6	5,011	3.1	18,527	4.9
Tailoresses.....	107	1.2	216	1.8	4,409	2.7	13,822	3.7
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	8	.1	14	.1	227	.1	723	.2
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	4	(a)	54	.4	186	.1	1,330	.4
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	15	.2	56	.5	629	.4	2,857	.8
Textile mill operatives.....	458	5.2	393	3.2	5,958	3.7	15,833	4.2
Cotton mill.....	131	1.5	73	.6	1,061	.7	1,974	.5
Silk mill.....	162	1.8	102	.8	1,595	1.0	3,943	1.0
Woolen mill.....	69	.8	51	.4	866	.5	1,742	.5
Other textile mill.....	96	1.1	167	1.4	2,436	1.5	8,174	2.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	25	.3	133	1.1	1,607	1.0	5,200	1.4
All others in this class.....	442	5.0	733	6.0	8,841	5.5	30,877	8.2

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE B.—White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.**

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Hungarian.				Irish.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
All occupations.....	12,608	100.0	2,019	100.0	245,792	100.0	388,108	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	57	.5	214	10.6	6,986	2.8	5,406	1.4
Agricultural laborers.....	16	.1	17	.8	208	.1	872	.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	35	.3	196	9.7	6,640	2.7	4,439	1.1
All others in this class.....	6	(a)	1	(a)	138	.1	155	(a)
Professional service.....	85	.7	98	4.9	4,578	1.9	37,215	9.6
Musicians and teachers of music.....	19	.2	20	1.0	285	.1	3,115	.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	42	.3	62	3.1	3,735	1.5	31,538	8.1
All others in this class.....	24	.2	16	.8	558	.2	2,562	.7
Domestic and personal service.....	6,835	54.2	316	15.7	173,114	70.4	97,232	25.1
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	106	.8	4	.2	5,051	2.1	3,902	1.0
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	189	1.5	7	.3	8,412	3.4	8,802	2.3
Janitresses.....	39	.3	2	.1	1,328	.5	813	.2
Laborers (not specified).....	129	1.0	12	.6	1,725	.7	2,126	.5
Laundresses.....	308	2.4	14	.7	15,925	6.5	11,338	2.9
Nurses and midwives.....	163	1.3	21	1.0	6,300	2.6	6,391	1.6
Servants and waitresses.....	5,837	46.3	247	12.2	132,662	54.0	62,159	16.0
All others in this class.....	64	.5	9	.4	1,711	.7	1,701	.4
Trade and transportation.....	787	6.2	495	24.5	11,797	4.8	71,885	18.5
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	81	.6	82	4.1	903	.4	11,152	2.9
Clerks and copyists.....	89	.7	57	2.8	1,282	.5	11,385	2.9
Hucksters and peddlers.....	11	.1	(a)	(a)	103	(a)	27	(a)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	139	1.1	13	.6	3,992	1.6	2,716	.7
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	19	.2	32	1.6	101	(a)	1,152	.3
Packers and shippers.....	27	.2	21	1.0	480	.2	3,767	1.0
Saleswomen.....	293	2.3	156	7.7	2,990	1.2	24,099	6.2
Stenographers and typewriters.....	91	.7	114	5.6	825	.3	11,587	3.0
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	3	(a)	7	.3	305	.1	3,962	1.0
All others in this class.....	34	.3	12	.6	816	.3	2,038	.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	4,844	38.4	896	44.4	49,317	20.1	176,310	45.4
Bookbinders.....	4	(a)	4	.2	484	.2	4,278	1.1
Box makers (paper).....	16	.1	8	.4	415	.2	3,528	.9
Gold and silver workers.....	11	.1	3	.1	236	.1	1,427	.4
Hat and cap makers.....	52	.4	15	.7	277	.1	1,560	.4
Needle trades.....	1,830	14.5	387	19.2	18,428	7.5	69,637	17.9
Dressmakers.....	498	3.9	86	4.3	11,672	4.7	42,786	11.0
Milliners.....	129	1.0	72	3.6	1,252	.5	8,692	2.2
Seamstresses.....	655	5.2	158	7.8	3,974	1.6	12,948	3.3
Tailoresses.....	548	4.3	71	3.5	1,530	.6	5,211	1.3
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	12	.1	3	.1	1,102	.4	2,222	.6
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	4	(a)	4	.2	183	.1	2,375	.6
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	92	.7	28	1.4	1,249	.5	6,595	1.7
Textile mill operatives.....	1,177	9.3	173	8.6	18,302	7.4	40,512	10.4
Cotton mill.....	12	.1	2	.1	8,275	3.4	9,873	2.5
Silk mill.....	94	.7	42	2.1	1,447	.6	5,496	1.4
Woolen mill.....	44	.3	9	.4	2,443	1.0	6,617	1.7
Other textile mill.....	1,027	8.1	120	5.9	6,137	2.5	18,526	4.8
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	695	5.5	51	2.5	428	.2	3,207	.8
All others in this class.....	951	7.5	220	10.9	8,213	3.3	40,969	10.6

a Less than 0.1 per cent.

**TABLE B.**—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Italian.				Norwegian.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).		First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>All occupations.....</b>	<b>20,307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,896</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agricultural pursuits.....</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Agricultural laborers.....	665	3.3	107	1.9	209	.9	477	1.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	120	.6	14	.2	2,920	12.8	474	1.9
All others in this class.....	28	.1	8	.1	40	.2	11	(a)
<b>Professional service.....</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Musicians and teachers of music.....	93	.5	71	1.2	69	.3	270	1.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	77	.4	114	2.0	424	1.9	2,518	10.0
All others in this class.....	66	.3	41	.7	107	.5	143	.6
<b>Domestic and personal service.....</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14,649</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	239	1.2	28	.5	362	1.6	95	.4
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	257	1.3	39	.7	1,581	6.9	1,217	4.9
Janitresses.....	23	.1	5	.1	81	.4	6	(a)
Laborers (not specified).....	857	4.2	87	1.5	169	.7	113	.5
Laundresses.....	505	2.5	93	1.6	1,385	6.0	413	1.6
Nurses and midwives.....	174	.9	26	.5	536	2.3	209	.8
Servants and waitresses.....	1,840	9.1	536	9.3	10,440	45.6	12,088	48.2
All others in this class.....	192	.9	57	1.0	95	.4	31	.1
<b>Trade and transportation.....</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	42	.2	103	1.8	82	.4	316	1.3
Clerks and copyists.....	133	.7	182	3.2	185	.8	527	2.1
Hucksters and peddlers.....	176	.9	29	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	613	3.0	81	1.4	125	.5	44	.2
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	32	.2	40	.7	11	(a)	38	.2
Packers and shippers.....	235	1.2	146	2.5	48	.2	88	.4
Saleswomen.....	325	1.6	392	6.8	293	1.3	792	3.2
Stenographers and typewriters.....	21	.1	71	1.2	143	.6	510	2.0
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	21	.1	33	.6	28	.1	86	.3
All others in this class.....	139	.7	47	.8	41	.2	52	.2
<b>Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....</b>	<b>13,434</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Bookbinders.....	13	.1	40	.7	25	.1	63	.3
Box makers (paper).....	116	.6	133	2.3	13	.1	21	.1
Gold and silver workers.....	40	.2	22	.4	2	(a)	2	(a)
Hat and cap makers.....	66	.3	18	.3	15	.1	14	.1
Needle trades.....	7,657	37.7	1,395	24.3	2,754	12.0	3,693	14.7
Dressmakers.....	1,797	8.8	709	12.3	1,567	6.8	2,511	10.0
Milliners.....	90	.4	101	1.8	243	1.1	505	2.0
Seamstresses.....	1,275	6.3	293	5.1	598	2.6	530	2.1
Tailoresses.....	4,495	22.1	292	5.1	346	1.5	147	.6
<b>Paper and pulp mill operatives.....</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>.1</b>
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	17	.1	21	.4	22	.1	78	.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	107	.5	73	1.3	25	.1	27	.1
<b>Textile mill operatives.....</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>.4</b>
Cotton mill.....	297	1.5	57	1.0	8	(a)	10	(a)
Silk mill.....	539	2.7	106	1.8	7	(a)	5	(a)
Woolen mill.....	522	2.6	49	.9	26	.1	15	.1
Other textile mill.....	525	2.6	221	3.8	115	.5	64	.3
<b>Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>.1</b>
All others in this class.....	2,549	12.6	1,096	19.1	491	2.1	522	2.1

<sup>a</sup> Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE B.—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Polish.				Russian.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	26,153	100.0	12,381	100.0	35,030	100.0	5,781	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	948	3.6	394	3.2	620	1.8	288	5.0
Agricultural laborers.....	471	1.8	266	2.1	286	.8	214	3.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	428	1.6	117	.9	302	.9	70	1.2
All others in this class.....	49	.2	11	.1	32	.1	4	.1
Professional service.....	382	1.5	331	2.7	378	1.1	225	3.9
Musicians and teachers of music.....	38	.1	44	.4	102	.3	61	1.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	307	1.2	246	2.0	148	.4	130	2.2
All others in this class.....	37	.1	41	.3	128	.4	34	.6
Domestic and personal service.....	8,856	33.9	3,416	27.6	6,402	18.3	1,177	20.4
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	117	.4	6	(a)	91	.3	4	.1
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	401	1.5	96	.8	322	.9	50	.9
Janitresses.....	28	.1	2	(a)	34	.1		
Laborers (not specified).....	574	2.2	216	1.7	204	.6	28	.5
Laundresses.....	1,098	4.2	509	4.1	364	1.0	41	.7
Nurses and midwives.....	223	.9	37	.3	343	1.0	27	.5
Servants and waitresses.....	6,292	24.1	2,521	20.4	4,850	13.8	1,001	17.3
All others in this class.....	123	.5	29	.2	194	.6	26	.4
Trade and transportation.....	1,719	6.6	1,624	13.1	5,046	14.4	1,743	30.2
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	84	.3	150	1.2	431	1.2	269	4.7
Clerks and copyists.....	186	.7	237	1.9	526	1.5	270	4.7
Hucksters and peddlers.....	74	.3	5	(a)	313	.9	5	.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	295	1.1	29	.2	909	2.6	48	.8
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	54	.2	94	.8	234	.7	91	1.6
Packers and shippers.....	157	.6	163	1.3	138	.4	31	.5
Saleswomen.....	643	2.5	732	5.9	2,021	5.8	746	12.9
Stenographers and typewriters.....	76	.3	151	1.2	289	.8	236	4.1
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	6	(a)	10	.1	18	.1	5	.1
All others in this class.....	144	.6	53	.4	167	.5	42	.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	14,248	54.5	6,616	53.4	22,584	64.5	2,348	40.6
Bookbinders.....	42	.2	55	.4	74	.2	23	.4
Box makers (paper).....	84	.3	79	.6	298	.9	51	.9
Gold and silver workers.....	12	(a)	9	.1	73	.2	16	.3
Hat and cap makers.....	72	.3	32	.3	439	1.3	54	.9
Needle trades.....	4,810	18.4	2,695	21.8	14,421	41.2	1,322	22.9
Dressmakers.....	1,146	4.4	685	5.5	2,756	7.9	257	4.4
Milliners.....	203	.8	165	1.3	844	2.4	211	3.6
Seamstresses.....	1,378	5.3	637	5.1	4,954	14.1	465	8.0
Tailoresses.....	2,083	8.0	1,208	9.8	5,867	16.7	389	6.7
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	225	.9	86	.7	15	(a)	4	.1
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	9	(a)	17	.1	26	.1	13	.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	244	.9	204	1.6	1,237	3.5	67	1.2
Textile mill operatives.....	4,907	18.8	886	7.2	842	2.4	126	2.2
Cotton mill.....	3,023	11.6	72	.6	215	.6	21	.4
Silk mill.....	253	1.0	127	1.0	120	.3	30	.5
Woolen mill.....	436	1.7	122	1.0	100	.3	3	.1
Other textile mill.....	1,195	4.6	565	4.6	407	1.2	72	1.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	1,295	5.0	929	7.5	1,802	5.1	121	2.1
All others in this class.....	2,548	9.7	1,624	13.1	3,357	9.6	551	9.5

a Less than 0.1 per cent.

TABLE B.—White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity: Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Scotch.				Swedish.			
	First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).		First genera- tion (born abroad).		Second gen- eration (born in United States).	
	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	21,518	100.0	24,577	100.0	57,045	100.0	24,118	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,066	5.0	925	3.8	2,272	4.0	347	1.4
Agricultural laborers.....	36	.2	115	.5	193	.3	245	1.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	974	4.5	779	3.2	2,024	3.5	93	.4
All others in this class.....	56	.3	31	.1	55	.1	9	(a)
Professional service.....	1,177	5.5	4,471	18.2	906	1.6	2,196	9.1
Musicians and teachers of music.....	100	.5	415	1.7	78	.1	263	1.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	812	3.8	3,493	14.2	482	.8	1,775	7.4
All others in this class.....	265	1.2	563	2.3	346	.6	158	.7
Domestic and personal service.....	10,088	46.9	6,349	25.8	43,358	76.0	12,219	50.8
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers..	641	3.0	461	1.9	846	1.5	59	.2
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	1,113	5.2	814	3.3	2,124	3.7	533	2.2
Janitresses.....	78	.4	31	.1	146	.3	6	(a)
Laborers (not specified).....	120	.6	132	.5	323	.6	113	.5
Laundresses.....	644	3.0	389	1.6	3,501	6.1	430	1.8
Nurses and midwives.....	1,446	6.7	830	3.4	1,106	1.9	326	1.4
Servants and waitresses.....	5,907	27.5	3,569	14.5	35,075	61.5	10,728	44.5
All others in this class.....	139	.6	123	.5	217	.4	54	.2
Trade and transportation.....	2,371	11.0	4,844	19.7	1,684	3.0	3,200	13.5
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	369	1.7	940	3.8	208	.4	519	2.2
Clerks and copyists.....	376	1.7	819	3.3	319	.6	651	2.7
Hucksters and peddlers.....	1	(a)	.....	.....	2	(a)	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	340	1.6	164	.7	182	.3	27	.1
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	17	.1	59	.2	26	(a)	64	.3
Packers and shippers.....	64	.3	136	.6	61	.1	80	.3
Saleswomen.....	595	2.8	1,190	4.8	516	.9	991	4.1
Stenographers and typewriters.....	424	2.0	1,146	4.7	238	.4	757	3.1
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	71	.3	210	.9	39	.1	125	.5
All others in this class.....	114	.5	180	.7	93	.2	46	.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	6,816	31.7	7,988	32.5	8,825	15.5	6,066	25.2
Bookbinders.....	79	.4	130	.5	31	.1	79	.3
Box makers (paper).....	62	.3	117	.5	26	(a)	53	.2
Gold and silver workers.....	35	.2	61	.2	11	(a)	16	.1
Hat and cap makers.....	30	.1	35	.1	26	(a)	15	.1
Needle trades.....	2,421	11.3	3,711	15.1	6,042	10.6	4,004	16.6
Dressmakers.....	1,561	7.3	2,322	9.4	3,554	6.2	2,350	9.7
Milliners.....	324	1.5	671	2.7	386	.7	546	2.3
Seamstresses.....	390	1.8	574	2.3	1,324	2.3	794	3.3
Tailoresses.....	146	.7	144	.6	778	1.4	294	1.2
Paper and pulp mill operators.....	62	.3	59	.2	22	(a)	13	.1
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	79	.4	162	.7	32	.1	99	.4
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	94	.4	203	.8	65	.1	50	.2
Textile-mill operatives.....	2,761	12.8	1,929	7.8	1,316	2.3	721	3.0
Cotton mill.....	1,087	5.1	495	2.0	334	.6	88	.4
Silk mill.....	354	1.6	334	1.4	115	.2	80	.3
Woolen mill.....	330	1.5	241	1.0	134	.2	70	.3
Other textile mill.....	990	4.6	859	3.5	733	1.3	483	2.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	30	.1	69	.3	20	(a)	42	.2
All others in this class.....	1,163	5.4	1,512	6.2	1,234	2.2	974	4.0

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.



TABLE B.—*White female breadwinners of foreign parentage, classified by nationality (as determined by country of birth of parents) and general nativity. Number and per cent in each specified occupation—Continued.*

UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

Occupation.	Swiss.			
	First generation (born abroad).		Second generation (born in United States).	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	7,356	100.0	7,765	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	760	10.3	364	4.7
Agricultural laborers.....	63	.9	126	1.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	658	8.9	222	2.9
All others in this class.....	39	.5	16	.2
Professional service.....	325	4.4	850	10.9
Musicians and teachers of music.....	31	.4	116	1.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.....	244	3.3	657	8.5
All others in this class.....	50	.7	77	1.0
Domestic and personal service.....	4,012	54.5	2,749	35.4
Boarding, lodging house, and hotel keepers.....	148	2.0	65	.8
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	391	5.3	266	3.4
Janitresses.....	46	.6	3	(a)
Laborers (not specified).....	54	.7	53	.7
Laundresses.....	386	5.2	174	2.2
Nurses and midwives.....	329	4.5	109	1.4
Servants and waitresses.....	2,586	35.2	2,056	26.5
All others in this class.....	72	1.0	23	.3
Trade and transportation.....	430	5.8	1,181	15.2
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	35	.5	182	2.3
Clerks and copyists.....	64	.9	208	2.7
Hucksters and peddlers.....	7	.1		
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	129	1.8	46	.6
Messengers and errand and office girls.....	3	(a)	19	.2
Packers and shippers.....	13	.2	56	.7
Saleswomen.....	118	1.6	383	4.9
Stenographers and typewriters.....	31	.4	201	2.6
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	10	.1	57	.7
All others in this class.....	20	.3	29	.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,823	24.9	2,621	33.8
Bookbinders.....	7	.1	41	.5
Box makers (paper).....	13	.2	23	.3
Gold and silver workers.....	1	(a)	9	.1
Hat and cap makers.....	7	.1	16	.2
Needle trades.....	850	11.6	1,511	19.5
Dressmakers.....	539	7.3	831	10.7
Milliners.....	64	.9	244	3.1
Seamstresses.....	159	2.2	278	3.6
Tailloresses.....	88	1.2	158	2.0
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	6	.1	14	.2
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen.....	7	.1	42	.5
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	12	.2	40	.5
Textile mill operatives.....	493	6.7	382	4.9
Cotton mill.....	21	.3	43	.6
Silk mill.....	356	4.8	182	2.3
Woolen mill.....	20	.3	24	.3
Other textile mill.....	96	1.3	133	1.7
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	29	.4	71	.9
All others in this class.....	404	5.5	472	6.1

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

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